FIFTY-TWO PAGES. EIGHT SECTIONS.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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VOL. 120. ESTABLISHED JULY 29, 1786. NO. 156 PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 31, 1905. FIFTY-TWO PAGES. FIVE CENTS A COPY.

NEWS SUMMARY

FOREIGN.

Workmen's council in St. Petersburg decides to call the strike off and start an armed insurrection at once.—Page 1, section 1.

DOMESTIC.

A fight is expected over the bequest of a museum to the city of New York by Charles T. Yerkes.—Page 2, section 1.

David B. Hill protested against the closing of insurance investigation without his testimony.—Page 1, section 1.

Meadville (Pa.) boy testifies against an alleged hazer at Annapolis. One hundred and twenty-three students are now involved.—Page 1, section 1.

Ohio Republicans and Democrats held party caucuses and nominated officers for general assembly, which will convene next week.—Page 5, section 1.

Walter Wellman was assigned by a Chicago newspaper to find the north pole by airship.—Page 5, section 1.

Date has been arranged for a hearing in the Reed Smoot case.—Page 5, section 1.

Solicitor Penfield makes public the correspondence regarding his resignation.—Page 5, section 1.

Maj. Isaac B. Brown, secretary of internal affairs and chief of the state bureau of railways, in his annual report approved the abolishment of railroad passes.—Page 3, section 2.

LOCAL.

Candidates Jenkinson and Magee spike lies, while Guthrie searches for a deal clue.—Page 2, section 1.

Steam railroads killed 323 persons in Allegheny county during the year just closing.—Page 1, section 1.

Citizens have made deal in Twentieth ward with Democrats to aid Helmold and Roenigk.—Page 3, section 1.

Slight delay in the proceedings to secure the abolition of toll bridges.—Page 4, section 1.

Silver cornet band serenaded Prof. and Mrs. Weis on occasion of their silver wedding.—Page 5, section 1.

Pennsylvania College for Women $150,000 endowment fund was raised in full and insitution spared.—Page 4, section 1.

Developments have proved that the signature to "Butch" Bradley's bond is worthless.—Page 4, section 1.

Judge Shafer decided Pittsburgh cannot condemn and raze Yellow Row.—Page 4, section 1.

Porter & Porter lost suit over Reliance Life Insurance Company stock.—Page 4, section 1.

West Virginia leads middle states in new railroads, Ohio is second and Pennsylvania is third.—Page 8, section 1.

Thomas B. Werner, police inspector of South Side, was appointed superintendent of police.—Page 2, section 1.

Two prominent officials of Standard Oil concerns retired, and promotions followed.—Page 2, section 1.

SPORTING.

The Carnegie Tech school hockey team lost to Yale, 5 to 0.—Page 4, section 3.

Kerr Price will captain the Pittsburgh collegians baseball team.—Page 4, section 3.

No changes will be made in the playing rules of 1906.—Page 3, section 3.

Jack O'Brien's logical opponent is Tommy Ryan.—Page 3, section 3.

Braddock association football team defeated the champion Roscoes by a score of 3 to 2.—Page 3, section 3.

Good scores were made by bowlers during the holiday week.—Page 3, section 3.

Pittsburghers are having luxurious limousine bodies built for their automobiles.—Page 5, section 5.

New York motor shows will attract Smoky City enthusiasts.—Page 5, section 6.

FINANCIAL.

The old year went out on active and generally buoyant stock markets. In Wall street United States Steel and the copper stocks advanced to the highest prices. In Pittsburgh natural gas stocks were weak and declined to the lowest prices of the year. Wheat closed strong at Chicago.—Pages 3 and 4, section 4.

HOME JOURNAL SECTION—12 Pages.

Happy New Year—Design by E. N. Clark.
Fading Phantoms, by Kate Masterson.
Little Tales Told by Well-Known Men.
A Comedy in Blackmail, by Fletcher Robinson.
Wiedersehen, by Baroness von Hutten.
Bakunin as Prophet, by Felix L. Oswald.
The Fairy Gifts, by Sarah Bernhardt.
Queen Mother of Italy Coming, by Constance Harriman.
True Romance of the Ormondes, by Curtis Brown.
The Making of a Basket, by W. Frank McClure.
Nature Study in Winter, by Robert Gleason.
Among the Big Trees, by Charles F. Holder.
After Quay the Deluge, by Col. A. K. McClure.
A Bright Side to Everything, by Caroline Stephens.
Madame Fullerton's Fashion Chat.
Home-Made Blouses, by Catherine Howard.
Your Favorite New Year's Punch—Housewives' Congress.
What to Do for Your Bird, by Martha Jamesson.
Success With Plants and Ferns, by Alice Warden.
Menus for the Week.
A Story-Telling Time.
Joe Kerr's Jokelets.
Twentieth Century Pioneers, by Franklin H. Wentworth.
The Wife of Genius, by May Stranahan.

WORKERS' MAGAZINE—Four Pages.

Fake Private Bank Graft and Easy Business—Form Habit of Industry if You Would Succeed—Sample Man Has Excellent Chances—Raise Pay of Married men to Save Money—How a Stenographer Bettered Herself.—Page 1.
Hard Knock of Opportunity: A Story of Going & Co.—How I Lost My 69th, 70th, 71st, 72d, 73d and 74th Jobs—The Selling of Coffins Not a Cheerless Task.—Page 2.
In the World of Labor—Gazette's Directory of Labor Organizations.—Page 3.
Why Home Is Not Ready and Costs More Than Planned—Trust Builders' Aid to World, Even If Money Is Tainted—Daily Thoughts for Workers.—Page 4.

COMIC SECTION—Four Pages.

Buster Brown's New Year's Feast.
Tiny Tads and Latter-Day Rescues.
Jimmy Swift and Jolly Sam.
Mister Coon Resolves.

STRIKE A FAILURE: RUSSIA'S PATRIOTS ARE STILL HOPEFUL

Photograph of a barricade in the streets of Moscow during the recent outbreak of the revolutionists.

Workmen's Council of St Petersburg Now Admit Their Defeat.

MOVEMENT BROKEN

Many Strikers Are Killed by Falling Walls of Moscow Factory. Stormed With Artillery.

RAILROADS ARE RESUMING

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 30.—The workmen's council of St. Petersburg tonight decided to declare the strike off on Monday and proceed with the organization of an armed insurrection.

The government claims that the attempt at an armed rebellion has failed signally. In a semi-official communication issued tonight, it declares the movement has been broken and within a few weeks it will be definitely crushed. It attributes the defeat of the "reds" not only to the force it employed, but to a lack of public sympathy.

A prominent revolutionary, who is a leading spirit in the movement to raze the dynasty and its regime, and for whom the police are searching, was seen tonight. He was unable to conceal his depression, but nevertheless he claimed that the movement had received only a temporary check.

"We blundered badly," he said. "We fell into the trap Witte set for us. Emboldened at the seeming paralysis of the government we acclaimed broadcast our intention of preparing an armed revolution for January or February. We virtually threw our cards on the table then.

Accepted Witte's Challenge.

"Witte challenged, and we rashly accepted before either organization was perfected or plans were matured. It was all too sudden and ill-timed. The workmen were worn out by the recent strikes and the holidays were at hand; and besides, we obtained neither active cooperation from the populace, on which we had counted, nor from the troops, among whom we know we have support. It is a bad reverse. Our most skillful leaders have been arrested, and the supplies of arms which we laboriously collected have been seized.

"But the situation has also its bright side, for it is the first time the proletariat has fought in the open against the bayonet and cannon of the government. That is a great victory. The government must not flatter itself that it has dealt a decisive blow. We have dedicated our lives to the work. We are fighting not only for the emancipation of Russ-

Continued on Second Page.

MAKING A STRONG FIGHT TO SAVE MIDSHIPMAN

Man Accused of Hazing a Meadville Boy Is Well Defended. Many Students Involved.

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Dec. 30.—The developments of each day at the naval academy increase the number of midshipmen who are found to have been engaged in hazing, and the consequent seriousness of the situation with which the authorities are compelled to deal.

Three midshipmen of the first class are now under arrest on separate charges of hazing, and it is stated that about 20 more members of the same class have had cases made out against them by the evidence produced before the board of inquiry, which has been in session at the naval academy for three weeks. The number of midshipmen in the second and third classes who are thought to be involved is about 120, but it is thought that possibly the court-martial may end after the disposal of the cases of the first-class men.

The trial of Midshipman Stephen Decatur, Jr., charged with the hazing of Midshipman Isaac N. McCreary of Texas and Gaylord Church of Meadville, Pa., both members of the fourth class, was practically begun at 2 o'clock this afternoon, the session of yesterday having closed immediately after the swearing of the court. Great interest is taken in Decatur, and a vigorous fight is being made to save him. Midshipman Church testified that Decatur had ordered him to stand on his head, but he was not positive, and admitted that he might be mistaken.

Most of the remaining members of the class are awaiting events in trepidation. They say freely that it is only a question of who is found out, as nearly every member of the class has had something to do with hazing. In fact, a short time ago they were talking about admitting this in a body to the authorities.

Bride and Groom Ride in Patrol.

WASHINGTON, PA., Dec. 30.—(Special.)—When Robert W. Brady, a leading business man and prominent Mason, returned to Washington last night with his bride he was met at the railroad station by friends, who bundled the couple into a police patrol wagon and with carriages and the horses adorned with sleighbells paraded the principal streets. After the parade Mr. and Mrs. Brady were tendered a reception.

SICKENING TALES OF BUTCHERY IN MARKET PLACE OF KIEFF

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Stories of horrors so revolting as to be almost beyond belief are told by many of the 1,300 refugees who arrived on the Hamburg-American steamer Graf Waldersee. Crowded together in the detention room at Ellis island, awaiting permission to enter the new country to which they turned when driven to flight from their homes, many of them talked of the terrible times which preceded the flight.

One little girl, a child of 9 years, with her brother, Isaac, about the same age, are what remained of a family of 10 persons, the other eight having been killed by the Cossacks in Moscow. Hirsch Siedlitz, who was a stock operator in Kieff up to three weeks ago, told of his flight from that city after a massacre of Jews in the market square.

"I left Kieff three weeks ago last Sunday," he said. "On the Friday before that day occurred the great massacre in the Jewish market place. Four thousand bodies were afterward buried in trenches in the city streets. On that Friday there were 6,000 Jews and Russians gathered in the market square. Four streets lead to this square.

"At midday a bugle sounded two blocks distant. A second, third and fourth bugle answered the first, and next came a clatter of hundreds of horses' hoofs, and the Cossacks rode pell-mell through the streets leading to the market place and fell upon the market men and the women and children.

"I was in the market place at the time. I don't know how I escaped. The women wore on their breasts tiny red rosettes, the emblem of the revolutionary party, and these were selected as the targets for the lances held by the Cossacks. The lances seldom missed their mark. The women and children were kicked, shot down and trampled upon. Everywhere was blood. Dead children were used as clubs for women suspected by the Cossacks as being the mothers of those children. Thousands of corpses were gathered up after the carnage."

BIG LIST OF NEW NUMBERS IS CALLED FOR TODAY

More Fortunate Ones Have Cash Awaiting Return of Lucky Pieces.

MORE CALLS COMING

Find a Good Luck Disc, Then Watch The Gazette's List of Lucky Numbers.

MONEY MAY COME TO YOU

One hundred and ten new numbers, with rewards aggregating $240, are called for today, and the holders of any of the "Lucky Pieces" asked for have money awaiting them in the counting rooms of The Gazette. In addition, cash is here for the return of the lucky numbers announced in previous calls which have not yet been redeemed.

The new list follows:

20427	$10.00	16972	2.00
19548	10.00	41169	2.00
12518	10.00	25386	2.00
41968	10.00	26105	2.00
21093	10.00	26249	2.00
42753	5.00	36024	1.00
17852	5.00	32792	1.00
11024	5.00	35753	1.00
38781	5.00	30926	1.00
27420	5.00	22143	1.00
37246	5.00	26931	1.00
40112	5.00	36852	1.00
28841	5.00	18691	1.00
39956	5.00	27913	1.00
27865	5.00	40763	1.00
36244	2.00	36063	1.00
13448	2.00	39785	1.00
18191	2.00	24931	1.00
26374	2.00	36832	1.00
13287	2.00	33611	1.00
41819	2.00	15974	1.00
41265	2.00	25523	1.00
39191	2.00	34921	1.00
23359	2.00	11217	1.00
21827	2.00	20872	1.00
25683	2.00	24003	1.00
41346	2.00	31528	1.00
37805	2.00	27151	1.00
22574	2.00	29677	1.00
33346	2.00	29748	1.00
26952	2.00	41622	1.00
35841	2.00	36748	1.00
30551	2.00	40655	1.00
26287	2.00	22811	1.00
37401	2.00	34759	1.00
42600	2.00	20599	1.00
42448	2.00	27008	1.00
28941	2.00	33929	1.00
42381	2.00	36553	1.00
37628	2.00	32142	1.00
28352	2.00	18472	1.00
36983	2.00	25435	1.00
40412	2.00	38143	1.00
29132	2.00	35062	1.00
35582	2.00	37858	1.00
10031	2.00	37502	1.00
23479	2.00	35123	1.00
14547	2.00	37783	1.00
17452	2.00	38550	1.00
13541	2.00	33482	1.00
36371	2.00	37917	1.00
17792	2.00	26652	1.00
35706	2.00	37083	1.00
41439	2.00	24889	1.00
11818	2.00	26752	1.00

That list means cash for many lucky persons. Perhaps you may be one of them. If you aren't, don't get discouraged. **Other calls will be made. Not one, but many.** Almost any day you may wake up to find yourself richer than you were before, and all without any work, or worry, or trouble to yourself. Only you must watch the Daily and Sunday Gazette, so as to be certain of not missing any calls.

Perhaps you have just found a "Lucky

Continued on Second Page.

GAZETTE "LUCKY PIECES" MAY BRING REWARDS

Look for a "Lucky Piece."

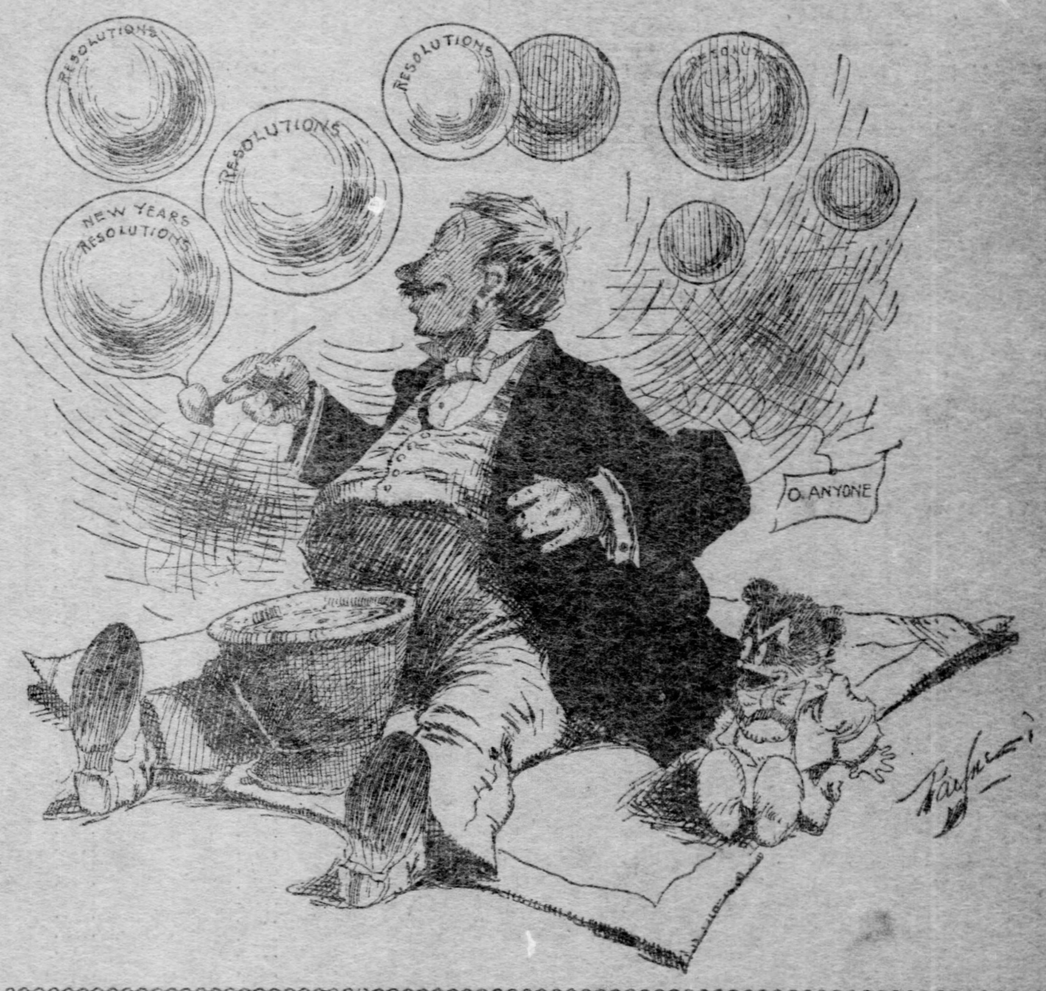
If you find one, keep it. It may bring money.

A "Lucky Piece" is an aluminum disc, just the size of a half dollar, with a number stamped on one side and the familiar "Coon" on the reverse.

All through the wide territory in which the daily and Sunday Gazette circulate these "Lucky Pieces" are being lost. Each bears a number. Certain numbers will secure part of the fortune The Gazette is sharing among its readers. From time to time numbers will be called for. If you see in The Gazette's list the number of the good luck disc you hold, bring or send it to The Gazette office and get the amount named.

Do not expect to get a cash reward unless the number of your "Lucky Piece" is called for, but if the number of yours is announced the amount named will be paid for its return. Watch the daily and Sunday Gazette for the lucky lists.

PIPE TIME AGAIN



DAVID B. HILL WANTS TO BE HEARD

He Protests Against Insurance Investigation Closing Without His Testimony.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—After four months of most arduous work, the legislative committee on insurance investigation, appointed at an extra session of the last legislature, adjourned tonight. Since midsummer, through the workings of this committee, every insurance company incorporated under the laws of New York state, and many incorporated under the laws of other states, have been subjected to a searching examination as to their business methods. The testimony has been sensational at many sessions and in these four months the public has watched closely the day by day developments.

Today was given over to the presentation of documentary evidence which was not in readiness for the committee until the present time. Joel G. Van Cise, actuary of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and Rufus Weeks, actuary of the New York Life Insurance Company, were the witnesses. They were put on the stand to identify the statements that Mr. Hughes read from the record.

Late in the day somewhat of a stir was caused by the announcement of Mr. Hughes that a letter had been received from David B. Hill, who protested against the hearing being closed until he had been heard as a witness in regard to his retainer from the Equitable Life Assurance Society. Chairman Armstrong announced that notwithstanding Mr. Hill's attitude, the committee would have to complete its work without Mr. Hill's testimony.

Not the least interesting testimony of the day was that of George H. Sickles, a real estate agent of Buffalo, who had formerly been employed by the Equitable Life. According to Mr. Sickles, Gage E. Tarbell, vice president of the Equitable, suggested a plan to get around the rebating method. Mr. Tarbell on the witness stand said he opposed rebating. Mr. Sickles testified that Mr. Tarbell suggested that letters be written to policy holders, and eventually these letters were to be bought back at a price. Mr. Sickles was asked if he had given rebates, and he said he had, after appealing to Chairman Armstrong, who ruled that the statute of limitations would protect anyone who had violated any of the statutes.

"Did you buy letters?" he was asked.

"No," replied Mr. Sickles.

After some further testimony the committee adjourned, subject to the call of the chair in case of an emergency before the legislature assembles on Tuesday next. After adjournment the committee held an executive session.

In the investigation closed tonight men of national reputation have figured prominently. Former governors, senators, life insurance presidents, lawyers prominent political circles, actuaries, bookkeepers, cashiers and clerks—all have come under the searching inquiry of Charles E. Hughes, the officiating counsel for the committee.

SIGNED BY MR. CLEVELAND.

Former President of the United States Will Ask Clemency for Albert T. Patrick.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—(Special.)—The signature of Grover Cleveland will head the petition drafted by Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, the alienist, visiting physician of the Manhattan State hopital, which will be forwarded next week to Gov. Higgins, asking for clemency in the case of Albert T. Patrick, who is under sentence of death for the murder of William Marsh Rice.

Ex-President Cleveland sent no commentary with his signature, having merely signed the printed slip enumerating the grounds on which the petitioners hope to free Patrick.

FORMER GOVERNOR KILLED BY A BOMB

Frank Steunenberg Is Blown to Fragments on Entering His Home.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

BOISE, IDAHO, Dec. 30.—Frank Steunenberg, formerly governor of Idaho, was killed tonight by a bomb at his home in Caldwell. A dynamite bomb had been placed at his front gate with a contrivance that exploded the bomb as he entered. Both legs were blown off, and Mr. Steunenberg lived but 20 minutes.

There is no known reason for the outrage, but it is charged to some members of the famous "Inner Circle" of the Couer d'Alene dynamiters whom he prosecuted relentlessly in 1899 while he was governor.

Gov. Gooding is in communication with the police and is prepared to lend the full support of the state in running down the perpetrators of the crime. The state will offer a large reward.

Mr. Steunenberg was governor of Idaho from 1897 to 1901, having been twice elected. He was born in Iowa 44 years ago and had been in Idaho since 1887. He leaves a widow and three children.

MONTH'S EARNINGS WILL BE NEARLY $12,000,000

United States Steel Corporation Earns $519,515,628 Net Since Its Organization.

[By Private Wire to The Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—(Special.)—The United States Steel Corporation, since it started business on April 1, 1901, has earned $519,515,628 net, which eclipses the earning power of any other corporation in a similar period more than 100 per cent. The earnings of the Standard Oil Company over the same period, based on dividends disbursed, were less than one-half the total reported by the United States Steel Corporation.

Preliminary figures indicate that the net earnings of the Steel Corporation this month will run between $11,000,000 and $12,000,000, which will bring net earnings for the current quarter between $34,000,000 and $35,000,000.

In no corresponding quarter in the Corporation's history were earnings so large, although in the second quarter of 1902, and the third and fourth quarters of 1903, they exceeded the current quarter's figures.

STEAMER B. F. JONES SUCCESSFULLY LAUNCHED

DETROIT, MICH., Dec. 30.—The 10,000-ton steel freighter B. F. Jones, built for Jones & Laughlin of Pittsburgh, was successfully launched today at the Ecorse shipyard of the Great Lakes Engineering works. The new boat is 550 feet long. The sponsor at the launching was Miss Adelaide Jones of Pittsburgh, granddaughter of the late B. F. Jones, for whom the steamer is named.

CONVICTED OF MURDERING HER SMALL STEPCHILDREN

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 30.—Mrs. Stella Brennan this afternoon was found guilty of murder in the second degree. This means a life sentence in the penitentiary. Mrs. Brennan shot and killed three of her stepchildren, wounded another and shot herself. Her defense was that she was temporarily insane. The state asserted that she was jealous of her husband's children.

Incendiary Is Too Busy.

SHARON, PA., Dec. 30.—(Special.)—For the sixth time within a week an attempt has been made to burn a house in Hamilton avenue, South Sharon. The latest fire occurred last night, and the loss was $500, with a total loss for the six fires of $700. The alleged owner of the house was placed under arrest, but later released.

STEAM RAILROADS TAKE 323 LIVES DURING 1905

Cause One-Fourth of All the Violent Deaths in Allegheny County.

Railroads, during the year closing, killed 323 persons in Allegheny county, making nearly one-fourth of the violent deaths investigated by Coroner Joseph G. Armstrong. In his report for 1905 the coroner says he held 2,118 inquests. In 725 cases death was due to natural causes, leaving 1,394 attributed to violence, including 23 deaths from alcoholism.

The traction lines got 81 victims during the year, but this high rate, it is expected, will be materially reduced when all the cars are equipped with fenders.

The coroner says December was his busiest month, with 212 inquests, while April, with 136, was the lightest. In 45 cases verdicts of death from murder were returned; 19 were from gun shots, 10 from stabbing, 5 from strangulation, 4 from fractured skull, 1 each from a blow from a blunt instrument, from being thrown off a porch, being kicked, being struck with a brush, being struck by a stone, being thrown from a street car and from malpractice.

There were 154 cases of suicide investigated; 46 persons killed themselves by shooting, 42 used carbolic acid, 24 hung themselves, 21 used the knife, 6 drowned themselves, 7 used poisons or drugs, 3 jumped to death, 1 was killed on a railroad, 1 by natural gas and 3 committed suicide while temporarily insane.

Accidental drowning caused 79 deaths, 43 of these being of persons in bathing. There were three legal executions, in which death is reported as due to dislocated neck.

Against mills 158 deaths are charged and against mines 84. Burns and scalds of various kinds were the cause of 110 deaths, explosion of 7 and electrocution of 12. Falls of different descriptions brought about 155 deaths, the majority being in manufacturing plants; 5 were caused by being crushed in elevators, and there were 7 other deaths from different accidents. There were 15 deaths from natural gas asphyxiation, 4 from fractured skulls, 6 from lamp explosions, 6 from kicks from horses, 2 from heat, 9 oil can explosions, 3 by powder explosions, 1 by being run over by an automobile, 12 by being run over by wagons, 3 by accidental shootings, 5 by lightning, 4 by being struck by various missiles, 1 by being thrown from a carriage and 1 by being thrown from an automobile; 73 persons were found drowned and 15 died from gunshot wounds.

Of the 725 deaths from natural causes 38 were from apoplexy, 33 from consumption, 362 from heart disease, 69 from inanition, 36 from pneumonia and 83 from spasms.

HANDSOMELY REWARDED.

Bank Clerks Get Large Bonuses as the End-of-the-Year Gifts in New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—(Special.)—With the end of the business year banking firms distributed their usual gifts of bonuses to their employes today. In J. P. Morgan & Co. the clerks who have been in the employ of the firm for 15 years or more received as a bonus 20 per cent of a year's salary. To these who have been there for less than 15 years, a bonus of 15 per cent of their year's salary was granted.

The Morgan firm is generally regarded as the most liberal of all the Wall street houses.

"Coal Oil Johnnie" Is Ill.

FRANKLIN, PA., Dec. 30.—(Special.)—The report that John W. Steel, widely known as "Coal Oil Johnnie," is critically ill is exaggerated. Steel, who lives near here, is ill, but his condition is not regarded as dangerous. He is aged 64. He is famous for having made a fortune in oil operations and then losing it all.

JENKINSON PUTS SPIKE IN LIES

Laughingly Replies to the Charge He Plays Golf and Chases Anise Seed Boy.

DENIAL FROM SENATOR MAGEE

Both candidates for the Republican mayoralty nomination were issuing denials yesterday. A. M. Jenkinson announced it was false that he played golf or chased the anise seed bag. Former Senator W. A. Magee was just as positive that he never tried to make a deal with United States Senator Boies Penrose. At the same time George W. Guthrie admitted he had so far been unable to prove there is a deal.

"I want to nail two lies about me," said Jenkinson yesterday. A sensation was expected, and then the man who wants the Republican nomination for mayor, said: "I desire to brand as false the statement that I am a golf player. Long ago I decided the game was not made for me. I borrowed a bunch of clubs, put up $2.10 for six balls and went to work. In six strokes I had lost six balls. Then I decided golf was not intended for a near-sighted man. I never knew whether the $2.10 worth of gutta-percha went in front, to the side or behind me.

Never Chased Anise Seed.

"For the same reason, I cannot be accused of chasing the anise seed bag. I am fond of horseback riding, but a near-sighted man has no business riding behind a pack of hounds. One wants to be able to see fences and other obstacles a trifle in advance of the time they block the rider's pathway."

Jenkinson then chatted about the alleged deal and the "powerful combination" behind his candidacy.

"I might as well tell," said he, "how I happen to be a candidate for mayor. In October, 1894, I had charge of the visit of the representatives of the British Iron and Steel institute to this city. As chairman of this committee I performed a good deal of work. One evening R. B. Mellon said to me he had been talking with H. C. Frick and Senator P. C. Knox and they suggested I should be a candidate for mayor. I thought over the matter for a couple of weeks and discussed it with some of my friends. As a result I decided to enter the contest.

Urged by Many to Run.

"It is over a year since the original suggestion was made, but during that time I have been approached by many business men who urged me to be a candidate. It is true Frick is not here because I asked him to be. I consider Mellon my original supporter. I also believe Senator Knox is friendly, but I have not seen him for a couple of months. I know nothing of the great combination which is said to be behind me. I have had no talk with those representing the Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio or Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad companies. As for Senator Penrose, I do not know him, or cannot identify his signature.

"I have no understanding with Director Bigelow. Nor have I or my friends done anything to solicit his support. While we are personal friends, there has never been any discussion of the mayoralty. As for Mayor Hays, I do not even have the pleasure of his acquaintance. I am afraid that if Guthrie has to prove there is a deal before he accepts the Democratic nomination, he will not be a candidate for mayor."

Denial from Magee.

There was a story printed yesterday afternoon concerning an alleged deal Harry M. Scott had tried to make with Senator Penrose in the interest of Magee. This denial was authorized by Magee:

"I have not authorized Scott or any other person to solicit the support of Senator Penrose. Scott is a good friend of mine, but he knows I am running on a platform in opposition to deals and the usual old-time methods of selecting candidates. I therefore do not believe that he has solicited the support of any person who might be supposed to have any undue influence on the politicians of their community."

Guthrie admitted yesterday he had not found any evidence to support the story of a deal. He is still hunting for a clue and in the meantime will not make any formal announcement about his intentions.

"I do not know of any deal," said Director Bigelow. "I will not ask any man to reappoint me. There are men in the administration who have stood with me and I would like to see them cared for. Any of the candidates could do this. I learned in Philadelphia that Guthrie would accept the nomination. The Citizens are in no hurry to act. We will wait for developments."

John Bradley Reappointed.

The judges of common pleas court No. 1 yesterday reappointed John Bradley oil inspector. His new commission will expire January 10, 1906.

Beechview Republicans have suggested these candidates to be voted for at the primaries on January 13: Council, three years, W. E. Stewart, Dr. H. J. Horner, F. W. Baumeister, A. G. Martin; school director, three years, A. W. Beech, J. B. Hopkins, August Deering, Morgan Evans; justice of the peace, Chester West; auditor, J. W. Evans; judge of elections, Theodore Bronstedter, John Kelleher; inspector of elections, William Hemmerle, Thomas Hobson.

Attorney Walter E. Billows, formerly indictment clerk in the district attorney's office, asked for a rule on District Attorney Stewart and the county commissioners to show cause why he should not receive $700 which he says is due as back salary from May to December in common pleas court No. 5, before Judge Frazer. Attorney Billows claims he was not given legal notice of his dismissal. No order was made on the petition.

William McAdams, John Simon, Louis R. House, W. A. Davis and Sylvester Miller filed an affidavit for the use of the name Lincoln Party in Braddock.

John M. Kernan, Ray C. O'Rourke, J. J. Schmitt, M. J. Corcoran, Thomas McCollum, filed an affidavit for the use of the name Independent Party in McKees Rocks.

William B. Kirker, prothonotary-elect, was sworn in by Judge Frazer in common pleas court No. 2.

Long Chase Ends in Capture.

BUTLER, Dec. 30.—(Special.)—After a 10-mile chase over three townships, Henderson Surrens of Mercer township was arrested today by County Detective Rainey Hoon and Constable Edward Merwin. The arrest was made on information of Mrs. Violet Farmen of Venango township, before Justice Jacob Keck, charging Surrens with breaking into her house, gagging her and robbing her of $7 on the night of July 7 last. Two other houses in the neighborhood were robbed the same night.

John Johnson Is Missing.

John Johnson, aged 23 and unmarried, of Sharpsburg, has been missing since Thursday morning and his family fear that he has met with foul play. Johnson left home, saying that he was going for a walk. He was of temperate habits, and his friends asked the police last night to institute a search.

Too Busy to Take a Holiday.

There will be no general observance of New Year's day in the mills at McKeesport and Duquesne. All the men will be at work as usual, owing to the fact that rush orders are being filled everywhere.

DIED.

BRINGMAN—On Saturday, December 30, 1905, at 1:45 p. m., JOHN ARTHUR, only son of Elias and Ellen (McGill) Bringman.

Funeral services at the late residence, 313 Birmingham avenue, on Monday evening, January 1, 1906, at 8 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Interment private on Tuesday morning.

KELLEY—On Saturday, December 30, 1905, at 10:10 a. m., ELIZABETH JONES KELLEY, wife of the late Jeremiah J. Kelley.

Funeral from her late residence, 58 Labelle st., on Monday, January 1, 1906, at 1:30 p. m. Services at the Mt. Washington Methodist Episcopal church, Bingham street, at 2 p. m. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

McCUNE—On Saturday, December 30, 1905, at 8:15 a. m., BYRON KENNETT, eldest son of J. Foster and Charlotte McCune, in his sixth year.

Funeral services at the family home, 710 Mt. Vernon street, East End, Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment private.

BECKERT—On Saturday evening, at 10:25, 1905, at 919 Pike street, Allegheny, CAROLINE ELIZABETH BECKERT, daughter of William and Mary Beckert (nee Kennewig), aged 22 years 4 months and 14 days.

Notice of funeral later.

TVER SITUATION CONSIDERED BAD

All Factories Have Stopped and Fierce Fighting Is Reported. Telegraph Service Hurt.

DURNOVO IN A STELLAR ROLE

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1905, by New York Herald Co.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 30.—Russian troubles are like apples in a pail of water. When forced down at any one point they bob up in another. Thus, in a moment the executive committee called off armed resistance in Moscow troubles just as serious have broken out at Kieff and Rostoff, while in the Don Coal district business is paralyzed and agrarian troubles are increasing.

At Tver also the situation is serious. The Morozoff factory, employing 15,000 men, is in full strike, forcing all other factories to stop.

The bridge at Sirzan, over the Volga, has been blown up. This cuts off the Siberian line. There are also labor disturbances in Ural, and also among the workmen of the Siberian line. One train got through to Moscow with troops somehow, but news has just been received that the line is now utterly closed.

Grave damage has been done in the neighborhood of Lixosiav. In the Narva district, a suburb of St. Petersburg, yesterday afternoon, Cossacks met armed bands of workmen and fired, killing and wounding 30 men. The latter returned the fire and emptied the saddles of eight Cossacks. One officer was killed and several wounded. The Cossacks were ordered to fire again twice, but refused.

A messenger who has just come in reports heavy fighting going on at Tver. The revolutionaries have destroyed a great quantity of signals along the line, crippling it for some time to come. The telegraph posts have been sawed down.

The workmen's executive committee, sitting here, proposes postponing active proceedings for a week or two to see the effect made on the government, which is inclined to make concessions. The workmen, if they come out, wish to do so armed.

The latest and most interesting piece of news is that M. Durnovo will in a short time be appointed prime minister, which means reaction of the strongest sort. The appointment of M. Akimoff, a brother-in-law of M. Durnovo, as the new minister of justice was made without Count Witte's approval. In fact, he warmly protested against it. The general construction placed on this is that it is a direct invitation to Count Witte to tender his resignation.

At yesterday's meeting freedom of meeting was proposed. M. Durnovo said that under no condition would he consent to it. M. Durnovo has now acquired the right to report directly to the emperor, and is, generally speaking, playing such a fierce note that the other ministers do not know what to do but recognize M. Durnovo as the leading man in the cabinet.

When the question arose of the position of the country and the measures to be taken to deal with it, M. Durnovo brusquely retorted: "Whatever is necessary has already been done without the assistance of the cabinet." A revolutionary leader says: "The Moscow movement was a great success. December 9 now ranks with January 9 as a red letter day in our calendar."

PERSISTENT MR. STEELE.

Thrice Tries to End His Life but Someone Always Interfered and He Still Lives.

E. W. Steele of 72 Chatham street, tried three times yesterday to end his life. About 2 o'clock he climbed on to the railing of the Sixth street bridge and was about to jump into the river when James Watson, a watchman, caught him and turned the despondent man over to Policeman Joseph Quigley, who sent him to the Central station.

Steele was placed in a cell, and when the turnkey left the took his suspenders and, fastening them to the bars and about his neck, attempted to strangle himself. He was cut down uninjured. The turnkey returned to the cell later and found that Steele had taken his shoe strings and had fastened them about the cell door and was about to again string himself up.

A physician administered some soothing medicine to the prisoner, and he was soon asleep. Steele has been drinking for about three weeks and was in a nervous condition. He was unable to explain why he wanted to end his life. He is 27 years old.

Typhoid Spreads in Wilkinsburg.

Despite the cautions against drinking unfiltered water and the warnings of the Wilkinsburg board of health, typhoid fever is spreading in the borough. Seven new cases were reported to Secretary Walter Elder of the board of health yesterday. To date there are over 100 cases.

THE WEATHER

Cloudy.

Partly cloudy today and rain or snow tomorrow is the forecast for Pittsburgh and vicinity made by the official observer at Washington. The maximum temperature yesterday was 38 and the minimum 29 degrees. The sun rose cloudy at 7:45 and set clear at 5:02 yesterday. The daily report, as furnished by the local bureau, follows:

Time.	Baro.	Tem.	Hum.	Wind.	Weather.
8 a. m....	29.88	39	58	W.	Cloudy.
8 p. m....	30.09	34	52	S.W.	Cloudy.

Comparative temperature and precipitation for December 30:

	1905	1904		1905	1904
Maximum	38	44	Mean	34	34
Minimum	29	34	Precipitation ..	T.	0

Nor. temp. 31 yrs.. 32 | Nor. precip. 31 yrs.. .16
Exc. for day..... 2 | Def'y. for day..... .10
Exc. since Dec. 1.. 6 | Exc. since Dec. 1.... .23
Def'y. since Jan. 1. 288 | Def'y. since Jan. 1..1.40

Government Weather Forecast.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Forecast:

Western Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Sunday; Monday rain or snow, variable winds.

Ohio—Increasing cloudiness Sunday, followed by rain or snow; Monday, snow and colder in east, fair, colder in west portion; variable winds.

West Virginia—Increasing cloudiness Sunday, followed by rain or snow; Monday, rain or snow and colder.

Observations taken at 8 p. m.:

Dubuque	26	Clear	St. Louis	42	Cloudy
Louisville	44	Cloudy	Columbus	34	Clear
Wichita	34	Cloudy	Cincinnati	38	Clear
Oklahoma	32	Cloudy	Parkersburg	38	Clear
Concordia	30	Clear	Springf'd, Ill.	35	Cloudy
El Paso	40	Clear	Des Moines	34	Clear
Amarillo	38	Clear	Davenport	30	Clear
Abilene	46	Clear	Indianapolis	36	PtCldy
Cairo	42	Cloudy	Chicago	34	Clear
Memphis	44	Cloudy	Omaha	36	Clear
Vicksburg	42	Rain	Grand Rapids	28	Clear
Nashville	42	Cloudy	Shreveport	50	Rain
Duluth	10	Clear	San Antonio	54	Cloudy
Marquette	22	Cloudy	Kansas Ct.	40	Cloudy
Mayes	16	Clear	Springf'd, Mo.	36	Cloudy
Helena	28	Cloudy	Grand Haven	32	Clear
St. Paul	18	Cloudy	Chattahooga	42	PtCldy
Huron	16	Clear	Little Rock	32	Snow
Bismarck	2	Clear	Fort Smith	34	Cloudy
Madison	30	Clear	Yellowstone	14	Snow
Baltimore	40	Clear	Philadelphia	42	Clear
Buffalo	28	Cloudy	Washington	40	Clear
Atlanta	46	PtCldy	New York	38	Clear
Atlanta	46	PtCldy	Cleveland	32	Clear
Galveston	48	Clear	Jacksonville	48	Clear
Palestine	46	Cloudy	New Orleans	58	Cloudy
Norfolk	42	Clear	Montgomery	48	Clear
Cheyenne	22	PtCldy	Od. Junction	22	Cloudy
Lander	14	Cloudy	Dodge City	20	Clear
Santa Fe	36	Clear	North Platte	22	Clear
Denver	24	PtCldy	Rapid City	26	Clear
Salt Lake	36	Cloudy	*Los Angeles	48	Clear
Modena	28	Cloudy			

*Observation taken at 8 p. m.

BIG LIST OF NEW NUMBERS CALLED

Continued from First Page.

Piece" which has already been called. A number that have been asked for have not yet been redeemed. They have all been lost, however, and the money is here to be paid over when they are presented. The list is as follows:

Call of December 17.

10,049	$5.00	18,369	2.00
10,098	1.00	18,407	1.00
11,271	1.00	18,586	1.00
12,531	1.00	18,708	2.00
12,857	1.00	19,202	1.00
12,997	2.00	19,366	5.00
13,431	1.00	19,542	1.00
13,595	2.00	20,444	1.00
13,667	1.00	21,441	1.00
13,960	2.00	21,606	1.00
14,902	5.00	21,799	2.00
15,016	1.00	21,933	1.00
15,243	1.00	22,707	2.00
16,002	1.00	23,000	1.00
16,248	1.00	24,111	1.00
16,927	5.00	24,281	2.00
17,709	1.00	24,976	2.00
18,119	1.00	25,038	1.00
18,332	1.00		

Call of December 20.

18,285	1.00	17,189	1.00
25,214	1.00	12,314	2.00
20,246	2.00	10,015	1.00

Call of December 24.

20,372	$10.00	21,834	1.00
12,650	10.00	29,362	1.00
29,883	5.00	22,663	1.00
33,284	5.00	24,334	1.00
25,786	5.00	21,362	1.00
28,914	5.00	31,111	1.00
30,307	5.00	29,123	1.00
28,118	5.00	22,966	1.00
12,289	5.00	11,694	1.00
26,347	2.00	29,933	1.00
18,146	2.00	15,847	1.00
13,499	2.00	33,578	1.00
10,008	2.00	26,984	1.00
32,009	2.00	24,861	1.00
28,634	2.00	26,725	1.00
26,815	2.00	18,993	1.00
30,615	2.00	28,986	1.00
26,948	2.00	25,547	1.00
33,742	2.00	27,681	1.00
26,572	2.00	28,436	1.00
21,517	2.00	24,169	1.00
34,022	2.00	34,376	1.00
19,484	2.00	24,458	1.00
30,856	2.00	13,971	1.00
25,194	2.00	17,309	1.00
19,738	1.00	16,361	1.00
34,977	1.00	15,418	1.00
17,923	1.00		

Call of December 25.

33,026	$1.00

Call of December 26.

10,028	$2.00
32,936	1.00

Call of December 28.

32,265	$2.00
23,237	2.00

Call of December 29.

17,948	$5.00

Call of December 30.

18,541	$3.00
17,021	1.00

The Gazette counting rooms will be closed all day Monday, January 1, but will be open every other week-day from 8:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.

Persons Who Have Been Lucky.

The following persons have already shared in The Gazette's bounty and any one of them can tell you how pleasing it is to come into unexpected cash:

C. F. Harwood, Ben Avon, Pa., No. 26,274..$ 1
S. M. Richmond, Sewickley, Pa., No. 27,349.. 2
John Uhrlick, 21 Sampson street, Allegheny, No. 12,289 5
Marshal Geigel, Butler, Pa., No. 29,888 5
D. B. Taylor, 716 Wylie avenue, No. 25,538.. 1
Miss E. Magoffin, 23 Carmel alley, No. 31,822 1
Frank Martin, 1513 Fremont street, Allegheny, No. 26,725 1
Charles A. Hageman, 4810 Cypress street, No. 28,134 1
Charles B. Carson, 1307 Sixth avenue, Beaver Falls, No. 28,834 2
Preston Berwi, 1604 Clark street, No. 10,161.. 1
Henry Schroeffel, 245 Lowrie street, Troy Hill, No. 19,226 4
W. H. Eckels, 120 Sixth street, No. 21,000.... 2
Emma Eisenhauer, 101 Roberts street, No. 23,369 2
Mrs. Ollie Taylor, 508 Chestnut street, Carnegie, No. 27,756 2
Mrs. James Cain, rear 182 Main street, No. 32,743 2
Albert Getty, 722 Hazelwood avenue, No. 15,179 1
Mrs. Henry Peterson, 41 Warden street, West End, No. 21,365 2
Irene Cohn, 321 Butler street, Etna, Pa., No. 2,642 1
A. T. Hamilton, 512 Homewood avenue, No. 21,352 5
Mrs. B. N. Jones, 2546 Fifth avenue, No. 2,381 5
Saule Fassbinder, Shady avenue, Allegheny, No. 26,166 1
Mrs. Hannah Dolan, 1920 Larkins alley, South Side, No. 11,048 1
Vincent Gluben, Lafayette street, Hazelwood, No. 13,786 1
A. McClain, 1447 Nixon street, Allegheny, No. 14,173 1
A. L. Carpenter, 7227 McPherson street, No. 23,329 1
Homer D. McFall, 927 Garfield street, Tarentum, No. 32,881 2
Miss S. M. Denniston, Billings, Mont., No. 24,464 1
J. Skirball, 47 Southern avenue, No. 23,246.. 1
Corwin Snow, 1328 Federal street, Allegheny, No. 14,968 1
George F. Grien, 2203 Forbes street, No. 30,482 1
J. J. Conner, 97 North Main street, Washington, No. 28,200 1
Miss L. Close, 107 West Fourth street, Homestead, No. 25,841 1
George W. Kutscher, 812 Braddock avenue, No. 25,638 10
H. L. Harvey, 156 Carver street, No. 13,684.. 4
E. H. Esterline, Western avenue, No. 27,078 1
Mary A. Stewart, 6712 Hudson street, East End, No. 11,933 1
Frank McKnight, Sharon, No. 33,183 10
Mrs. Annie Schaffer, 6431 Apple avenue, East End, No. 26,415 1
J. W. Kelly, Frederick street, Greensburg, No. 19,965 1
R. A. Livingston, Neville street, No. 21,752.. 1
F. Hare, Brushton avenue, No. 15,112 2
Mrs. A. Ward, Neville street, No. 32,571..... 2
Earnest C. Harper, Coraopolis, No. 26,695.... 1
John Penrod, 1210 Bank street, McKeesport, Pa., No. 27,502 10
Lawrence Anto, West Newton, Pa., No. 27,272 1
Frank S. Wallace, 23 Center street, Braddock, Pa., No. 17,825 5
George H. Ronshause, 159 Joel street, Mt. Washington, No. 16,758 1
Thomas Radford, Irwin, Pa., No. 19,132..... 1
L. G. McCauley, 664 Peebles street, Wilkinsburg, No. 24,587 2
C. E. Moore, Wilkinsburg, No. 11,495..... 1
Harry Arnold, 5 Denmarsh street, No. 13,345. 1
Miss L. E. White, Osgood street, Allegheny, No. 25,096 1
John Moffat, 2216 Perrysville avenue, Allegheny, No. 21,652 1
T. W. Brown, 107 East Third avenue, Homestead, No. 25,732 1
H. W. Peterson, 819 Arch street, Allegheny, No. 26,035 1
E. T. Murphy, 12 Marion street, No. 26,214.... 1

In the foregoing list, the number of the "Lucky Piece" held by Lawrence Anto was given in Saturday's issue as "22,272," when it should have been 27,272. The former number has not been called for at all.

The distribution of "Lucky Pieces" is still going on. Almost every day The Gazette will contain something of interest to holders of the good discs, so that no one should take any chances on missing a call. Every "Lucky Piece" asked for will have been previously lost.

That's putting the whole thing up to you.

COMMITS MURDER AT INSTANCE OF CONJURER

Governor of North Carolina Is Confronted With a Peculiar Case—Negro Kills Wife.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 30.—Gov. Glenn has now under consideration a capital case which shows how deep in the minds of many of the negroes, particularly in the country districts, continues to be the belief in witchcraft, which they never speak of by that name, always using the word "conjured."

The particular case under consideration at present is that of Jesse R. Mitchell, who last September was tried in Bertie county for the murder of his wife, was convicted and was sentenced to be hanged on December 21. In his neighborhood is an old conjurer, who had gotten Mitchell entirely under his influence.

This conjurer, whose name is Stallings, made Mitchell believe that his own wife had acquired a strange power over him and that the only way for him to relieve himself was by getting her out of the way, part of the plan being the complete destruction of her body, so that she could not return to haunt him. The old conjurer assured him that his wife was his worst enemy. This made him quite ready on the least provocation from her to put her out of the way absolutely.

Evidence is very conflicting, as given at the trial, as to the condition of Mitchell's mind. One of the witnesses testified that the defendant said to him: "I know some one will see her hell on this earth," adding that his wife had conjured him and was too mean to live. There was testimony that Mitchell was under the hallucination that all his people, led by his wife, were trying to kill him. The governor granted a respite for 30 days.

NAMES MISS HEMPHILL.

Postmaster Francies of Allegheny Appoints Her as His Assistant.

Postmaster Francies of Allegheny has appointed Miss Edith Hemphill assistant postmaster. She is a daughter of the late Joseph Hemphill and lives at 948 West North avenue, Allegheny. The position pays $1,800 a year.

Ambassador White Meets Minister.

ROME, Dec. 30.—Henry White, the ambassador, today had a long and cordial conversation with Marquis San Giuliano, the new foreign minister. The conversation was mainly with regard to the United States and the minister pleasantly recalled a number of experiences during his recent trip there.

Appointed Ambassador at Tokyo.

BERLIN, Dec. 30.—Baron Mumm von Schwartzenstein, the German minister at Peking, has been appointed ambassador of Germany at Tokyo.

CAFES ARE SCENES OF MERRY OLD TIMES

Father Pitt Doesn't Swear Off and Everybody Is Happy in Consequence.

"The day before swearing-off day—why, of course."

And who could resist? Merry? Well, you only needed to look around. Father Pitt didn't swear off, and it was no sacrilege to fill the flowing bowl again.

Temperance? Yes, but this was the night before New Year's. "If we're to be happy tomorrow, we must be happy tonight. Ho, Mister Landlord, fill 'em up again! Good-by, old year! You were all right!"

Now, this isn't intended to be verbatim. If it were, it would show still more of the roistering spirit, because last night was celebrated with the lid off. It was a night of jollity, of good humor, of good cheer and good spirits—and not all of the spirits were to be classed. Pittsburgh has just become metropolitan enough to break away from tradition once in a while, and the casual observer only needed to look into the fashionable cafes to convince himself that the New Year's eve spirit had taken firm hold on the populace. It didn't indicate a riot of intoxication or beastly drunkenness—nothing of the sort—but everybody was merry just the same.

ROCKEFELLER MUST PAY.

Will Give Y. M. C. A. Donation to Make Up $200,000 General Fund.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—(Special.)—Covering John D. Rockefeller's latest condition gift of $100,000—his other being also $100,000—by raising within the year $200,000, the Young Men's Christian association has obtained $800,000 in four years for a general fund to erect new buildings, some of which have already been built, making alterations and improvements and relieving other association property from mortgages.

When the fund was started, Mr. Rockefeller gave $100,000 without conditions. On December 1, 1904, he agreed to give another $100,000 provided the association raise $200,000. The money was obtained entirely through circular letters to prominent Brooklyn persons. From non-residents of Brooklyn, $268,500 was contributed.

Pittsburghers to Speak at Banquet.

NEW CASTLE, Dec. 30.—(Special.)—Officers of the Sons of the American Revolution will deliver addresses at the annual banquet of New Castle chapter here Monday evening, January 8. Among the guests will be Judge J. D. Hancock of Franklin, ex-president of the national society; the Hon. William L. Jones, president of the Pennsylvania society; R. W. Guthrie, vice president, and Col. A. J. Logan, ex-president of the Pennsylvania society, all of Pittsburgh.

RUNNING NEWSPAPER AND HOUSE MAKES EDITOR TIRED

When Venture Becomes All Work and No Play Woman Owner Decides to Obey Husband's Command to Discontinue Publication.

[BY PRIVATE WIRE TO THE GAZETTE.]

HARRISBURG, Dec. 30.—Mrs. D. W. Burkholder has been publisher of the Weekly Tribune at Newburg for the past three years. In this week's number she makes the following editorial announcement:

"Three years ago the 27th day of November, the Tribune, under the late management, appeared. In that number we stated we believed the most progressive citizens of the town and neighborhood would stand by home work and in this we have not been disappointed.

"We have succeeded beyond our expectations, but three years' work running a paper and a house, without any vacation or change, has made me very tired, and now Mr. Burkholder has settled the matter by saying I must no longer have this extra care and work, and, as I promised to obey him, this, then, is the last copy of the Weekly Tribune that will ever be published in Newburg.

"We made mistakes? Certainly we did, and who does not? Or, who does perfect work? If, however, we have published a line reflecting on anyone, it was a mistake of the head and not of the heart."

M'ADOO RESIGNS PUBLIC OFFICE

Police Commissioner of New York Sends Resignation to Mayor.

NO PLACE FOR AMERICANS

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Police Commissioner William McAdoo tonight made public his letter to Mayor McClellan tendering his resignation to take effect tomorrow. Mr. McAdoo states that his resignation was requested by the mayor, but says such a request would not have been necessary had it even been intimated to him what the mayor's wishes were in the premises. He declares Mayor McClellan had no cause whatever for keeping him in studied ignorance of his intentions.

In his letter Commissioner McAdoo says:

"I am in receipt of yours of the 23th inst. requesting my resignation as police commissioner, to take effect December 31, 1905. I take pleasure in complying with your request, which would have been unnecessary had you acquainted me with your wishes in the premises. I stated some time ago that I would not raise a finger to secure a tenure in this office for 40 years, and I can now add to that that I would not have continued in this office even if you had requested me to do so.

"The circumstances under which I accepted this office from you and its conduct during my incumbency entitles me, I submit, to a knowledge of your wishes, more especially in view of the following correspondence which speaks for itself, and the fact that within the last few weeks you took occasion to speak of me to others in complimentary terms."

Mr. McAdoo then quotes a letter which he addressed to Mayor McClellan in October last, calling his attention to a newspaper interview attributed to the mayor in which certain police officials were criticised. Mr. McAdoo told the mayor that without the support of the city's head he could not consent to remain in the police department.

In the mayor's reply to this letter, dated October 3, he wrote to Mr. McAdoo:

"I am, indeed, sorry that my action of yesterday should have awakened in your mind even the slightest suspicion that you and your administration did not have my fullest confidence." The mayor concluded:

"With undiminished faith in you and your administration, and with assurances of my personal esteem," etc. After giving this correspondence in full, Commissioner McAdoo concludes his letter of resignation as follows:

"So far as you have ever expressed yourself to me or my friends, you had no cause whatever for keeping me in studied ignorance of your intentions. If a vacancy was desired to be created, I should have been consulted; if we had differed as to a question of policy, it should have been a manly and honest one from which we could have parted as friends; if it related to my personal conduct or those under me, I should at least have been given a hearing; if you believed that my continuance in this office was an advantage to the public, you owed to them and to me to say so and to at least have given me the opportunity of refusing in this connection any further honors; or even if you were convinced to the contrary, the unusual circumstances under which I accepted this trust and our personal relations demanded that you should so state to me in that candid and honorable way which prevails among gentlemen."

CANADIAN ENDEAVORS TO SMUGGLE JEWELRY

Custom Authorities Obtain Numerous Valuable Articles from the Clothing of Carl Austin of Toronto.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Over 100 valuable pins. Scores of brooches and necklaces. Scores of rings. Numerous other jewels.

This is a superficial inventory of stuff that was seized today by Tim Donohue, customs house detective, on the person of Carl W. Austin, a Canadian, who arrived in the White Star liner Celtic. Austin, who says he has a jewelry business at Toronto, made his formal declaration while coming up the bay, but failed to mention the thousands of dollars worth of goods which were found in his pockets when he landed.

The Canadian looked extremely large about the hips, and he also had curves on his body where the average man fails to develop them. Noticing these peculiarities, Donohue stepped up to Austin on the pier, and said: "I want you to step into this private room until I see what you have got tied up in your clothes." The man complied. In about 10 minutes the desks of the customs house looked like the showcases of a Maiden Lane jewelry store.

FORMALLY ANNOUNCE VISIT OF THE CHINESE

Sir Chentung Cheng Notifies Secretary Root of the Coming of the Commission to This Country.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, the Chinese minister, today formally notified Secretary Root of the coming to this country of a commission of his countrymen for the purpose of studying it in its governmental, political, educational, commercial and industrial phases. The commission is made up of Gen. Tuan Fong and Tai Hun Taz.

Gen. Fong is the governor of the province of Hunan, but during the Boxer rebellion, he was governor of the Shenshi province and, it is placed to his credit, that during all of that trouble, the lives of foreigners under his jurisdiction were never placed in jeopardy. Taz is a native of Canton and after holding several high offices is now vice president of the board of revenues.

To Charles Denby, the chief clerk of the department of state, has been assigned the duty of entertaining the visitors. Arrangements have also been made by the state department whereby the commissioners and the members of their suites will not be subjected to the obstacles which are usually presented to Chinese at the custom houses.

OCEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived, December 30.

New York—Celtic, Liverpool and Queenstown.

Queenstown—Etruria, New York for Liverpool (and proceeded).

London—Manitou, Philadelphia, for Antwerp.

Gibraltar—Pannonia, New York for Naples, Triests and Fiume.

Plymouth—St. Paul, New York for Cherbourg and Southampton (and proceeded).

Hongkong—Steamer China, San Francisco via Honolulu, Yokohama, Hiogo, Nagasaki and Shanghai (not previously).

Iquique—Sais Hamburg and London via Valparaiso for San Francisco.

Sailed, December 30.

New York—Bluecher, Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg; Mesaba, London; New York, Plymouth, Cherbourg and Southampton; Zeeland, Dover and Antwerp; Sicilian Prince, Naples and Palermo; Columbia, Moville and Glasgow.

Cherbourg—Philadelphia (from Southampton), New York.

Glasgow—Hungarian, Boston (and passed Inishtrahull); Furnessia, New York via Moville (and sailed from latter port).

Bremen—Hanover, New York and Galveston.

Barcelona—Montevideo (from Marseilles and Naples), New York.

Copenhagen—Hellig Olav, New York via Christiania.

Havre—La Gascogne, New York.

Antwerp—Vaderland, New York via Dover.

Liverpool—Carmania, New York via Queenstown.

Southampton—Philadelphia, New York, via Cherbourg.

Reported, December 30.

New York—Steamer Campania, Liverpool and Queenstown, for New York, in communication by wireless telegraph with Nantucket Mast., 8 p. m., 150 miles east of Nantucket lightship. Will dock at 12 a. m. Sunday.

EXPECT FIGHT ON YERKES' WILL

New York Will Probably Not Obtain Peaceful Possession of a New Art Gallery.

CONTEST IS VERY PROBABLE

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU,
Herald Building, Herald Square,
NEW YORK, Dec. 30.

New York city will probably not obtain peaceful possession of a $1,000,000 art gallery and mansion bequeathed to it by Charles T. Yerkes. There is every indication that his widow, and perhaps other claimants of his estate, will make a contest of his will.

It may, in fact, be said with a semblance of authority, that Mrs. Yerkes will not for some time have to find a new home for a private "zoo" which has been a feature of the residence at Fifth avenue and Sixty-eighth street, in addition to pictures and other works of art.

It was learned today that, while Mrs. Yerkes knew her husband intended to leave his collection of pictures, textiles and other art objects to the city, with $1,000,000 to maintain what he wished to be known as the Yerkes collection, she did not understand that the gift was to become effective until after her death. She supposed that during her life she would be left in possession of the house she has occupied alone since her estrangement from Mr. Yerkes a couple of years ago.

Dower Right Is Intact.

Mrs. Yerkes would in any event be legally entitled to her dower right of a one-third interest in her husband's real property, but it was understood that he had made provision in his will by which his widow would forego such a demand upon the estate. It was learned today, however, that her dower right remains intact and that a settlement must be made with her before the galleries and the mansion can be turned over to the city in accordance with Mr. Yerkes' wishes.

As a way out of this dilemma, it was said the entire property would probably have to be sold, the estate buying it in and paying to Mrs. Yerkes her one-third of the proceeds. This was a plan made by Mr. Yerkes a few months ago when he changed his mind about leaving his collection to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

There are details of his plan to endow his art collection for the benefit of the public which are in consequence lacking, being unknown even to those who are to act as executors of his will until that document is read. That ceremony, it is expected, will be performed Monday afternoon, when members of his family return from interment of his body in Greenwood cemetery, where he erected a $50,000 mausoleum.

Funeral services will be read in the house about noon, but the exact hour has been kept a secret. In fact, extreme efforts have been made to surround not only the funeral but all of Mr. Yerkes' affairs with almost secrecy. Only the widow, two children by a former wife, and the son's wife will be present aside from Mr. Yerkes' secretary and L. S. Owsley of Chicago, who will probably be one of the executors.

No Bequest Expected.

Those who are familiar with differences leading up to the separation of Mr. and Mrs. Yerkes, believe that when the will is read, it will be found that no

TWO STANDARD OFFICERS RETIRE

W. J. Young and G. T. Braden Resign After Many Years of Active Service.

MANY PROMOTIONS RESULT

Important changes in the management of the Standard Oil Company's underlying concerns resulted yesterday from the retirement of W. J. Young, vice president and managing director of the South Penn Oil Company, and G. T. Braden, president and general manager of the Hope Natural Gas Company and the Reserve and connecting gas companies.

Mr. Young began business in Pittsburgh early in 1856 at the hide and leather house of John R. McCune in Liberty street. In January, 1862, he removed to Oil City, entering the employ of John and William Hanna, owners of a steamboat line running between Pittsburgh and Oil City, and having in connection therewith a storage yard and wharf, which, at the death of the older Capt. Hanna, passed to the Fisher brothers. In 1873 he was appointed bookkeeper of the Oil City Savings bank and later elected cashier of the Oil City Trust Company, being advanced from that position to the office of vice president and afterward president of the trust company.

While connected with the Oil City Trust Company, Mr. Young became a partner in the firm of Vandergrift, Pitcairn & Co., owners of the United Pipe lines and producing oil properties. He had charge of the production of the firm, which later formed the nucleus of the Forest Oil Company.

Returned to Pittsburgh.

The removal of the offices of the Forest Oil Company from Oil City to Pittsburgh, necessitated his return to this city in 1889, and he was the vice president and general manager of that company, continuing in charge of it until it was sold to the South Penn Oil Company, in which company he has held the office of vice president and general manager since early in the year 1902.

In addition to his connection with the South Penn Oil Company Mr. Young has been the president of the Prairie Oil & Gas Company, the Humboldt Natural Gas Company, the Washington Oil Company, the Taylorstown Natural Gas Company and the South Penn Beneficial association. He has been the vice president of the Marion Oil Company, the New Domain Oil & Gas Company, the Hope Natural & Reserve Gas Companies, as well as a director in all of the foregoing companies, and also in the Hazelwood Oil Company. He relinquishes his offices in all the companies, with the exception of the Prairie Oil & Gas Company and the Humboldt Natural Gas Company.

Mr. Young, with his family, expects to travel over this country during the coming year, but later will take up work in some part of the Standard Oil Company's producing business, but does not anticipate engaging in any active work in that line.

Promotions Caused by Retirement.

The retirement of Mr. Young from the South Penn Oil Company advances E. E. Crocker from general manager to vice president and general manager. John Worthington continues as assistant general manager, and Arthur F. Corwin as general superintendent, with headquarters at Pittsburgh. L. W. Young, Jr., has been made assistant general superintendent, and Robert F. MacArthur superintendent of the water and gas department.

Mr. Braden has been continuously in the employ of the Standard company for 33 years, having begun as a gauger with the United Pipe Line in Butler county when quite a young man. It must not be understood, however, that his retirement is occasioned by old age, for he is still on the sunny side of 60, and severs his connection and active management with the company that he may give more of his time to the management of his private affairs, being largely interested in oil, gas, mining and other enterprises.

To briefly recount Mr. Braden's long years of experience in the transportation and producing business, it is necessary to go back to the early seventies, when he began as a gauger in Butler county, and was later transferred to Bradford, when that field was in its zenith.

Handled Production of Gushers.

When the great gushers were struck at Cherry Grove he was sent there as foreman of construction, and showed such marked ability that he was put in charge of the Thorn Creek field, in the same capacity, when it was at its height. Later he was promoted to the general superintendency of the Southwest Pennsylvania pipe lines, with headquarters at Washington, Pa. A few years later he was again promoted and made general superintendent of the National Transit Company's entire pipe line system, embracing all of its lines in New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and southeastern Ohio.

Mr. Braden held the position for a number of years, and then resigned to accept the general management of the South Penn Oil Company, the largest and most active development company of the Standard Oil Company. For seven years he held that position, or during the time the company was the most aggressive in developing the fields of West Virginia. After seven years of strenuous field work he resigned to accept the presidency and general management of the Hope Natural Gas Company and the Reserve and Connecting Gas Companies. The Hope, with its underlying companies, is the largest natural gas plant in the world. Since its inception the entire management and its development have been under the supervision of Mr. Braden.

Great Plant at Pine Grove.

At Pine Grove, W. Va., the company has the best equipped gas plant in the country. The plant has two 5,000-horse power gas engine compressors, with a capacity of 50,000,000 cubic feet a day. With Mr. Braden's retirement from the presidency he does not entirely sever his connection with the company, but remains for a year in an advisory capacity.

The new officers elected to fill the vacancies made by the retirement of Mr. Braden are as follows: Daniel O'Day, New York, president; John G. Pew, Pittsburgh, vice president; Dennis Hastings, formerly of Toledo O., general superintendent, and Robert W. Hannan, Pittsburgh, assistant superintendent. Mr. Hastings has been with the company since its organization as field superintendent, and Mr. Hannan has been in the operation department during the same time, having resigned a similar position with the South Penn Oil Company to go with the Hope company soon after it was organized.

At the offices of the South Penn Oil Company in the Vandergrift building, Fourth avenue, yesterday noon, Mr. Young was presented with a solid silver loving-cup, on an ebony base and nearly two feet in height. On the side of the cup was the following inscription:

As an expression of esteem this token is presented by his business associates to W. J. Young, at the close of the year 1905.

The presentation address was made by R. W. Cummins, solicitor for the company.

WERNER IS MADE CHIEF OF POLICE

South Side Inspector Is Chosen for Position Made Vacant by Retirement of Wallace.

BUCK BECOMES REAL SLEUTH

Thomas B. Werner, police inspector of the South Side district, has been appointed superintendent of the police bureau. Detective Phillip Demmel has been shifted to Werner's place to make a position for ex-Superintendent Wallace, who has been appointed a detective. The appointments will become effective Tuesday morning. The changes were made for the accommodation of Wallace, who is Mayor Hays' personal friend.

Assistant Superintendent of Police Edward Kennelly will be retained in his present position. Director Harry Moore of the department of public safety made an effort to have Kennelly appointed superintendent of police, but Mayor Hays refused to consider the appointment. Kennelly has to his credit 14 years experience as a policeman, detective, lieutenant, captain and inspector. Wallace used his influence with Mayor Hays against Kennelly, and Hays refused to permit Moore to promote him.

Detective Demmel did not want to accept the position as inspector to succeed Werner. When he was told by Moore that he was about to be transferred Demmel wanted to resign, but Demmel's friends persuaded him to accept the South Side position, as Demmel has only a year to serve on the force when he can be retired. When Demmel asked to be retained in the front office, Moore said:

"A position must be made for Wallace."

Werner was formerly a street car conductor. He has had little experience as a police official. He has been on the force for about five years, serving most of that time as a patrolman. The officers of the police bureau were surprised at his promotion. Werner served on the South Side during his entire police career, and knows nothing of the other districts in the city. During Werner's career he was never known to make an arrest of importance. Werner was made a lieutenant when Director Moore went into office. Later he was promoted to be captain, and when Bernard McStay was retired as inspector of the South Side district, Werner was appointed to succeed him.

Wallace's administration as superintendent of police is so well known as to need no recapitulation. Director Moore became so disgusted over his management of the bureau that he informed Mayor Hays that Wallace would have to resign or he, Moore, would. Wallace resigned.

But in spite of the fact that Moore dislikes Wallace, he has been forced to appoint him on the detective bureau. Wallace was formerly a detective. He was brought here from Canton by Mayor Hays and given that position. During his seven months in the front office, he made three arrests. Wallace has never had any special training as an officer.

Superintendent of Detectives McQuaide and Wallace are not friends. They had words and McQuaide informed Wallace that he would manage his department as long as he was at the head of the detective bureau.

Demmel is an officer of many years' experience. He was formerly superintendent of police, and when the present administration took office he was superintendent of detectives. Director Moore retained him as detective, and he has continued to hold that position entirely on his merits.

WESTINGHOUSE TO EQUIP BELFAST TRACTION ROAD

Contracts Also Secured by Company from British and South African Concerns.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—(Special.)—Westinghouse equipment is to be installed to give a current to operate the extensive electric lighting and traction system now under construction in Belfast, Ireland. An interesting lot of orders has been secured for various apparatus, etc., for the London county council and other British municipal roads. Contracts have also been received from South Africa and Australia. In all the new contracts amount to $1,300,000.

The Belfast contract is one of the most important ones of its description that has been awarded the British Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company for several months past. Three 1,600 kilowatt 16-pole generators are to be installed in the central power station.

Two three-phase synchronous motor generators of 250 kilowatts capacity each have also been ordered for the power house and three 125 kilowatt motor generator sets, three-phase, will be put in the sub-station.

The Belfast contract also calls for the motor equipments for 170 cars.

ROAD ON PAYING BASIS.

Manila Company, in Which Pittsburghers Are Interested, Is an Assured Success.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—(Special.)—The recently inaugurated Manila electric lighting and traction system which is equipped with Westinghouse machinery and in which Westinghouse and other Pittsburgh interests are largely concerned financially, is an assured success. The net earnings already show a profit after paying bond interest of almost 5 per cent and as the figures cover a period during which the railroad department has been getting under way, the showing of the next six months are confidently expected to be materially better.

George C. Smith of the Westinghouse company of Pittsburgh is a director and vice president of the enterprise. H. J. Conant of Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Company of New York, the engineering end of the Westinghouse interests, is also on the board.

Concert by Irish Ladies' Choir.

Under the auspices of St. Vincent De Paul society, the Irish Ladies' Choir of Dublin, will give a concert in Carnegie hall, January 24. The choir, under the direction of Madame Heller, has an extended reputation and has won several national prizes. The 20 members are all selected for their fine voices and musical ability generally. They are the pick of the soloists of Ireland.

Couple of Little Fires.

Fire in a shed in the rear of a property at Center avenue and Kirkpatrick street did damage amounting to about $10 yesterday afternoon. Fire in the roof of a brick house occupied by W. Black, at Forty-fifth street and the Allegheny Valley railroad, yesterday afternoon, caused about $1,500 damage.

MAJ. HAMMER IS TO BE DROPPED

Citizens Deal in Twentieth Ward With Democrats to Help Helmold and Roenigk.

MANY COUNCIL CONTESTS

A deal is under way in the Twentieth ward between the Citizens and Democrats for a fusion common council ticket composed of two of the present representatives from the ward and one Democrat. If the deal is effected, which seems probable, C. W. Helmold and A. G. Roenigk will be on the fusion ticket with some Democrat not yet selected.

Maj. G. W. Hammer, one of the three Citizens party representatives from the Twentieth ward, will be dropped from the ticket to make room for the Democrat. Maj. Hammer has not been as active as his two colleagues in municipal affairs and it is stated that he is willing to retire if his action will increase the chances of Messrs. Helmold and Roenigk being re-elected.

The Citizens figure that if they can make a deal with the Democrats and get their council nominees on the same ticket with G. W. Guthrie at the head as the candidate for mayor, that it will improve the chances of their candidates.

In the Twenty-first ward Dr. George W. McNeil, who was defeated for reelection to common council on the Orphan ticket two years ago, will be a candidate at the Republican primaries for select council. If he secures the nomination he will be opposed on the Citizens party ticket by John Taylor, now a member of common council.

Conditions in the Fourteenth.

Alexander McKnight, chairman of the Republican ward committee, is a candidate for select council in the Fourteenth ward. He is a brother of James McKnight, a common councilman from the same ward, but who will not be a candidate for re-election. Common Councilman John M. Morin is not a candidate for re-election, and it is stated that J. A. Perley may not run again. Select Councilman James J. Booth has announced that he is not a candidate for re-election. The prospects are that a new delegation will be in councils from the Fourteenth ward next April, with the possible exception of W. H. Johns.

In the Sixteenth, the Twelfth and the Twenty-sixth wards select councilmen will be elected only for a period of two years to fill the unexpired terms of Thomas O'Brien, John Barry and J. W. Ruhlandt, who are resigning. Charles Stewart, former member of select from the Sixteenth, is a candidate for the Republican nomination to succeed O'Brien, and will doubtless be the nominee with strong chances of being elected, as he is said to have the support of nearly all factions.

Common Councilman Charles C. Kohne is a candidate for the Republican nomination for select council from the Twenty-third ward. Dr. W. D. O'Brien, the present select councilman from that ward, is a Citizen, but is not a candidate for re-election. Mr. Kohne will have opposition at the Republican primaries.

Want to Move Up.

A number of common councilmen are aspirants for promotion to the upper branch. John J. Hughes, a brother of "Mickey" Hughes, is a candidate for select council from the Fifth ward on the Citizens ticket. He has been a member of common council for a number of years.

Twenty-four members of select council will be elected in February. There will be elections in three wards where members have or will resign because of being applicants for liquor licenses. In 20 other wards the terms of the present members expire the first Monday in April, and in another ward, the Fortieth, formerly the borough of Esplen, there will be an election of a select councilman. The Fortieth ward will have seven members in common council, as the law provides that the members of the borough council shall be members of the common council of the city to which it is annexed.

NEW ENTERPRISE SUITS.

More Complicated Litigation Growing Out of the Failure of the Allegheny Bank.

James T. Arnold, one of the bondsmen of the Enterprise National bank, of Allegheny, yesterday filed a formal exception to the court's opinion in refusing to open judgment entered by the state on the bonds given to secure state funds.

Attorney General Hampton L. Carson entered a rule on Mrs. Caroline Selling, executor of John Selling, to file an affidavit of defense within 15 days. The suit is to recover from Selling's estate on the bonds of the Enterprise bank for the state, on which he was a surety.

The Allegheny Trust Co. entered suits against William M. Beach, J. E. Powell and H. W. Klein to recover on a note for $1,250 made by the National Cable & Wire Company which, it is alleged, the defendants indorsed. The statements show T. Lee Clark was also an indorser.

Notice to Homeseekers.

There is a home at a bargain for you in the Classified section. See the For Sale Special Real Estate columns today.

HEAVY LOSS

Sustained by the Goodyear Raincoat Co., of This City.

The big failure last week of Lester & Son of 626 Broadway, New York, manufacturers of high grade men's and youths' overcoats had among its creditors the Goodyear Raincoat Co. The amount due the Goodyear people by Mr. Lester & Son, was $72,140.60, and it has been said that the bankrupt concern, not being able to make any satisfactory settlement with the Goodyear concern, gave them in payment of their debt, $40,000 worth of high grade men's and youths' overcoats. This enormous big stock of men's and youths' coats will be sent to Pittsburgh, to be turned into cash as soon as possible, and it will certainly pay each and every one to watch this paper for ads, concerning same. This hustling Goodyear Raincoat Co. will certainly cut deep into the prices, and clean out these overcoats in a short space of time, as they are firm believers in making merchandise move quick. Every sale they have brings thousands flocking to their store, and if they open a sale the overcoats mentioned certainly will be a feast for the public. A concern of this kind in our city is a blessing to the community, as it brings the prices of merchandise down to a level with the workingman's purse. Keep this information in mind and watch for their advertisements.

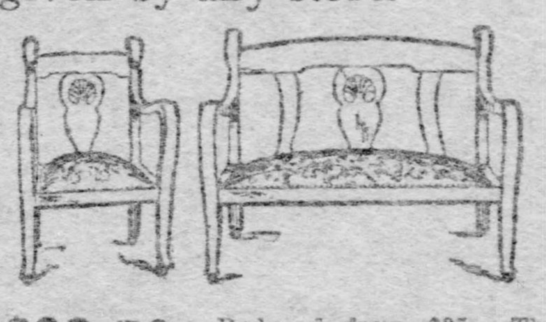
Store Closed Tomorrow — **W. H. KEECH CO.** — Store Closed Tomorrow

Stock = Adjustment Sale

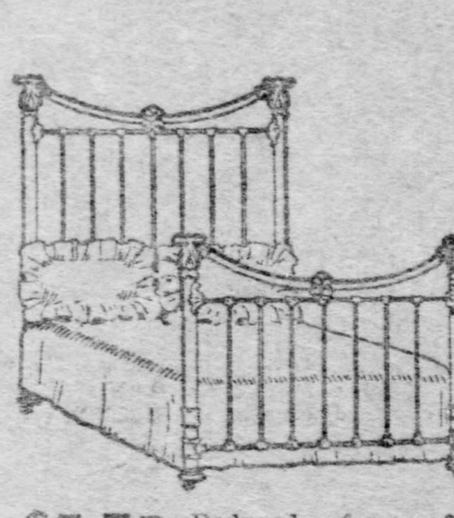
Third to Half Off Regular Prices

Easy Terms. No First Payment Required.

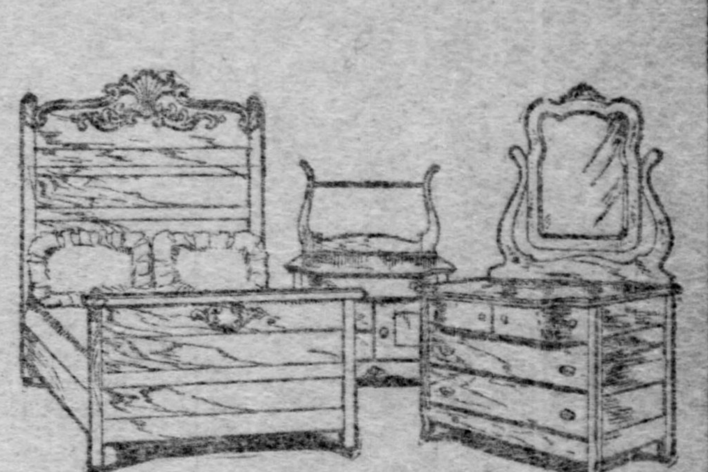
A five days' sale, commencing Tuesday morning. Decisive price-cuts of last on lots and small lots of patterns to be discontinued. Some pieces in almost every line of goods. 33⅓c to 50c actual saving on each dollar's worth. $50 to $66 will get $100 of value. Easiest terms given by any store.



$22.50 Reduced from $35. Three-piece Parlor Suit. Two-tone Verona covering. Mahogany finished frames.

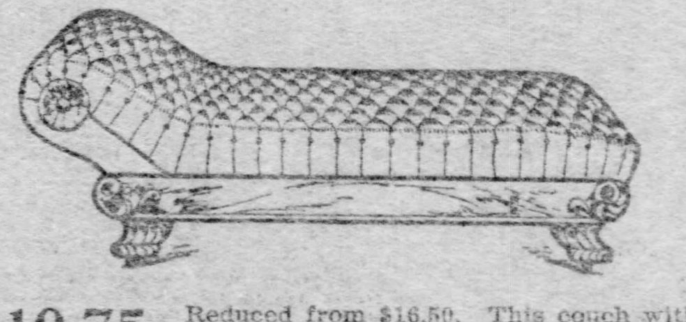


$5.75 Reduced from $9. This Iron Bedstead. Full size. Enameled and gilt trimmed.

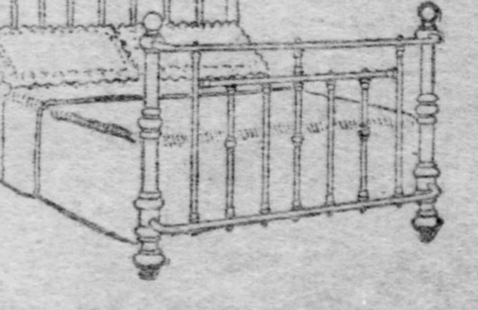


$17.50 Reduced from $35. Golden Oak Bedroom Suit. Pattern French bevel mirror. Serpentine top. Deep carvings.

$65 Reduced from $125. Two-piece Suit. Verona covering. Mahogany frames. A sample suit.



$10.75 Reduced from $16.50. This couch with deep box-tufted top. Golden oak frame. Velour covering.



All Brass Bedstead

Special sale this week. This bed has swell foot, two-inch posts and large vases. Large husks. Value $35... **$27.50**

$8.50 Reduced from $13.50. This Golden Oak Dresser. French bevel mirror. Four drawers. Shaped top.

$9.75 Reduced from $17.50. Golden Oak Chiffonier, French bevel mirror.

$5 Reduced from $8. A high-grade Writing Desk, in either quartered golden oak or mahogany finish. Large drawer.

$2.50 Reduced from $3.50. Only a few left. Golden oak. Carved back. Saddle seat.

Room-Size Rugs

9 ft. by 12 ft. Reversible. Good wearing patterns and colors. Worth $6.50............**$4.65**

Scotch Body Brussels Room-Size Rugs

Years of service. Heavy Body Brussels weave. 9 ft. by 12 ft. Only 14 of them. Instead of $16 the close-out price is only. **$11.75**

$5.50 Was $8.50. Music Cabinet. Golden oak or mahogany finish.

$25 Reduced from $33. Easy Mission Chair, in Antwerp oak. Loose pillow cushions covered with leather.

W. H. KEECH CO. — Keech's Furniture Makes Happy Homes — 923 to 931 PENN AVE.

MICA AXLE GREASE

Makes short roads. And light loads. Good for everything that runs on wheels.

Sold Everywhere.

Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

"77"

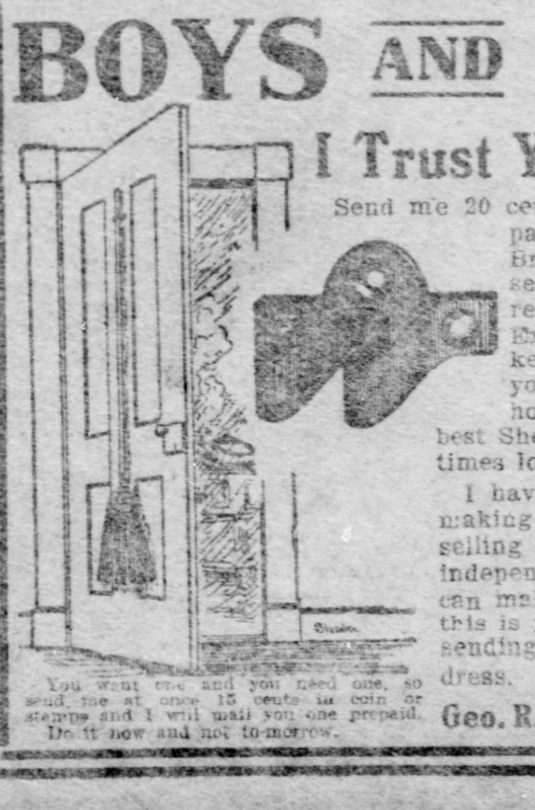
Dr. Humphreys' Seventy-Seven breaks up Colds and GRIP

The symptoms of Grip and a bad Cold are so nearly alike that even an expert may be deceived—mark you—Influenza, Catarrh, Pains and Soreness of the Head, Chest, Back or Limbs, Cough, Sore Throat, General Prostration and Fever. If you have any one or all of these sensations, the use of "Seventy-seven" will cure you and keep you well.

At druggists, 25 cents, or mailed.

Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co., cor. William and John streets, New York.

BOYS AND GIRLS, I Trust You. Try This:



You want one and you need one, so send me at once 15 cents in coin or stamps and I will mail you one prepaid. Do it now and not to-morrow.

Send me 20 cents, and I will send you, prepaid, by mail, 20 of my Famous Broomholders, which you are to sell at 15c each, and when sold return to me by Postoffice or Express Money Order $1.50, keeping the balance of $1.30 for yourself. No wire about these holders. They are made of the best Sheet Spring Steel, and last four times longer than any wire holders.

I have hundreds of boys and girls making from $2.00 to $4.00 per week selling these, and why not you? Be independent; show others that you can make money as well as they, and this is your chance. So start now by sending your name and postoffice address. Write plainly.

Geo. R. Rich, Dept. N Buchanan, Mich.

WORMS

"I had for years suffered from what medical men called Dyspepsia and Catarrh of the Stomach. In August I purchased a box of Cascarets and was surprised to find that I 'had 'em'—yes—a wiggling, squirming mass left me. Judge our doctor's surprise when I showed him thirty feet, and in another day the remainder (about the same length) of a tapeworm that had been sapping my vitality for years. I have enjoyed the best of health ever since. I trust this testimonial will appeal to other sufferers."

Chas. Blackstock, 1919 Divinity Place, West Philadelphia, Pa.

Best For The Bowels. **Cascarets** CANDY CATHARTIC. THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe, 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped CCC. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 594

ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

TOURS.

CLARK'S CRUISE TO THE ORIENT

and Mediterranean, including Spain, by specially chartered S. S. Arabic, 16,000 tons, starts Feb. 8th. A cruise of 70 days, spending 19 days in Palestine and Egypt, costing only $400 and up, including shore excursions, hotels, drives, fees and all necessary expenses.

THIRTY TOURS OF EUROPE; TWO TO JAPAN.

Send for Illustrated Descriptive Booklet. FRANK C. CLARK, 96 Broadway, New York. WM. M. BELL, Times Bldg., Pittsburgh.

Hotel and Resort Information!

The Gazette will keep constantly on hand a large supply of literature concerning hotels and resorts advertised in its columns; also time cards, special rates and other printed matter of interest to resorters.

Special information regarding particular resorts, distance from Pittsburgh, rates and transportation will be furnished on request.

Inquiries should be made by mail, stating resort about which information is desired. Address

Gazette's Hotel and Resort Information Bureau.

FLORIDA RESORTS. FLORIDA RESORTS.

FLORIDA EAST COAST HOTEL COMPANY
SEASON 1905-6

PONCE DE LEON - Opens Jan. 9th HOTEL ALCAZAR - - - Now Open
HOTEL ORMOND - - Opens Jan. 9th ROYAL POINCIANA Opens Jan. 11th
HOTEL BREAKERS - - Now Open ROYAL PALM - - Opens Jan. 9th
CONTINENTAL, Atlantic Beach, Fla., Opens March 18th
THE COLONIAL, Nassau (Bahama Islands), Opens January 9th

Reservations of rooms, railway tickets, parlor and sleeping car space and reservations on steamers to Nassau (Bahama Islands), Key West and Havana, may be secured by addressing or calling at 243 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK; 130 ADAMS STREET, CHICAGO

MT. CLEMENS, MICH.

MT. CLEMENS Mineral Springs

Unrivaled for cure of **RHEUMATISM** and all Nervous Diseases.

200 bath houses, hotels and boarding houses open all the year round. Delightfully situated. Detroit Suburban Electric cars every half hour. Ask your R. R. agent for excursion rates to the world-renowned Bath City. Illustrated book of Mt. Clemens mailed FREE. Address F. R. EASTMAN, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

PINEHURST, N. C.

PINEHURST North Carolina

The Leading Health and Recreation Resort of the South. Four splendid Hotels, with prices varying from $2.50 per day upwards. Holly Inn now open, Berkshire opens Jan'y 1st; Carolina, Jan'y 12th, and Harvard Jan'y 15th.

Finest Golf Courses in the South, one of 18 and one of 9 holes; 35,000-acre SHOOTING PRESERVE. Tennis Courts, etc. Consumptives absolutely excluded.

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AUGUSTA, GA.

HOTEL BON AIR
AUGUSTA, GA.

Will open Dec. 14th. The best known Resort Hotel in the Middle South. Hard, smooth roads for riding, driving and automobiling; also every other known diversion for Winter pleasure. The best 18-hole golf course and club house south of Washington. Only 22 hours from New York. Three through trains daily. C. G. TRUSELL, Mgr. Also Mgr. Frontenac Hotel, Thousand Islands, N. Y.

ATLANTIC CITY.

GALEN HALL HOTEL AND SANATORIUM
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Our elegant new brick building is now complete. No more luxurious accommodations on the coast. With half an acre of curative baths, and a swimming pool. Booklet. F. L. YOUNG, General Manager.

RAILROADS.

Pittsburgh Union Station. Pennsylvania Lines.

By Central Standard Time.

TRAINS.	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis	* 1.30 am	* 1.45 am
Chicago and Cleveland	* 3.15 am	*11.35 pm
Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis	* 4.30 am	* 1.45 am
Alliance and Crestline	† 4.50 am	* 5.05 pm
Cleveland and Bellaire	† 5.40 am	† 7.08 pm
New Castle and Jamestown	* 6.30 am	† 8.28 am
Ohio Valley Express	* 6.50 am	* 8.30 pm
Fort Wayne and Chicago	* 7.00 am	* 5.50 am
Akron, Barberton and Cleveland	* 7.20 am	* 8.20 pm
New Castle and Youngstown	* 7.30 am	* 9.45 pm
Wellsville and Bellaire	† 7.35 am	† 4.30 pm
Mercer and Oil City	† 7.35 am	†10.35 am
New Castle, Jamestown and Erie	† 7.36 am	*10.35 am
The Cleveland Limited	* 8.00 am	* 8.40 pm
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis	* 8.00 am	* 8.00 am
Wellsville and Bellaire	† 8.05 am	† 4.30 pm
New Castle, Youngst'n, Ashtabula	* 8.30 am	* 9.45 pm
The Toledo Special	*11.30 am	* 8.25 pm
New Castle and Jamestown	†12.00 n'n	* 5.50 pm
Columbus and Chicago	*12.30 pm	* 2.50 pm
Cleveland and Bellaire	† 1.00 pm	†12.45 pm
New Castle, Youngst'n, Cleveland	* 1.30 pm	* 5.15 pm
Alliance and Mansfield	* 1.35 pm	*12.40 pm
East Liverpool and Steubenville	† 4.02 pm	† 7.40 am
New Castle, Erie and Oil City	† 4.30 pm	† 8.10 pm
Youngstown and Ashtabula	† 4.30 pm	†10.35 am
The St. Louis Special	* 5.00 pm	* 8.15 am
Logansport and Chicago	* 5.00 pm	* 9.00 pm
The Cleveland Special	* 5.00 pm	*10.45 am
Wellsville and Bellaire	† 5.02 pm	†8.38 am
Wellsville and Bellaire	‡ 5.10 pm	‡ 9.06 am
New Castle and Erie	† 6.10 pm	*10.35 am
New Castle	† 6.30 pm	† 8.46 am
The Chicago Special	* 7.00 pm	* 8.15 am
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville	* 8.15 pm	* 8.13 am
The St. Louis Limited	* 8.45 pm	* 5.50 am
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 8.45 pm	* 6.30 am
Toledo and Detroit Express	* 8.55 pm	* 6.00 am
Beaver Falls and New Castle	†10.35 pm	* 5.50 pm
Wellsville and Cleveland	*11.00 pm	* 5.40 am
The Pennsylvania Special	*11.45 pm	*11.49 pm

Leave for Washington, Pa., †6.00 am, †7.30 am, †9.00 am, †9.45 am, †1.30 pm, †3.00 pm, †4.10 pm, †5.05 pm, †5.15 pm, †6.15 pm, ‡6.20 pm, †10.30 pm.

Leave for Wheeling, *6.50 am, *8.20 am, †11.50 am, †3.35 pm, *7.00 pm.

Leave for Steubenville *5.40 am, †8.25 am, †1.30 pm, †11.00 pm, ‡11.35 am.

Leave for Dennison, *5.40 am, *2.00 pm.

Leave Allegheny for Salem and Alliance, †3.25 pm.

*Every day. †Week days only. ‡Sundays only.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER AND PITTSBURGH RY.

Ticket Office, 504 Smithfield Street. Trains Leave B. & O. Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Eastern Standard Time.	Leave.	Arrive.
Buffalo and Rochester Express (cafe observation cars)	*9:00 am	*6:20 pm
DuBois Accommodation	†4:25 pm	†11:05 am
Buffalo and Rochester Night Express (Pullman sleepers)	*10:00 pm	*7:40 am

*Daily. †Week days.

WABASH SYSTEM

Station, Corner Liberty Ave. and Ferry St.

Central Time.—*Daily.	Depart.	Arrive.
Wheeling Express	*7:00 am	9:20 am
Toledo, St. L., Kan. City	*8:30 am	8:00 pm
Wheel. Ex., except Sunday	4:30 pm	7:45 pm
Wheeling Sp'l, Sunday only	7:30 pm	9:45 pm
St. L., Chi., Kansas City	*6:30 pm	6:30 am

Pullman Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars on through trains. Cafe Parlor Car on Wheeling trains.

City Ticket Office, 320 Fifth Avenue.

BESSEMER & LAKE ERIE R. R.

Trains leave B. & O. depot, Allegheny (Eastern Standard time), for Conneaut, O., Erie, Girard, Meadville and Conneaut Lake at 8:15 a. m. and 1:15 p. m.; for Greenville, Mercer, Grove City and Keister at 8:15 a. m., 1:15 and 3:00 p. m. All trains daily except Sunday.

E. D. COMSTOCK, G. P. A., Pittsburgh, Pa.

RIVER PACKETS.

KANAWHA RIVER PACKET.

STEAMER KANAWHA, W. E. Roe, Master; J. H. Wolfe, Clerk, leaves Patterson's wharfboat every Tuesday, 4 p. m., for Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Gallipolis, Charleston, Cincinnati, Louisville and way points. Finest passenger and freight accommodations. S. B. Patterson & Co., G. H. Christ, Agents, No. 307 Water st. Tel.

COLLEGE FUND IS COMPLETED

Institution for Women Is Spared by the Realization of $150,000 Endowment.

$40,000 BONUSES AVAILABLE

The Pennsylvania College for Women has been spared to Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania by the raising, late yesterday afternoon, of the $150,000 endowment fund which it was necessary to have in hand on January 1. Not only has the $150,000 been assured, but two bonuses of $20,000 each will now be available and indications were, at a late hour last night, that the college will enter upon the new year with a fund approximating $200,000.

The institution will at once be cleared of all debt, which totals $60,000, and the surplus will be invested to cover the annual deficit which afflicts every institution of learning. Plans will be considered for broadening the work and scope of the college with a view of placing it on a par with any institution for the higher education of women in the country. The victory attained in raising the endowment

Oliver McClintock.

fund is purely a local victory—Pittsburgh money alone being represented in the fund.

Much of the success in saving the college is due to the personal efforts of Oliver McClintock, William H. Rea and Mrs. Charles H. Spencer. Of the necessary $150,000 the alumnae association raised upwards of $36,000, the students and employes of the college raised $2,776, the Pittsburgh chamber of commerce raised $1,895 and the trustees upward of $108,000.

Fund Finally Completed.

All day yesterday Mr. McClintock made supreme efforts to raise the $16,000 which was still necessary to make the fund complete and succeeded in inducing many subscribers to double their donations. Late in the afternoon, one Pittsburgher, who desires to remain anonymous, guaranteed to cover any shortage up to $10,000 which might be necessary to complete the fund, and with this assurance the work was complete.

Mr. McClintock, who has been in charge of the fund, issued the following statement last night after giving liberal expressions of thanks to the newspapers for their support in the cause:

The end crowns the work. In the joy of saving the college we will soon forget the strenuous efforts required to accomplish it. It seemed to us that, when the trustees and close friends of the college had subscribed $60,000 towards it at the outset, thus declaring their confidence in the work and future possibilities of the college, to secure the remainder of the fund ought to have been easy. We thought that all we had to do would be to bring so meritorious an institution to the consideration of the prosperous citizens of Pittsburgh and the needed aid would be immediately forthcoming. The fault was not in the proposition, but evidently in the canvassers. We were new and inexperienced in the art. If we could by some means have secured the persuasive pleadings and professional skill of that collector from Indianapolis who took away from Pittsburgh the $5,000 subscriptions for the Winona Technical school, it would doubtless have been easy for our committee to have for the trustees the maximum sum of $200,000 requested by them.

College on a Sound Basis.

With the two splendid gifts of $25,000 each the college will now have $100,000 for paying off the mortgage of $66,000 and leaving $34,000 for endowment, which will establish it upon a secure basis of operation. A good beginning has been made, but it should not stop there. The friends of the college should henceforth unite in giving it steadfast support and in fostering it in every way. Outside of a few large subscriptions the money has come from a large number of small subscribers. That is far better than if one rich patron had assumed it all. With each subscription of $10 or $100 we will have the subscriber's interest and friendship. I believe it means a new era of prosperity for the college. We will no longer suffer for reputation and standing because of our poverty.

Dr. Martin, whose management as president of the faculty during the past two years has been able and successful, in the face of financial embarrassment, will receive a new stimulus and encouragement in his work. The trustees will be freed from the harassing burden of debt, and the faculty will take fresh heart and courage in building up and making the college an ornament and a source of pride to Pittsburgh. The very adversity through which we have passed will not be without its benefits to character and the stimulus to effort and sacrifice which have sprung from it. The students themselves have had no finer lesson than the one they have learned through their services and sacrifices in helping to complete this fund. They have learned to have faith in a good cause, to stand by that faith, to be willing to spend and be spent in upholding it and so to have the intense satisfaction and reward of having done their duty and of having deserved success.

DIAMONDS ARE TAKING AN ADVANCE IN PRICE NOW

Half a Dozen Syndicates Are Keeping the Entire Available Supply—Demand Is Very Heavy.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Diamonds are going up in price rapidly. Good stones are 100 per cent more expensive than they were five years ago, and they will cost more a year hence. Diamonds are not scarce, explained a Hatton Garden dealer, but half a dozen diamond syndicates are holding back the uncut stones. When prices begin to rise people held aloof from purchasing in the expectation that prices would go down again, but today they are rushing to secure the best gems on the market before the prices rise still higher.

As a result the demand is about three times greater than the supply. So keen is the demand in Hatton Garden for diamonds that many small dealers are going round the pawnbrokers' establishments buying up any good stones that may have been pledged and unredeemed by persons ignorant of their present value.

The latest fashion jewels are very dainty. Everything is now of the most delicate make set in platinum, and as flexible and as graceful as possible. For every-day wear are ribbons with diamond-set ends and clasp, the daintiest of novelties. Renaissance jewelry is coming into fashion, and set in carved steel, illustrate the latest mode. An American millionaire has just purchased a diamond dog collar, in which the center stone, a perfect blue-white diamond, is worth $10,000.

Want Heirs of John Bradfield.

WASHINGTON, PA., Dec. 30.—(Special.)—A fortune of more than $1,000,000 is awaiting the heirs of John Bradfield, who died a short time ago in Loudoun county, Va. Clerk of Courts Charles E. Baker of Washington county, received a communication today from the authorities of Loudoun county stating that Bradfield said before he died that he had relatives in this county to whom his property should go.

SLIGHT DELAY IN BRIDGE CASE

Mistake Results from the Petition to Abolish Collection of Toll.

EXPLANATION FROM COX

There was a mistake made in the preparation of the petition asking for the freeing of the Sixth, Seventh and Ninth street bridges. As a consequence, the proceedings will be delayed for a short time. John F. Cox, attorney for those interested in abolishing the tolls, made this statement:

In the haste of advertising the intention to present the petitions for the opening of the Sixth, Seventh and Ninth street bridges, a mistake was made in not making the quarter sessions court, instead of the common pleas, the place where the petitions were to be filed. However, this error made no difference, as the burden of the preparation of the cases would have made it undesirable to have a board of viewers appointed today. Hence, new advertisements have been made, complying strictly with the act of 1876.

Business Men Petition.

The leading firms on both sides of the Allegheny river have now signed the petition; and anticipating that the bridge companies would contest every inch of the effort to condemn their properties and open them to the public, the 20 days to intervene before the petitions will be filed in court will be necessary in order that the causes may be properly prepared and submitted to the board of viewers appointed by the court.

The procedure is very simple. Under the act of 1876, upon the petition of 20 or more resident taxables of the county, the court will appoint a board of six disinterested persons as viewers, their office being to inquire into three questions:

First—Is the bridge sought to be condemned necessary for the accommodation of the public. Second—Is the payment of tolls a burden on the traveling public.

If these two questions be answered in the affirmative, then it will be the duty of the viewers to assess the value of the property sought to be taken. The measure of damages has been very clearly established in a number of cases in the supreme court.

Goes to Grand Jury.

When the viewers have completed their work, and made a report to the court, the matter will be submitted to the grand jury to be drawn for March term, 1906. Upon the request of either the bridge company or the petitioners, the grand jury is authorized to hear the question of the necessity of opening the bridge to the public, and may take testimony and hear arguments upon the question. The grand jury, however, has nothing to do with the question of damages. Its duty is to decide whether the bridge ought to be free or not.

In Pennsylvania, under the provisions of this act, 81 county bridges and 12 intercounty bridges have been condemned and opened to the public. Allegheny county had 19 toll bridges. The three bridges sought to be condemned under these provisions are the main arteries of travel between Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and when opened to the traveling public will contribute to the desire for a Greater Pittsburgh likely to be realized by the legislature at the next session.

These three bridges which we hope to condemn have been taking in tolls from the traveling public about $200,000 a year. If the bridge companies, after the condemnation proceedings, are made settle according to the estimate of value which they have themselves placed upon their properties in their reports to the auditor general's office of Pennsylvania for the purpose of taxation the interest on the cost of the three bridges when taken by the county will amount to $80,000 a year. This will show a saving to the traveling public on tolls of about $120,000 a year.

How Value Is Determined.

Under the act of 1876 when the viewers have made their report and a majority of the grand jury and the court approve their report, the bridge becomes free by operation of law, and the question of value will be determined by an appeal taken by either party. My clients believe that toll bridges are a relic of barbarism and that they should be as free as the roads of the county. Hence, no matter what the opposition may be, the condemnation of the three structures will be pressed to a conclusion.

The largest firms in Pittsburgh and Allegheny are petitioners in this matter, and while it has been impossible to reach all those who are interested, yet we hope for the hearty co-operation of all who are in favor of free roads and free bridges in securing a successful termination of this contest.

James H. McCreery, a member of the Beaver county bar, who argued the question of the constitutionality of the act of 1876 and its supplements and secured the affirmance by the supreme court, has been retained and his experience and ability will be available in this contest.

The petitioners for the freeing of the bridges are Boggs & Buhl, H. Buhl, Jr., E. J. McIlvain, Renshaw, Carson & Co., W. L. Scott, Samuel McKnight, J. L. Long, John A. Bell, A. D. Wilson, Joseph Horne & Co., A. P. Burchfield, Horne-Stewart Company, Albert H. Horne, B. F. Rafferty, Hugh McElveen, W. M. Richards, Andrew Jones, K. Solomon, Isidore Reisenstein, Max Rosenbaum, Frank P. Howley, William Campbell, Samuel Hamilton, J. B. Corey, William Witherow, McCreery & Co., Fred E. Bowers, Kaufmann Bros.

ARMY OFFICER WHO DOES NOT DRESS THE FINEST

Earl of Longford Was Often Ragged While Doing Duty in South Africa. Was the Butt of All Jokes.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Congratulations are due to the earl of Longford, whose wife has just brought him a second son. Their first son, little Lord Silchester, was born three years ago. Lady Longford is a daughter of Lord and Lady Jersey. She married in 1899, and very soon after the wedding her husband went to South Africa with the Imperial Yeomanry. He had many narrow escapes from death. On his return to Ireland the shoulder strap of his tunic was torn off during machine gun practice, and the trooper next to him was killed.

Many amusing accounts used to be given by Lord Longford's friends when they returned from the war of his characteristics as a soldier. Among these was a commendable contempt for fussiness in the matter of dress. A great friend of his once described him as going about with breeches and boots of a variety not worn by the average British soldier. When chaffed about it Lord Longford replied: "My breeches were made by a Fenian tailor and the boots by an Orangeman—so, of course, they don't agree." In South Africa his clothes were quite famous.

Perhaps their shadiness helped to make him popular with his men, who were themselves, after hard marching and fighting, in a sufficiently dilapidated condition. Lord Longford noticed their raggedness one morning on parade, and humorously remarked: "Well, boys, you write your checks, I'll endorse them. Then you can get your new rig-outs." Another story tells, too, how he was asked by another officer what he intended to do one day. "I am going to stay here and dress picket ropes." "My dear fellow," said his friend, "I hope to goodness you'll dress them better than you do yourself."

NO CHANGE IN OWNERSHIP.

Denial Is Made That Mellon Interests Have Taken Over Pittsburgh and Montana Copper Co.

"There has been no change in any of the stock ownership of the Pittsburgh & Montana Copper Company, and there is no foundation for any contrary report. The situation in regard to the stock holdings remains as in the past."

The above official statement was issued last evening by Attorney George B. Motheral on behalf of the Pittsburgh & Montana Copper Company, which, it had been reported, had been absorbed by the Mellon interests. James H. Reed and W. H. Donner. Mr. Motheral denied there was any foundation for the rumors, and stated that the only changes the company has undergone was the election of Mr. Donner to the directorate to succeed Ralph Baggaley, who has retired from the active management of the works at Butte, Mont. This change, Mr. Motheral declares, will in no wise affect the administration of the company, or make any change in stock ownership.

M'KEESPORT CHICKENS ARE DYING OF INSOMNIA

How a Strange Malady Is Depopulating the Hen Coops in the Tube City—Story Is a Solemn Truth.

An epidemic of insomnia is killing off the chickens of McKeesport.

This is rather an unusual disease to afflict the feathered tribe, but it is the truth. At least, McKeesporters vouch for the story, and McKeesporters are a truthful lot. The footprints of George Washington were left in the sands of the Youghiogheny—and George couldn't tell a falsehood. And McKeesport is following his pious example.

No self-respecting chicken will stay off the roost after the sun goes down, and on the other hand, will linger in his sleeping quarters after the sun rises. Now it happens that the sun sets in McKeesport about 6 o'clock in the evening, and at that hour it is customary for the hens and roosters to seek their perches. According to the length of the day they should get over 12 hours' sleep. When they get less at this season of the year they suffer.

And it happens also that in the Tube City are numerous new converters, and the light from these when in blast is almost as brilliant as the glow of the sun at noon.

When the light from these burns in the heavens it rivals the glint of the northern lights. In fact, the skies look as if they were illumined by the rosy tints of dawn. This is the source of all the trouble. The roosters have opened their weather eyes, and, catching sight of this strange light, thought it was the break of day. Instantly they responded to the inspiration to crow for the dawn. The hens were awakened and answering calls came from every chicken house in town. Then the chickens would leap down from their perches and wander around all night.

They were too self-respecting to admit after daylight really came that they had been out all night. Consequently they suffered untold misery. (Let it be known that in the chicken diet there is no such thing as a morning bracer.") The next night they were fooled again by the light from the mills and remained up again, and on the next morning, of course, they had no recourse to a soothing cocktail or stimulating highball. So the next night again the lights gleamed from the furnaces and again the hens and roosters remained wide-awake, and the next night and the next and the next and the next—then insomnia struck them and they died.

This is the story.

YELLOW ROW IS STILL TO STAND

Judge Shafer Decides the City Has Taken the Wrong Course of Procedure.

INSURANCE STOCK DECISION

Yellow row still stands. This is the ultimatum of the court. Judge Shafer handed down an opinion in the case of the City of Pittsburgh against John Nicholson and others, owners of this property in Second avenue, in which he dismissed the bill. The city claimed the row was and has been for a long time a public nuisance. The court finds the city did not make out such a case as could be maintained by an action in equity.

An opinion of Judge Shafer in the suit of John J. Spearman against Porter & Porter directs the defendants to transfer 42 shares of Reliance Life Insurance Company stock to Spearman or pay him $8,400. The action was based on a subscription to the company's stock.

The bill in equity brought by the executor of F. X. Hollinger, deceased, against Elizabeth Hollinger to declare void a gift of $1,000 and a deed made by the defendant during the lifetime of the deceased, has been dismissed. Judge Young finds gift and deed to be valid.

A schedule of its condition and a copy of the deed of voluntary assignment of the Polish-American Building and Loan association of Pittsburgh to the South Side Trust Company were filed. The assets are $5,023 98 and liabilities $8,580 50. The schedule shows the cause for the association's insolvency was the misappropriation of funds by a former secretary, now deceased. This was not discovered until after his death and an examination of the books had been made.

Suit Against Automobile Owner.

Thomas S. Parker, an attorney, sued Frank A. Griffin for $20,000, alleging he was struck by the defendant's automobile, September 29, 1905, as he alighted from a car at Rippey street and North Highland Avenue.

The commissioner in the divorce suit of Dora B. Lampkins against Samuel Lampkins filed his report. It was alleged that the respondent had a habit of going home drunk on pay days and abusing her. He threatened to kill her, it is alleged, and once she was so greatly frightened, she says, she was afraid to re-enter the house and remained on the porch all night in scant clothing.

Decrees were granted May Irwin from Claude A. Irwin and Elletta Miller from Walter Miller, both on grounds of desertion.

Libels in divorce were: Alleging desertion, Charles M. Johnson vs. Anna M. Johnson, George B. McDonald vs. Pearl McDonald, Anna E. Thomas vs. Charles A. Thomas, Mary R. Smouse vs. John D. Smouse, Max Burger vs. Fanny Burger; infidelity, Winona Ford vs. Harry Ford, Minnie V. Scott vs. William J. Scott, Annie Lipshitz vs. Samuel Lipshitz, Anna M. Schmidt vs. Michael F. Schmidt; cruelty, Theresa Fox vs. Frank J. Fox.

A hearing in the habeas corpus proceedings brought by George Sill, an Allegheny policeman, to have his 7-year-old daughter taken from his wife, was held by Judge Macfarlane. Considerable testimony was offered by each side reflecting on the other, but none of it was direct. Judge Macfarlane said that he was not convinced that Mrs. Sill had been guilty of any crime, but he thought it best for the child to be placed in the care of Sill's mother for the present.

The bill in equity brought to restrain Vincent, Scott & Co. from excavating on Beatty street, was dismissed by Judge Young. The Allegheny County Light Company claimed the work would injure its conduits.

Simply an Amicable Suit.

The suit entered by Thomas L. Rodgers and others against J. M. Loose over an agreement for a sale of real estate, entered on Friday, was an amicable action to settle a question over the title.

Walter L. Riggs, Alexander Black, J. R. D. Houston, John S. McKelvey and James A. Nogent were admitted to practice law at the Allegheny county bar.

A bill in equity was filed by Wendolin Boehm, trading as the Excelsior Noodle and Macaroni Company, to restrain the John Boehm company from using a trade mark which he claims to own.

The Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers Protective and Beneficial association began equity proceedings against District Council No. 1, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, to restrain them from interfering with members of the plaintiff association in their employment. It is alleged the defendant association secured the discharge of members of the plaintiff organization, although they were working for union wages.

Samuel Ogilvie filed a bill in equity against W. P. Frazer for the specific performance of an alleged agreement to sell realty.

The Bankers Trust Company and the Liberty National bank of New York, filed suits in assumpsit against the city of Pittsburgh. The plaintiffs are represented by Attorneys Prestley & Nesbit. No statements were filed.

Frederica, Charles and Lewis Strahley sued the Pennsylvania railroad for $50,000 for the alleged appropriation of land in the Nineteenth ward.

Charters were granted St. John's Slovak Evangelical Lutheran church of Tarentum and the Ballantyne Methodist Episcopal church, McKeesport.

Florence C. Scott was declared a femme sola trader.

Henry A. Bietendufel and Charles V. Herb were appointed appraisers to appraise the assets of the Wingersen-Fishel Company, on the petition of William F. Baxmyer, receiver.

Executions issued: John Murphy vs. Isabella Miller et al., $4,295. Mrs. E. E. Lusk vs. James F. Powell, $4,789.

WOMAN RECEIVES PARDON AFTER 31 YEARS ELAPSE

State Compensates Widow and Railway Pays Her Back Pension With Interest.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

BERLIN, Dec. 30.—A station attendant's widow, named Elise Dreyer, has been pardoned for an offense alleged to have been committed 31 years ago. On March 25, 1874, she was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment on the charge of having set fire to her dwelling, and kept under observation for a similar period. After she had served her term doubts arose as to her criminal culpability.

Recently the case was again gone into, with the result that the former judgment was quashed, and the woman was pardoned on the ground that at the time of the offense attributed to her she was suffering mentally.

Frau Dreyer has not only been compensated from the state fund, but the management of the Hamburg-Berliner railway has been ordered to pay her the arrears of her pension as station attendant's widow with interest, which had been stopped when sentence was passed upon her.

CITY AT MERCY OF LIGHT COMPANY

Pays More Than Double the Price Paid by Other Cities and Towns in State.

SHUTTING OUT COMPETITION

While Pittsburgh is paying the highest price for street lighting in the state, there are towns in Pennsylvania which are paying less than half what Pittsburgh pays. The price of light at York is $40 20 per arc lamp and at Johnstown $40. While Pittsburgh pays a light company the magnificent price of $96 per arc light, Harrisburg, the capital city of the state, gets light at $47 per arc lamp.

This low price was brought about by competition, which Director Bigelow and Controller Larkin are trying to prevent in Pittsburgh by extending the contract from one to four years. Before Harrisburg got competition it was paying $75 per arc lamp, which would be a low price for Pittsburgh in comparison with the price it is now paying the Allegheny County Light Company.

Director Bigelow and Controller Larkin claim the Allegheny County Light Company is entitled to a four-year contract if the price is reduced, but no particular reasons are advanced for this theory. The Allegheny County Light Company has held the city contract for many years, has its plant established, its lines supplying the city are already in position and operation and there could not possibly be any extra expense attached if the contract should be made by the city for one year instead of four.

The contract has been made annually by the city for the past two years, and the proposition to extend the contract to four years is designed to protect the company from competition for that length of time, at least.

The prices paid by a number of well-known towns and cities in Pennsylvania have been obtained and they are interesting in view of the present agitation in this city for cheaper light.

The prices paid for light in McKeesport and the boroughs of Allegheny county are well known to be greatly below the price charged Pittsburgh. Much lower rates exist in every town in the state, large or small. Bellefonte pays $72, Butler $80, Clearfield $85, Dubois $65, Franklin $56, Huntingdon $58, Indiana $60, Norristown $58, Pottsville $55, Reading $85, Scranton $73, Williamsport $74 50.

AMERICAN WOMAN MAY BE APPOINTED TO A HIGH POST

The Position of Mistress of Robes to Her Majesty the Queen, Will Soon be Open and Many Are After It.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

LONDON, Dec. 30.—I hear on very good authority that an American woman will secure, through the new Liberal ministry, the highest post held by any woman in England, that is, mistress of the robes to her majesty, the queen. The position is a political one, and has been held by the duchess of Buccleugh for a good many years. It can only be held by a duchess. The only liberal duchess at present is her grace of Manchester, formerly Helena Zimmerman, of Cincinnati. With the duke she has just arrived at Tanderager castle, in Ireland, for the winter.

I doubt if the duchess knows the difference between Conservative and Liberal, and I am sure she doesn't care. Her husband, however, is now somewhat politically inclined, as his party is in power. He has called several times on the new prime minister, and may be given a minor post in the government. His wife will hardly be given the exalted position of mistress of the robes, however. She dislikes society, knows little about court etiquette, and could never fill the grande dame role.

However, I hear that the duke's mother, Consuelo, duchess of Manchester, is to get the coveted post. She is a warm favorite with the queen, and one of the three great chums of the king. She is also recognized as a leader of the innermost circle of society, and a grande dame to her finger tips. As mistress of the robes she would be in continual attendance at court and be the daily companion of Alexandra. She will be the first American who ever held such a high position at court. I understand that an American may also become one of the ladies of the bedchamber to the queen, another of the much-coveted positions.

DRIVERS ARE ARRESTED.

Humane Society Active in Saving Horses from Cruelty.

Two drivers were arrested yesterday as a result of alleged cruel treatment of horses. During the afternoon a crowd of 500 people in South Diamond street, Allegheny, gathered around Charles Hawkins while he was beating a fine carriage team which was in his charge. Policeman Joseph Gausman dragged the man from his seat, and after a hard fight placed him under arrest.

Fred Matter, a driver for B. S. Frew, a Second avenue dairyman, was arrested yesterday by Agent H. B. Stewart of the Western Pennsylvania Humane society for alleged cruelty to animals, in driving a horse unfit for service.

Says Negro Tried to Rob Her.

Homer Williams, a negro, was arrested by Policeman White and locked up in the East End police station last night, as a suspicious person. Etta Kelly, a negress, alleges Williams tried to rob her on Fifth avenue extension Friday night.

Little Abel to Leave Hospital.

Frank Little of Broad street, who was cut during a fight Christmas day, was transferred from the Pittsburgh hospital to the East End police station yesterday. He is being detained to appear against two alleged assailants this morning.

MIGHT AS WELL LET BRADLEY GO

Notorious Thief's Bond Worthless, Although Policeman's Brother-in-Law Secured It.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY INACTIVE

The thieves who engineered the release of "Butch" Bradley their pal, are laughing. Bradley, according to a sworn information, stole Prof. William L. Mayer's diamond stud. He was held on $2,500 bail, but later was released, after Magistrate Joseph B. Vitchestain had reduced the bail from $2,500 to $500. His bond was signed by the brother of a policeman, who assigned as security a house owned by the brother and the policeman in common; now the bond is found to be worthless, because the house is still part of an estate, and cannot be sold to satisfy the bond.

Unless Bradley is caught and forced to attend trial for stealing the diamond the whole case will fall through. He will escape punishment by not appearing for trial and his bondsman will escape liability. Magistrat Vitchestain, who according to District Attorney Stewart, is guilty of misfeasance in office, will also evade punishment unless the district attorney moves, and so far no sign of an intention to move has been shown. It was a regular straw bond.

The Gazette has printed the fact that "Butch" Bradley's bond was signed by Patrick Devine, who is a brother of Thomas P. Devine, a patrol wagonman of the police bureau. It was supposed Bradley's pals had indemnified Devine for the bond, but Assistant District Attorney John S. Robb, Jr., has discovered that Bradley's wife is a sister of the wife of Wagonman Devine, and in view of the worthlessness of the Devine bond, pointed out by the assistant district attorney, it is now recognized that no indemnification was necessary, for the house assigned by Patrick Devine cannot be taken for the bond, in case Bradley fails to show up.

The intimation that Bradley's signature to the bond was not written by Bradley was borne out yesterday by Warden Lewis of the county jail. Mr. Lewis said that Bradley had not signed any bond at the county jail. The Gazette showed yesterday the alleged signature of Bradley to have been written by the person who wrote out the rest of the information, bond and docket transcript, and Lewis' testimony that Bradley did not sign any bond in jail proves the truth of the story.

At the district attorney's office the assertion is made that the Bradley bond is worthless because the bondsman, Patrick Devine, while one of the heirs of the house assigned as security, yet is not an actual owner. It is wondered if the district attorney will now go into court to show the worthlessness of the bond and demand the punishment of those instrumental in effecting Bradley's release. Apparently the district attorney's office, although knowing that the bond is useless, intends to wait until the date set for Bradley's trial, and not to go after him, unless he fails to show up for trial.

If the district attorney were to go into court now, and prove that the bond is worthless, Bradley might be rearrested because of insufficient bond and locked up to insure his appearance for trial. A demand will probably be made on the district attorney for such action, and if he fails to act it is recognized that criticisms of Vitchestain, Wagonman Devine and the police bureau, made by the district attorney or his assistants, ought not to count for much.

Lieut. Gov. Harding in Wreck.

MARION, O., Dec. 30.—(Special.)—Lieut.-Gov. and Mrs. Warren G. Harding were in a wreck on the Erie railroad between Meadville and Jamestown, Pa., this morning at 3 o'clock, but escaped injury. While westbound train No. 8 was taking a siding two Pullmans left the tracks, one of the sleepers stopped at angle of 45 degrees, with the wheels on one side in a ditch. Thirty-two passengers were routed from their berths.

Sale of Embroideries.

See details of this great event in Rosenbaum Company's ad. in Monday's Gazette.

THIEVES PLAY WITH JUSTICE

Pickpockets Seem to Have the Police and Detective Departments Cornered.

EASY TO SECURE RELEASE

Thieves seem to have a corner on the police departments of this city and Allegheny. The freehanded manner in which "Butch" Bradley secured his liberty, after being caught stealing a diamond on a street car, is only one of many instances. When a thief is caught his companions make it their business to see the person who was robbed, and return the stolen articles, on condition that he will not prosecute. The average man is pleased to get his stolen articles back. Bail is then raised for the prisoner and he is soon at liberty.

There are a number of men in Pittsburgh and Allegheny who make it a business of furnishing straw bail for this class of thieves. They go on a prisoner's bond and friends remunerate him to the amount of the bond and his commission. The bail is always forfeited, of course, but that does not cause the bondsman loss, for he has already received his compensation.

A pickpocket was arrested on the street cars a few years ago, who had stolen about $400 from a passenger. The passenger caught his man and he was turned over to an officer and taken to the Central station. It was arranged for the victim to make information against the prisoner the next day. That night companions of the thief went to the passenger who had lost his money and arranged to pay the stolen money back. The money was returned to the letter and the next day he refused to make information. The prisoner was then fined $50 and costs on a charge of being a suspicious person. He paid it gladly and was released. No effort was made by the detective bureau to force a prosecution.

Detective Elmore once arrested a young thief who had been caught stealing from women in department stores. Two older companions were later arrested. The three had about $1,500 in jewelry and about the same amount of ready cash on their persons. They were held as suspicious persons. Later they secured an attorney, who had them released on $100 bail each for a hearing. On the day of the hearing the men failed to appear. The attorney asked for one day's continuation, which was granted. Then the alderman refused to renew the bail bond. The bondsman claimed he was on the bond to appear at the first hearing, and as the alderman had continued the hearing without renewing the bond, the bondsman was relieved of further liability. In this case the thieves got away and the city was unable to collect on the bond through technicality.

There have been any number of cases where thieves have secured their liberty by the mere returning of stolen goods to the owner. The police, for some unknown reason, say they are unable to act, although the victim could be forced to prosecute if the commonwealth so demanded.

WASHINGTON COUNTY SWEARS IN NEW OFFICERS

WASHINGTON, PA., Dec. 30.—(Special.)—The retiring officers in the Washington county courthouse relinquished their positions this evening, and the newly-elected officials were sworn in. The following assumed office: Prothonotary, H. F. Ward; clerk of courts, David L. Williams; treasurer, J. C. Morgan; register, Cyrus Morrow. R. D. Wylie, D. W. Myers and J. A. Huffman are the new county commissioners. Judge J. F. Taylor and Coroner W. H. Sipe entered on their second terms, while the recorder and sheriff hold over for another year. For the first time in the history of the county not a Democrat will hold a courthouse office.

For cold, blizzardy January days—

A SEAL JACKET

Made to your order in the inimitably excellent Bennett way, from prime Alaska seal.

Also all sizes—34 to 44—in stock, if you wish quick action.

PERSIAN JACKETS

are also in good demand. Many choice conceptions in all sizes ready made up, and plenty of skins from which to select on order.

NECK PIECES AND FLAT MUFFS,

in Ermine, Chinchilla, Black Lynx and Baum Marten—excellent selection in stock, or wide variety of skins for special orders.

We're making up a few choice sets of those most desirable furs,

HUDSON BAY and RUSSIAN SABLES,

which will be given their initial showing Tuesday.

Continuation of SALE OF LADIES' CLOTH SUITS

Many choice things at great reductions; many new values for Tuesday.

J. G. BENNETT & CO.

New Stores,

Wood Street and Fifth Avenue.

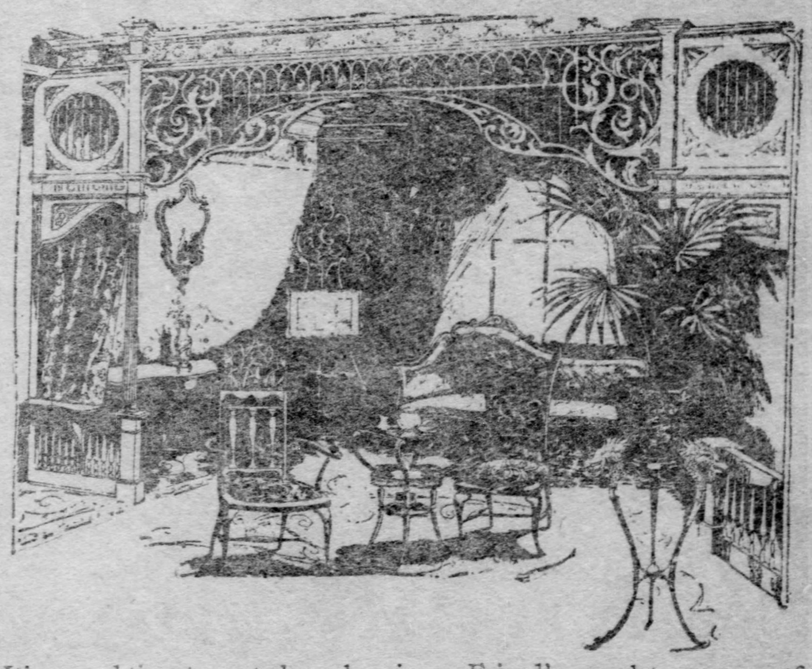
TRY GAZETTE CLASSIFIED ADS

FRIEND

810 to 814 PENN AVENUE

BEGIN THE NEW YEAR IN YOUR OWN ROOMS

Friend's Liberal Credit System Will Help You



It's a good time to go to housekeeping. Friend's complete room outfits will save you money. Get what you please, pay when you please.

Kitchen Outfit Complete.....$23.50
Dining-Room Outfit Complete.....$32.50
Bedroom Outfit Complete.....$37.50
Parlor Outfit Complete.....$42.50

YOU ARE INVITED TO OPEN AN ACCOUNT

FRIEND TRUSTS EVERYBODY

810 TO 814 PENN AVENUE

CHRISTIANITY IS FACTOR IN JAPAN

Dr. Ibuka, a Leading Educator, Is Extremely Optimistic of Future of His Country.

IS HERE ON HIS THIRD VISIT

"As a moral influence, Christianity is stronger in Japan than all other similar forces, when one considers the comparatively small number of its adherents in the country."

This striking statement was made last night by the Rev. Dr. Kajinosuke Ibuka, president of the Presbyterian university, Tokyo, and one of the foremost Christians of Japan, who is touring the larger cities of the United States in the interest of the institution of which he is the head. Dr. Ibuka arrived in Pittsburgh last evening from New York and will remain here until Tuesday, as the guest of the Rev. Dr. J. Kinsey Smith, pastor of the Shadyside Presbyterian church. At the morning service today at the Shadyside church he will speak on the religious situation in Japan, and this evening he will make an address on the same subject at the East Liberty Presbyterian church, Penn and Highland avenues.

Dr. Ibuka was seen last evening at the residence of Dr. Smith, St. James street, and talked interestingly on present-day conditions in his native land.

Christian Influence in Japan.

"One cannot estimate numerically just what Christianity is to Japan," he said. "It is a moral influence and compared to all other similar factors is the greatest in shaping the lives and characters of the people. Of course, that is speaking comparatively, for there are only about 50,000 Christians in the country, the population of which is close to 50,000,000. But since the introduction of Protestant Christianity into the country about 50 years ago, the advance has been remarkable. Today, it is a force to be reckoned with and in every walk of life its influence is being felt.

"Many of the most prominent men of the country have become converted and Christianity in Japan today is a real power and a factor in the national life. The president of the imperial diet is a Christian, a number of its members are converted, and while none of the field officers in the army is a Christian, there are several among the admirals in the navy who received their education in America.

"The introduction of the Red Cross work and other humanitarian provisions in the recent war were largely due to Christian influence. The early prejudice against the missionaries is gradually wearing away, and they are doing an excellent work.

Studying in Christian Universities.

"In our university the Meigi Gakuin, or literally the 'University of the Enlightened Era,' we have 260 students, and the six or seven other Christian institutions of learning in the large cities will each average about the same. Most of our students are Japanese, but there are some Koreans and some Chinese among them. In the imperial universities there are more than 8,000 Chinese students and this fact shows well that the awakening is coming in that great country.

"The native religion of Japan in reality is a combination of Confucianism, Shinto and Buddhism, the three existing side by side, and some principles of each entering into the training of the child. The moral teachings are derived from Confucianism, the child is taught to revere the guardian diety or shinto of the clan and to worship his ancestors through Buddhism. In other words, Buddhism directs his future, the Shinto his past and Confucianism his present."

This is Dr. Ibuka's third visit to the United States and he might be called thoroughly Americanized. He speaks English fluently, and is well posted on conditions in this country.

Not Quite Finished Enough.

"Everything here," he says, "is going on; nothing seems to be finished. But I consider it a remarkable compliment to my people to be called the 'Yankees of the East.'"

Dr. Ibuka left Japan last April for the purpose of attending the International convention of the Y. M. C. A. alliance, and at the conclusion of that session made a tour of Europe. He came to the United States last August, and has since been visiting various cities of the country, largely in the interest of his university, which is controlled jointly by the Northern and Southern Presbyterians and the Dutch Reformed churches.

He returns to New York next Tuesday and sails from San Francisco for his home on January 23. He stated he has everywhere been received with the greatest courtesy, and has received much encouragement and assistance for the college.

Veterans Hold Memorial Services.

Services in memory of the six veterans of the civil war who died in McKeesport during the last year, were held last evening in the lecture room of the First Methodist Episcopal church, McKeesport, under the auspices of Col. Samuel W. Black post No. 59, G. A. R. The orator was State Senator Andrew G. Williams of Butler. The ritualistic service was conducted by Adjt. J. Lee Hurst. The veterans who died during the year were: Frank Berwick, Nelson Bartar, Hugh Stott, George G. Tate, Samuel Fields and Oliver Boley.

The Death Roll.

John C. Niser.

John C. Niser, a retired farmer, died yesterday at his home near Pitcairn, aged 82. He was born in Germany and lived there until 16 years ago, when he came to this country and settled on the farm on which he died. He was a member of the German Lutheran church and a Democrat. Besides his wife, Mrs. Sophia Niser, he leaves the following children: John C., Jr., Pittsburgh; Philip, Stewarts station; L. C., Pitcairn; Mrs. J. D. McGuire and Mrs. R. G. Duckel, Pitcairn; Mrs. John Langdon, Pittsburgh, and Mrs. George Lible, St. Louis.

J. M. Reid.

CLARION, PA., Dec. 30.—(Special.)—J. M. Reid, aged 82, a life-long resident of Clarion county and father of Burgess A. T. Reid of North Braddock, died today on the farm on which he was born and reared, at Reidsburg, Pa. He is survived by six children: A. T. Reid, burgess of North Braddock; I. R. and C. R. Reid of Braddock, H. L. Reid of Wilmerding, E. P. Reid, at home, and Mrs. C. C. Ray of Beaver Falls.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. Rosa W. Wallace, aged 22, died yesterday at her home in Evans avenue, McKeesport. She is survived by her husband.

Miss Mary Coyne died yesterday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Payne, Ohio street, Rankin. She was born in Ireland 20 years ago. Both her parents are dead. She was a member of St. Brendan's Roman Catholic church, Braddock.

Mrs. Hannah Redman, for 75 years a resident of the Twelfth ward, is dead at her home, 561 Smiths way. She was born in Mifflin township and lived in the vicinity of Pittsburgh all her life. One son and one sister survive.

W. J. Hinchey, a contracting foreman, died Friday at his home, 735 Kelly street. Mr. Hinchey was born in Canada, and had been a resident of this city for four years, coming from [illegible]o, where he resided 10 years. His widow [illegible]ve children survive.

[illegible] Elizabeth Moellendick, wife of William [illegible]s of Grandview avenue, Sheraden, who [illegible]st Thursday night after a long illness, [illegible]rn in Germany and came to this country [illegible] years ago. She was married to George Mertzels on September 10, 1896, and is survived by her husband and two sons, aged 8 and 3 years. She is also survived by her father, Frederick Moellendick, and three sisters and two brothers, all of whom live in Germany. Mr. Mertzels is connected with the Bindley Hardware Company.

DEATHS IN NEARBY TOWNS.

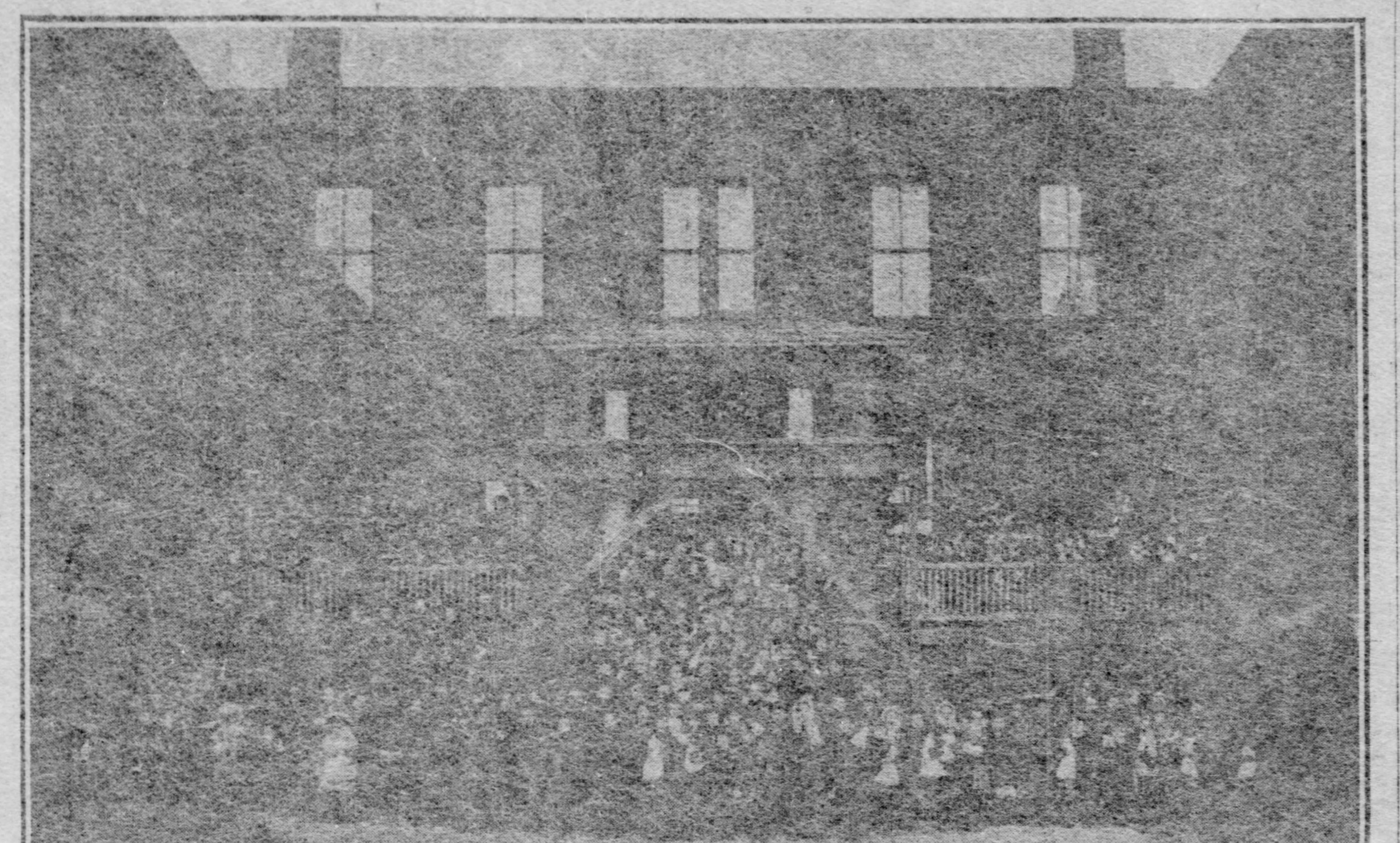
NEW CASTLE.—Thomas R. Harris, aged 60, is dead. He leaves a widow, two sons and a daughter.

WASHINGTON.—Mrs. Mary E. Cavert, aged 62, wife of James Cavert, is dead at Burgettstown. Two children survive, John Cavert of Michigan and Mrs. Dawson T. Malone of Burgettstown.

SHARON.—Mrs. Dennis Lynch, aged 81, is dead at Five Points, where she had lived for 40 years. She was born in Scotland. Three children survive.

CONNELLSVILLE.—Michael Madigan, aged 49, an employe of the Pressed Steel Car Company of Pittsburgh, and an ex-president and treasurer of the Connellsville school board, died of typhoid-pneumonia.

KINGSLEY HOUSE GIRLS ARE GIVEN A CHRISTMAS PARTY



Hundreds of Little Ones Grouped in the Kingsley House Yard.

The last of a series of Christmas parties for the boys and girls of the Kingsley house, each afternoon since Christmas day, was given yesterday afternoon, when 180 of the smaller girls in the vicinity of the institution participated. The daily parties were arranged to entertain the boys and girls of like ages. Yesterday afternoon each little girl was presented with a half-pound box of candy, requiring the distribution of 240 pounds of confections. During the afternoon 320 dolls were distributed, which required the work of three months in clothing, while handkerchiefs and other presents were also given to the children. The distribution was made under the direction of Mrs. W. H. Matthews and Mrs. H. G. Moore, assisted by 20 of the volunteer workers associated with the Kingsley house.

TECHNICAL SOCIETY HOLDS BIG KOMMERS

Christmas Season Is Celebrated in Good Old Teuton Fashion at the German Club.

Das program fur die Weihnachts-Kneipe des Technischen Vereines von Pittsburgh was the best ever.

It abounded in good things, musically, oratorically and gastronomically. There was the best of music, the oratory abounded in eloquence and the lunch reached the German heart in short order. A lot of other things could be said in praise of the good, old-fashioned kommers which was held in the auditorium of the German club last night by the Technical society of Pittsburgh—but it's now an axiom that it was correct in every detail, Teutonically speaking.

Over in the Fatherland the university men get together at Christmas time and celebrate after the style of their revered ancestors. The good and quaint custom has been transplanted to Pittsburgh by the Technical society, and last night it was done in a way that would have made the kaiser himself happy if he could have been there.

Herr C. Mercader, president of the club, was picked by the program-makers to preside, but he relinquished the duelling rapier to Dr. K. F. Stahl, who showed no mercy in sentencing stein-draining right and left. Herr A. Burchard stirred all hearts with his baritone solo; Dr. C. Buttner's cornet solo stirred 'em up, and the philharmonic sextette from the Pittsburgh orchestra was the keynote for more steins and German hymns. Attorney O. H. Rosenbaum addressed the assemblage in English and made a hit by asking everybody to drain his glass to the good health of Herr Philip Lange, the Westinghouse man who goes to England next week. Mr. Lange responded with a happy combination of refined German with American slang, and the assemblage felt so good when he got through that "The Star Spangled Banner" and "Die Wacht Am Rhine" were sung with alternate verses. It was German night and right royally was it celebrated.

HAS WEDDING PRESENT FOR MISS ROOSEVELT

Dr. G. F. Mascaro Brings Beautiful Autograph Album from Havana Residents.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.—An autograph album wrought in gold and hand-painted and containing the signatures of hundreds of prominent citizens of Havana, who have sent it as a wedding gift to Miss Alice Roosevelt, has been brought to Philadelphia by Dr. G. F. Mascaro, who is studying at the University of Pennsylvania. After it has been on exhibition for some time in the Cuban consulate in this city, prominent natives of Havana residing here will be invited to inscribe their names therein, and the album will be taken by Dr. Mascaro to Washington and turned over to the Cuban minister, who will make the presentation.

This album is said to be the first wedding present to Miss Roosevelt sent from a foreign country. It was begun in 1902, when the President's daughter visited Havana.

The plan originated with Dr. la Torre, who was mayor of Havana at the time of Miss Roosevelt's visit, and is now a congressman and a professor in the University of Havana. He had charge of the securing of autographs and directed the making of the book.

Another Arrest in Lane Case.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Dec. 30.—(Special.)—The inquest into the death of Henry Lane, who was killed in a fight at Malden, this county, last Saturday, between three Lane brothers and Special Officers Howery and Spencer, was begun at Malden this afternoon before Coroner Beardsley. Officer Howery was placed under arrest at Hinton this morning.

Vital Statistics for 1905.

WASHINGTON, PA., Dec. 30.—(Special.)—Statistics compiled in the office of the clerk of courts of Washington county show that the number of births in the county during 1905 was 1,840 and the deaths 763. The number of marriage licenses issued was 961.

SILVER CORNET BAND PLAYS AT WEIS' SILVER WEDDING

Twenty-Eight Tubas Say "Um," and Minor Horns Respond—Cornets and Bass Drums Add to Harmony of Blissful Occasion.

"Um," remarked the tubas. Twenty-eight, count 'em.

"Ta, ta, ta," echoed the altos, the slide trombones, the valve trombones. It was after beat, but it made no difference.

The reason for all this musical or unmusical business, was that 25 years ago Andrew G. Weis and Margaret Miller were married. Last night was their silver wedding anniversary, and the members of the local union of musicians organized a serenade at 34 Wick street.

It was fine, if fine music can be appreciated at one minute after midnight, Eastern time.

There were 38 pairs of cymbals, 287 cornets, a whole lot of bass drums, and one or two musical instruments. The combination went up to 34 Wick street, where Mr. Weis lives, accompanied by his wife and children, and serenaded him. The neighbors wished that they hadn't thrown flatirons and things at the prima donna cats in the back yard. They longed for the cats after hearing the serenade.

Also, there were a few piccolos, several saxaphones and a phonograph. It couldn't be helped, although Prof. Weis is old enough to be a grandfather.

Now there is no use in being mathematical in this affair. That makes itself self-evident when the echoes of the music are remembered. The serenaders fitted the punishment to the crime, and played "Silver Bells," "Silver Moon" and "Silvery Waves." "Silver Threads Among the Gold," was prohibited. A member of the band who hails from Nebraska attempted to read something from the Commoner relating to 16 to 1, but he was declared out of order.

Mrs. Weis said she was glad it was only 25 years. Prof. Weis didn't dare say anything.

And the catch-as-catch-can band played "Quicksilver."

SET DATE FOR ACTION IN REED SMOOT CASE

Senator Burrows Will Resume Consideration on January 6. Subpoenas Issued.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Senator Reed Smoot's defiance of the W. C. T. U., reported from Salt Lake City, is not, in the opinion of senators who have followed his case, calculated to help him before the committee on privileges and elections or before the senate.

If the Utah senator is to have his wished-for opportunity to vote for the restoration of the army canteen, canteen legislation will, these senators think, have to come before the upper house of congress at an earlier date than now seems probable.

January 6 has been fixed by Senator Burrows, chairman of the committee, as the date for resuming consideration of the Smoot case. Subpoenas have been issued to a number of witnesses to appear before the committee on that date or immediately thereafter.

These witnesses, it is understood, will be questioned particularly concerning the famous test oath which Mr. Smoot and all other apostles of the Mormon church are compelled to take, the object of this line of inquiry being to develop the effect of that oath for the purpose of determining whether, as is claimed, this oath subordinates allegiance to the government to allegiance to the church.

Further investigation is also to be made into the marriage relations of Mormons, not only in Utah but in all parts of the country where the church has a foothold, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it is true that under the protection of the church there is practical defiance of the laws of the land.

BIG CROSS DOWN.

Workmen Remove Menace from Steeple of Grant Street Church.

After about seven hours' work, the cross was removed from the steeple of the First English Evangelical Lutheran church in Grant street, near Sixth avenue, about 7 o'clock last night. The work was done by Andrews Brothers, 612 Congress street. The cross was cut at the steeple top and lowered to the pavement. This week another cross will be erected in its place.

John Andrews planned a rigging to remove the cross, which had been bent by the heavy wind and was about to fall. A gin pole was lashed to the side of the steeple, and at the top of the pole was a pulley with a rope rigged through it. Andrews climbed up the pole and with his tools cut away the copper cross. Fastening it to the pulley line, it was lowered by the men below.

PREPARE FOR SESSION OF OHIO LEGISLATURE

Officers of General Assembly, Which Convenes Next Week, Nominated at Caucuses.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 30.—Organization of the Ohio general assembly, which convenes early next week, was determined at party caucuses this afternoon. The Republicans have a majority of two votes in the house, and will control its organization, while the Democrats, with a majority of one vote in the senate will organize that body.

The Republican house caucus selected C. A. Thompson of Lawrence county for speaker, Freeman T. Eagleson of Guernsey county for speaker pro tempore, E. W. Doty of Cleveland for clerk, and Richard Gilson, who has been in the service of the house since 1852, was nominated for third assistant sergeant-at-arms.

The Democratic senate caucus nominated J. M. Williams of Cleveland for president pro tempore, A. P. Sandles of Ottawa for clerk, and B. S. Bartlow of Hamilton for sergeant-at-arms. Andrew L. Harris, Republican lieutenant-governor-elect, will be president of the senate.

GREAT BRITAIN'S REVENUE.

For Nine Months of 1905 the Total Income Amounts to $481,738,060.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The revenue returns from the United Kingdom for the period from April 1 to December 31, 1905, show the total revenue to have been $481,738,060. The increases are estate duties, $8,567,985; stamps, $3,000,000; postoffice and telegraph, $3,550,000; Suez canal and other loans, $347,790, and miscellaneous, $244,075. The decreases are customs, $6,900,975; excise, $2,019,110; land tax, $150,000; house duty, $450,000, and property income $1,100,000. The amount actually paid into the treasury shows $883,100 decrease. The decrease in customs receipts is mainly due to tea.

Honors for Dead Minister.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—Impressive funeral services occurred today at the Church of the Madeleine here over the body of Raimond Prefontaine, Canadian minister of marine and fisheries, who died in Paris December 25. The government rendered military honors. President Loubet was represented and all the cabinet ministers attended. The body will be transported to Canada by the British battleship Dominion.

MORALES IN DISFAVOR WITH CONSUL GENERAL

Representative of Dominican Government Strong in His Hatred for High Official.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Senor Fabio Fiallo, consul general of the Dominican republic, whose office is at 31 Broadway, this city, announced today that he was in sympathy with Vice President Caceres of Santo Domingo, and against President Morales.

To a reporter, he declared that Morales fomented the present revolution himself and that the downfall of the president was due to the failure of the United States to land marines and sailors at Santo Domingo on December 7 to aid him in carrying out the coup d'etat he had planned against his cabinet.

"As far back as November Senor Quiterio Berroa started a revolution in Macoris with the help of some person in the United States, the plan being to cause American intervention," said Senor Fiallo. "When Senor Berroa was taken prisoner he confessed under oath that President Morales had participated in the movement.

"Then Morales prepared for his coup d'etat against his cabinet, but he met with failure because of the action of his minister of war, Gen. Louis Tejera, renouncing his office to take command of the troops in the capital.

"Morales' future is now more uncertain than ever, because of his recent actions. Between him and his former friends, the Jiministas, the chasm has widened and cannot be rebridged."

SANTO DOMINGO, REPUBLIC OF SANTO DOMINGO, Dec. 30.—Vice President Gen. Ramon Caceres arrived here today and issued a decree calling for an extraordinary session of congress to discuss the accusations of citizens that President Morales is a traitor and an instigator of bloodshed.

The whereabouts of President Morales is still unknown, but several officers who left the city with him have been arrested outside the town. The government has declared the Dominican cruiser Independencia to be a rebel.

LIMIT SALE OF SEATS.

Only Twenty for Any One Person for the Benefit of the Juvenile Court Association.

The committee in charge of the arrangements for the benefit matinee to be given in behalf of the Juvenile Court association at the Nixon theater on the afternoon of January 17 is pleased with the remarkable interest shown toward their undertaking. The attraction will be E. S. Willard in "The Brighter Side." In order to avoid any unfair discrimination the committee has decided that not more than 20 tickets will be sold to any one person. The committee of arrangements is composed of the following:

Mrs. Arthur B. Starr, chairman; Mrs. William T. Whitman, secretary; Mrs. J. J. Turner, treasurer; Mrs. Alexander Laughlin, Mrs. George E. McCague, Mrs. Wallis Tener, Mrs. Edwin L. Mattern, Mrs. Samuel Ayers, Mrs. J. D. Arnold, Mrs. Enoch Rauh, Mrs. Thomas A. Mellon, Mrs. A. R. Hamilton, Mrs. H. McK. Corwin, Mrs. Richard B. Scandrett, Miss Kate C. MacKnight, Mrs. J. J. Cunningham, Mrs. Levi B. Duff.

Box Holders—Mrs. T. A. Mellon, Mrs. D. T. Watson, Mrs. George Tener, Mrs. Laughlin Peacock, Mrs. A. R. Hamilton, Mrs. George Lauder, Mrs. H. K. Porter, Mrs. John Easton, Mrs. Louis Brown, Mrs. Helen Rook Carroll, Mrs. Alexander Rook.

The list of patronesses is made up of representative names, among them being:

Mrs. Adair, Mrs. Samuel Ayers, Mrs. J. D. Arnold, Mrs. Charles Arbuthnot, Mrs. William Arrott, Miss Armstrong, Mrs. James Brown, Mrs. M. Brown, Mrs. J. I. Buchanan, Mrs. J. B. Bennett, Mrs. G. T. Braden, Mrs. Henry Buhl, Mrs. Albert Burchfield, Mrs. A. W. Brown, Mrs. J. A. Brown, Mrs. R. H. Boggs, Miss Frances Barnesdall, Mrs. G. H. Clapp, Mrs. J. C. Chaplin, Mrs. R. J. Cunningham, Mrs. E. E. Crocker, Mrs. S. G. Cooper, Mrs. Harriet Carver, Mrs. L. B. Duff, Mrs. Frank Dravo, Mrs. Robert Dixon, Mrs. Herbert DuPuy, Mrs. Harry Denny, Mrs. Charles Driefus, Mrs. C. C. Deverts, Mrs. Howard Evans, Mrs. J. W. Friend, Mrs. Samuel Frank, Mrs. Ermina Gripp, Mrs. Charles Garland, Mrs. James A. Huston, Mrs. Harry B. Hayes, Mrs. Albert A. Horne, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Horne, Mrs. J. M. Hastings, Mrs. J. B. Hinds, Mrs. J. L. Koeth, Mrs. David Kirk, Mrs. Isaac Kaufmann, Mrs. W. C. Lynd, Mrs. James H. Lockhart, Mrs. F. T. F. Lovejoy, Mrs. Sherwood Martin, Mrs. Robert L. McGrew, Mrs. Edwin L. Mattern, Mrs. Charles McKnight, Mrs. T. H. B. McKnight, Miss Kate C. MacKnight, Mrs. William McKelvey, Mrs. R. B. Mellon, Mrs. G. L. McCoy, Mrs. G. E. McCague, Mrs. L. L. Martin, Mrs. John Marron, Mrs. Alan McChesney, Mrs. Howard Muzzey, Mrs. Thomas Mellon, Mrs. Thomas M. Marshall, Jr., Mrs. George B. Motheral, Mrs. Theodore Nevin, Mrs. Elmer H. Nevin, Mrs. H. B. Naylor, Mrs. Vernon Peck, Mrs. Robert Patterson, Mrs. J. G. Pontefract, Mrs. A. R. Peacock, Mrs. H. K. Porter, Mrs. Charles Reisfar, Mrs. James Reed, Mrs. W. B. Rodgers, Mrs. W. H. Rowe, Mrs. George P. Rose, Mrs. Enoch Rauh, Mrs. S. C. Scott, Mrs. William Steinmeyer, Mrs. W. P. Snyder, Miss Mary Semple, Mrs. R. B. Scandrett, Mrs. A. B. Starr, Mrs. Percy Stowe, Mrs. Charles C. Scaife, Mrs. John S. Scully, Miss Ella Gordon Stewart, Miss Anne Stevenson, Mrs. John D. Shafer, Mrs. F. R. Smith, Mrs. C. L. Taylor, Mrs. O. D. Thompson, Miss Cora Thompson, Mrs. J. J. Turner, Mrs. Wallis Tener, Mrs. George Tener, Mrs. Ralph Tannehill, Mrs. W. P. Wardrop, Mrs. C. A. Foster, Mrs. James H. Lockhart, Mrs. James Dawson Callery, Mrs. Daniel M. Clemson.

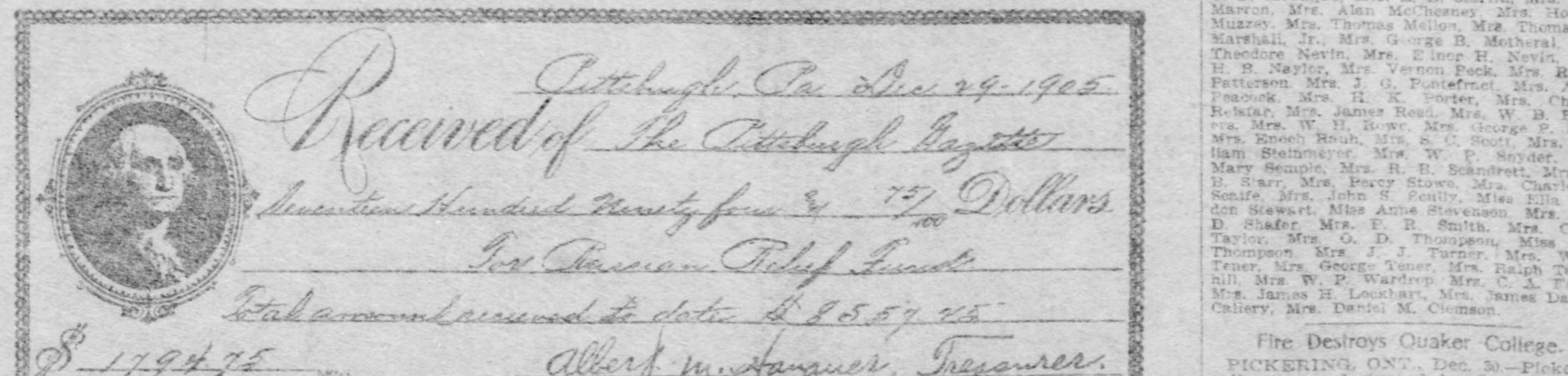
Fire Destroys Quaker College.

PICKERING, ONT., Dec. 30.—Pickering college was destroyed by fire. The college was a Quaker institution, and was attended by 200 students. No one was injured. The building and contents were valued at $75,000.

Notice to Homeseekers.

There is a home at a bargain for you in the Classified section. See the For Sale Special Real Estate columns today.

RELIEF FUND SETTLEMENTS TOTAL $8,557.25



Pittsburgh, Pa. Dec 29-1905
Received of The Pittsburgh Gazette
Seventeen Hundred Ninety four & 75/100 Dollars
For Russian Relief Fund
Total amount received to date $8557.25
$1794.75
Albert M. Hanauer, Treasurer.

Settlement was made on Friday with A. M. Hanauer, treasurer of the Pittsburgh Society for the Relief of Russian Sufferers, for $1,794.75, as receipted for above; making the total contributions from The Gazette fund to the society $8,557.25. While this practically closed the fund, $12 has since been subscribed, making full receipts of The Gazette fund to date $8,569.25. Should any further subscriptions be received, they will be acknowledged and turned over to the Pittsburgh society.

Settlements made	$8,557.25
Salineville, O.	2.00
Herr's island	1.00
Lew Davis, Homewood	3.00
Mr. Maucer, Charleroi	5.00
Receipts to date	$8,569.25

PENFIELD GIVES OUT A STATEMENT

Former Solicitor of the Department of State Publishes Letters Regarding Resignation.

HE GIVES NO REAL MOTIVE

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Solicitor Penfield today made the following statement regarding his retirement from the state department:

"In view of erroneous interpretations which have been given to the motives for my resignation as solicitor for the department of state, I would say that it was not because of any request or suggestion, directly or indirectly, made by the President or secretary of state; nor was it because of any indelicate and improper assumption on my part to criticise as a subordinate official the judgment of my chiefs. The following letters will speak for themselves:

Department of State,
Washington, Dec. 23, 1905.

Sir: Referring to the tender of my resignation informally made to you after my return from Brazil, I now have the honor to hand you herewith my resignation as solicitor of the department of state, and I would respectfully request that it may be forwarded, as may seem proper to you, either through the department of justice or directly to the President for acceptance. I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. PENFIELD.

The Honorable Elihu Root, Secretary of State.

Department of State,
Washington, Dec. 23, 1905.

The President:

I hereby tender my resignation as solicitor of the department of state, to take effect as soon as may be agreeable to your convenience and pleasure. In resigning my position I beg leave to express my most grateful appreciation of the trust and confidence with which you have honored me, and to say that I shall remain in private life, not less than I have been in the public service, most sincerely, your faithful and obedient servant,

W. L. PENFIELD.

Department of State,
Washington, Dec. 27, 1905.

Sir: I have communicated to the President your letter dated the 23d instant, in which you tender your resignation of the office of solicitor for the department of state.

The President directs me to say that in accepting your resignation he sincerely regrets the termination of your long and distinguished services. For myself, I beg to assure you of the reluctance with which I view the severance of your important position with this department.

Regretting the loss the public service sustains in your retirement, and appreciating your zeal and earnestness in the fulfillment of your duties, I trust you will carry with you an agreeable recollection of our personal association and an assurance of the good wishes of all those who have known and esteemed you. I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

ELIHU ROOT.

W. L. Penfield.

JAPANESE FINANCIER FLOATS MANY BIG LOANS

United States Took More of the Vast Sum Than Any Other One Country.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Korekiyo Takahashi, the Japanese financier who negotiated the Japanese war loans in his country and Europe, arrived here today on the White Star line S. S. Celtic. He will remain in this city a few days, as he is en route to Japan.

The financier said that he had been instrumental in the floating of the following loans: One hundred ten million-dollar loan at 6 per cent, $500,000,000 at 4½ per cent and $325,000,000 at 4 per cent. The last loan, he said, had been over-subscribed 20 times. Of the vast sum raised, he said that the United States had taken $190,000,000, Germany about one-sixth of the remainder and the rest taken by English and other capitalists.

Mr. Takahashi was asked whether these debts would not cripple Japan's progress by leaving no money for internal improvements. "It will be hard for a time," he replied, "but it will work out for good in the end. We calculate that it will take about 30 years to pay off. To meet this obligation we expect to set apart $40,000,000 a year."

LOOKING FOR KIND MAN.

Parents Want to Repay Stranger Who Befriended Their Boy When He Was Hurt.

The parents of little John Patrick Kane of McKeesport, who was mangled by a train last Saturday, are anxious to find a stranger who befriended their child at the time of the accident. The stranger was one of the first to reach the boy's side and, regardless of the cold and rain, he took off a new overcoat and placed the lad upon it. During the trip to the hospital the overcoat was wrapped about the boys' mangled limbs, and it was ruined.

The stranger got away without his name becoming known and William Kane, father of the boy, is desirous of finding him in order that the stranger's loss may be made good.

Ice Breaks and Boy Drowns.

LISBON, O., Dec. 30.—(Special.)—John D. Arter, aged 7, was drowned in a pool of water five feet deep on the farm of his father, Edward Arter, near this city today. Two feet of water covered a layer of ice in the pool into which the boy fell and got under the ice. His father and a hired man were working within 20 feet of the spot, but did not miss him for some time.

DRY DOCK DEWEY GOING WELL.

Latest Report from the Big Tow Shows She is Keeping Up Calculated Speed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—A wireless message received at the navy department today from the dry dock Dewey reported that structure 33 miles south of Cape Henry, weather fine and making good progress. Capt. Osterhaus of the navy, who left Norfolk last evening, reported at the department that as the Dewey passed out to sea yesterday the tow was making about four or five knots per hour, which was the calculated speed.

The Glacier was heading the procession of towing vessels, with the Potomac next and then came the two colliers, Caesar and Brutus, all steaming smoothly. The belief is that Capt. Hosley, who commands the tow, is shaping a course well to the south at this early stage in the cruise so as to guard against being swept too far northward by the gulf stream when he strikes across on the longest leg of his voyage to the Canary islands.

Largest Credit Jewelry House in the State.

ISAACS

Annual Inventory Sale!

1/2 OFF

Watches
Silverware
Clocks
Bronzes
Lamps, Etc.

In fact, one-half off everything except diamonds.

This sale will surely enable us to dispose of all the ODDS AND ENDS left over from our holiday stock.

That's the main object of this sale. We need room for our regular line of goods.

Remember,

You Can Have Any Article On Credit

No Collectors to Annoy You

ESTABLISHED IN 1870

Wholesale Jeweler

ISAACS

404

Smithfield St.

Don't Forget the Number

LIKE THE CUP OF TANTALUS

Having Appetite, a Woman Could Not Eat Because of Catarrh of the Stomach, Until Relieved by the Skill of Henry St. John, M. D.

How distressing to have appetite and be unable to eat—a condition like that of the fabled Tantalus, whose lips were pressed against the overmantling cup from which he could not drink, although famishing from thirst.

This was about the condition of Mrs. Godfrey Poehlman of 3221 Boquet street, Pittsburgh, when she consulted Dr. Henry St. John, under persuasion of a friend and grateful patient, whose relief from an acute catarrhal condition convinced her of Dr. St. John's superior skill as a physician.

Speaking of her condition at the time she consulted Dr. St. John, Mrs. Poehlman said:

"For over three years I suffered dreadfully without being able to secure relief from any one of a half dozen of the most reputable physicians of Pittsburgh, some of them identified as consultants with the leading medical societies and public institutions in the two cities and the western part of the state. I was unable to eat any solid food, and liquid food, upon which I was obliged to live, not once in a dozen times would lie on my stomach.

"I lost flesh, became a nervous wreck and suffered intensely from all manner of discomforts. After consulting Dr. St. John he said my trouble was due to catarrh of the stomach and nervousness that followed absence of sufficient nourishment. He showed such a knowledge of my condition that I placed myself in his care, and began taking medicine prescribed by him. I began to improve almost at once, and within a few days was enjoying a degree of comfort to which I had long been a stranger, and at the end of six weeks was able to eat with relish and enjoyment almost any kind of food, including sauerkraut, of which I am fond, and some foods commonly regarded as being difficult of digestion. I have gained in flesh, sleep restfully and enjoy a degree of comfort surprising to me as it is to my friends.

"I am an admirer of Dr. St. John and know, from my own experience, that he is a skilled and conscientious physician."

Dr. St. John's offices in the Nixon theater building are equipped with every scientific device and apparatus that has been proven effective in determining diseased conditions of the internal parts of the human organism, and devotes himself to catarrhal diseases exclusively.

Dr. St. John realizes that the physician owes something to humanity, and therefore announces that every Monday after January 8 he will devote the hours from 12 to 3 p. m. to consultations for those unable to employ his services, free of charge.

HENRY ST. JOHN, M. D.,

Specialist in the Treatment of Catarrhal Diseases of the

NOSE, THROAT AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,

SUITE 501-502 NIXON THEATER BUILDING,

Sixth Avenue, Pittsburgh,

OFFICE HOURS—9 to 12—1 to 5—6 to 8 Week Days. 12 to 4 Sundays and Holidays.

RARE EXAMPLES OF EARLY PHOTOS

Old-Time Pictures Tell Quaint Story of the Styles of 40 Years Ago.

NAVAL HEROES WERE BOYS

Next to a rare old painting there is now no art curio more interesting than the quaint daguerreotypes and "wet plate" photographs of 40 years ago. The change of styles in clothing since those days and the awkward posing of subjects gives the old pictures a double value as object lessons in costuming and in the remarkable advance in modern photographic art.

The rawest amateur today makes a better picture and gets a more rational pose than the exclusive makers of the daguerreotype and the "wet plate" prints. The amateur, of course, succeeds because he has better machines and facilities to get all the assistance of that father of photography, Old Sol. As to the appearance of the old pictures—the studied negligence, the enormous hoop skirts, the plainly combed hair or else the outlandish curls and those other characteristics of dress two score years ago—that was the spirit of the age and is to be charged to the fashion-makers of Paris. Things which are worn will now appear no less grotesque in the eyes of our grandchildren in 1945, and photographs which look smart enough today with a Christmas greeting and the wish for a happy New Year will be laughed at by future generations.

But the daguerreotype is highly prized just on this account. Those old pictures cost $1 apiece in the wartime, but their value as antiques and as sentimental remembrances of "good old grandma's days" give them intrinsic worth that far exceeds their original price.

Photography's Progress.

One of the most complete collections of these ancient photographs in the country is owned by Thomas F. Kirk, Sr., of this city. Mr. Kirk began collecting the prints from his friends when the earliest "galleries" were set up. No soldier went to war without leaving his picture with his mother and his sweetheart, and during the rebellion the photographers had a remarkably profitable business. Subsequently the fad extended to all classes. Then the "cabinet size" was invented, and the modern spirit came over the photograph and with this the rapid "dry plate" process, which has revolutionized the art of making sun pictures.

The advent of the "cabinet" marked the decadence of the old-fashioned picture, and the worth of any old photograph depends on just how long it antedates the more modern method. In Mr. Kirk's collection the pictures were made before the close of the war. They are mounted on cards 2 by 4 inches, and are wonderfully well preserved. The old photographers had permanent toning down to a science that shows their skill over many of the later day "artists." Mr. Kirk's pictures are just as bright and distinct as the day they were delivered to the happy subject. Some were made in Pittsburgh, many in Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore, and a few came from Louisville, Cincinnati, Kansas City and St. Louis.

Some Living Documents.

In the collection are pictures of every member of the United States Naval academy class of 1861. Of these young men the majority saw hard service in the civil war. A number resigned and entered civil life, but a few remained with the ships and lived to win fame under Dewey, Schley and Sampson.

The famous man of that class is Capt. Theodore Frelinghuysen Jewell, who commanded the cruiser Minneapolis in the Spanish-American war, and who is distinguished for his authorship of valuable works on naval subjects. The picture herewith reproduced was taken when Capt. Jewell was a naval cadet and less than 20 years of age. When the future seafighter was only 19 he commanded a battery of field howitzers in the defenses of Washington while the confederate army under Lee threatened to attack the national capital. He was superintendent of the naval gun factory when the Maine was blown up, and once again went on board the vessels for more strenuous service. He started for the tropics with the Minneapolis and did valuable scout duty with this famous greyhound of the navy. When the Brooklyn was sent to the Philippines Capt. Jewell was its commander. He now resides in Washington and is still actively engaged in the work in the naval department.

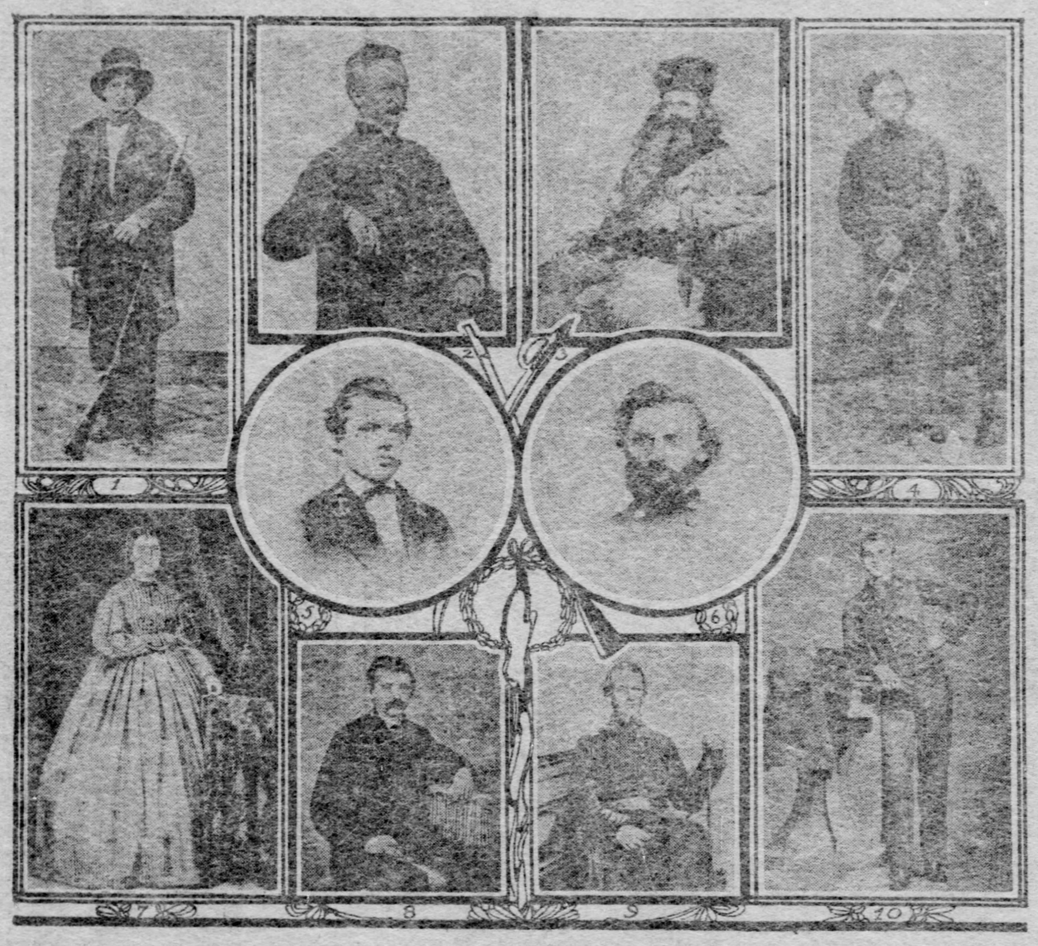
A Statue's Original.

Here are two wartime pictures of Gen. H. W. Slocum and Gen. Carl Schurz, both of whom became prominent in public affairs after their service on the battlefield. Gen. Slocum died in Brooklyn 11 years ago, but Gen. Schurz is still active, although he is 76 years of age. The picture of old John Burns, the hero of Gettysburg, looks like a photograph of his statue, but it happens that this is the original likeness made from life and the statue was copied very closely from this print.

Nobody knows the Missouri belle who is here shown in all the glory of tremendous hoops. Mr. Kirk obtained the picture in a second-hand shop in St. Louis, but there was no name to indicate to whom it had belonged. On the back of the card was the stamp of a Kansas City photographer. Mr. Kirk's picture was made the day after he returned from the Mississippi campaign, where he served as chief musician in an Ohio regiment under Gen. Grant. All Pittsburgh music lovers remember Professor Fred J. Bussman, who was one of the leading instructors in this section for more than 20 years, and among his former pupils are many of the city's leading musicians.

The other pictures tell their own stories in the quaint costumes and the peculiar poses of the photographers who in nearly all instances have passed away.

INTERESTING SAMPLES OF OLD WAR-TIME PHOTOGRAPHS



No. 1—Old John Burns, hero of Gettysburg; No. 2—Gen. H. W. Slocum; No. 3—Seth Kinman, the trapper; No. 4—Thomas F. Kirk, Sr., in 1863; No. 5—Capt. Henry Glass, U. S. N., as an ensign; No. 6—Carl Schurz as a brigadier general; No. 7—A Missouri belle of the war time; No. 8—The late Prof. Fred J. Bussman; No. 9—Gov. John Bigler as a soldier; No. 10—Capt. T. F. Jewell, U. S. N., as a naval cadet.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES AS EXISTING 55 YEARS AGO

Interesting Comparisons Are Made Possible from the Records as Given in the Pittsburgh Directory of 1851.

Pittsburgh's tremendous and remarkable industrial growth has been too rapid to describe other than by comparison, and the following extract from the Pittsburgh directory of 1851, giving an inventory of the industrial plants operating during the previous year, is of special interest as this time upon the realization of the high tide of industrial achievement in this district.

The records of the directory of 1851 show that the local rolling mills during 1850 produced an output valued at $4,000,000 during the year. Foundry products aggregated $2,000,000. Flint glass manufacturing products were $600,000 during the year, and "there is consumed about 12,000,000 bushels of coal annually in our manufacturing establishments." The record as given verbatim in the Pittsburgh directory of 1851 is as follows:

There are in Pittsburgh and vicinity 18 rolling mills with a capital of about $5,000,000, and employing 2,500 hands. These mills consume 90,000 tons of pig iron and produce bar iron and nails to the value of $4,000,000 annually.

There are also 30 large foundries, together with a great many smaller ones, having a capital in all amounting to $2,000,000, and employing not less than 3,500 hands. These foundries consume 20,000 tons of pig metal annually and yield, with the labor employed, various articles amounting to $2,000,000.

There are two establishments manufacturing locks, latches, coffee mills, patent scales, with a great variety of other malleable iron casting with a capital of $350,000, and employing 500 hands, consuming 1,200 tons of pig metal and producing goods to the amount of $800,000 annually.

There are eight flint glass manufactories with a capital of $300,000 invested, employing 500 hands, consuming 150 tons lead and 200 pearl ash, and producing various articles of glassware amounting to $400,000. There are nine phial furnaces and 11 window glass manufactories, with a capital of $250,000, employing 600 hands and producing $600,000 annually.

There is one copper smelting establishment producing 600 tons refined copper annually, valued at $880 per ton, and amounting to $250,000. There is also a copper rolling mill now in operation, producing 300 tons sheeting and orazlers' copper, amounting to $150,000 annually.

There are five white lead factories with a capital of $150,000 invested, and producing 150,000 kegs of lead annually, worth $300,000, and employing 60 hands.

There are also a number of manufactories of the smaller sizes of iron, several manufactories of axes, hatchets, etc., spring steel and steel springs, axles, anvils, vices, mill, crosscut and other saws, gun barrels, shovels, spades, forks, hoes, cut tacks, brads, etc.

There is also in full and successful operation an establishment manufacturing cast, shear and blister steel and files, all said to be of a very superior quality; besides a great variety manufacturing establishments enumerated in our list; and after a careful investigation we find that with our manufacturing and other business, taking all together, the actual amount does not fall short of $50,000,000 annually.

There is consumed about 12,000,000 bushels of coal annually in our manufacturing establishments, valued at $500,000, and an equal number of bushels exported to the lower markets, giving employment to upward of 4,000 hands.

WOMAN DRESSED AS A MAN DROVE A CART IN PARIS

Accident on the Street Reveals the Sex of the Fair Driver—Had Long Worn Masculine Garments.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

PARIS, Dec. 30.—A heavy cart to which two horses were attached moved slowly toward the Plaine Saint Denis yesterday afternoon. From time to time the driver, who wore dark brown velvet clothes, with heavy boots, shouted to his horses, puffing smoke from a pipe which was black with use. The road was greasy, and the cart, which followed the tram-line, could not get out of the way in time, with the result that an electric car filled with passengers rushed into it. The shock was frightful. The glass in the tram car was smashed to atoms, while the horses, cart and driver were hurled several yards away. No one in the car was seriously injured. On the other hand, the driver of the cart gave no sign of life.

The man was conveyed to the police station at Gennevilliers. A doctor, who was called in, pronounced life to be extinct. In order to ascertain the nature of the blow which had killed the cartman, the doctor had him undressed. Then he perceived that the man was a woman.

The police commissary began an inquiry with a view to clearing up the mystery. It was discovered that the woman's name was Clotilde Pilly, that she was 38 years of age, and had resided several years in the Avenue du Bont de Saint Ouen. For several years, also, she had been employed as a cartman. Night and day, early and late, she had worked among men who did rough work, and was considered "a model cartman." Some years ago she met with an accident and was conveyed to Saint Denis hospital, where at her own request she was attended to in the men's ward. When she recovered she obtained from M. Lepine, the prefect of police, permission to wear masculine attire.

DESDEMONA DID NOT APPEAR.

Provincial Touring Company Had Its Troubles in Presenting the Drama "Othello."

BERLIN, Dec. 30.—(Special Cable.)—A Shakespeareen drama was acted the other day at Gladbach by a provincial touring company without the heroine. When the curtain rose after a prolonged delay for the performance of "Othello," the "Duke of Venice" stepped forward and announced that Fraulein L., of Berlin, who was to have played the role of Desdemona, had suddenly become ill, but that a substitute had offered to read the part.

The play proceeded, but to crown the misfortune the part of Desdemona could not be found, so that the substitute, who was, besides, wholly unprepared, chiefly shone by making expressive gestures. It was then quickly arranged to drop those passages in which Desdemona had anything to say. The audience hissed the actors, who were unable to proceed with their parts, and it was finally decided to discontinue the performance, and the treasurer refunded all the money paid at the box office.

Notice to Homeseekers.

There is a home at a bargain for you in the Classified section. See the For Sale Special Real Estate columns today.

BLUE LIGHT IS THOUGHT TO CAUSE INSENSIBILITY

A New Discovery Is Made by a Prominent British Surgeon—Calming Influence Is Noted.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

LONDON, Dec. 30.—"I want a tooth extracted, blue light, please," may soon be the fashionable request at the dentist's. Dr. Harvey Hilliard, anaesthetist to the Royal Dental hospital, London, has been experimenting with blue light, and its effect of producing insensibility to pain. He tried it on a man who had a molar removed, and said he felt no pain; indeed, he came back to have others pulled under the same influence.

In an article in the Medical Times and Hospital Gazette Dr. Hilliard states that he found that blue light had on himself a most distinctly calming influence; a desire to close the eyes and sleep is experienced, and after some minutes sensibility to pain is lessened. For instance, the difference between light pressure, made with the tip of the little finger and a needle, could not easily be detected, and surgical needles could be pushed into the face, lips, gums and arms, and blood drawn thereby, without actual pain being felt, unless a still deeper pressure were exerted.

"I believe the presence of a blue lamp suitably placed might give satisfactory results in the treatment of insomnia, owing to its calming influence, and I have tried it with some benefit in one case," says Dr. Hilliard. "Similarly, in the restlessness of infants suffering from mild illness, and in asylums in cases of mania, it is conceivable that blue light rays might be of value. This view is supported by the fact that red light has been found to have a beneficial effect upon smallpox, as it is inimical to the vitality of the germs of that disease."

MRS. PAGET KEEPS THE PUBLIC WELL INFORMED

Bulletins as to Her Movements Are Issued by the Society Queen Every Week for Publication.

[SPECIAL LETTER TO THE GAZETTE.]

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Mrs. Arthur Paget is determined that society shall not forget her existence. Nearly every week she causes a bulletin to be issued to the society weeklies and the daily papers, informing the world as to her progress. Of all Americans in London Mrs. Paget is the "publicity department." She has tried everything from German surgeons to Christian Science, but her knee really gets no better and, although she would not confess it herself, all her intimate friends know that she will be lame for life.

Her pluck is very remarkable. It is a noteworthy fact that when a member of the royal family calls at Belgravia Square to inquire after her condition, it is the signal for a hundred visitors to call during the next two weeks. As royalty has not called for a long time, the visitors have fallen off and the number of bulletins has increased.

Mrs. Paget is by no means idle during the day. She actively interested herself by correspondence in the concert held at Albert Hall for the Queen's Unemployed Fund, and had a good deal to do with its management.

POLICE PREPARE TO CARRY OUT LAW

New Statute Regulating Running of Automobiles Becomes Effective January 1.

HEAVY FINES ARE PROVIDED

Police all over the city are preparing for revenge on chauffeurs who for months have dened them and scorched through city streets. With the advent of the new year the new state law licensing automobiles and providing for speed regulations goes into effect. The law was passed at the last session of the legislature and its repealing clause rendered inoperative all other laws regulating the running of automobiles. The police claim that chauffeurs have taken advantage of the laxity of the law, and every person caught after the death of 1905 speeding or otherwise breaking the law will have to suffer.

The law is most stringent. It was forced through the legislature by a combination of country members, whose constituents had been made to suffer from reckless running of automobiles on country roads. There is no escape for any person convicted of infringement. Persons under 18 are forbidden to run machines. The state department of highways will grant licenses to all applicants of either sex on application. Numbers are furnished by the state, which must be placed front and rear, and illuminated at night, so that they will always be in sight. The license fee will be $5. No other license is good, and no other numbers than those provided by the state are to be provided. Chauffeurs not provided with licenses are subject to arrest.

The speed regulations are especially stringent. In incorporated municipalities the limit is one mile in six minutes. In the country the speed is to be one mile in not less than three minutes. Townships of the first class may regulate the speed to one mile in six minutes, provided they paste signboards of warning along the highways one-half mile apart.

Drivers of automobiles must adapt speed to circumstances. In crowded thoroughfares they shall not dash through the streets. They must regulate their speed to that of all other traffic. This also applies to country roads. In case they meet a fractious team they must not dash past, but do all in their power by slacking speed to allay the fear of the horses. This clause of the law was especially desired by farmers, who claimed that many accidents were caused by reckless disregard of drivers.

Arrests may be made on view by any peace officer, whether township, constable or city policeman. The fine for the first offense is not less than $10 nor more than $25, or 10 days in jail. Sentence can be suspended by the magistrate. The second offense is more serious, as summary conviction courts have no authority. If the evidence warrants the offender must be held for court on a charge of misdemeanor. On conviction the fine shall be not less than $25 and not more than $100, or 30 days in jail. The law provides that the automobile shall be held as security for bail, and in case of default of payment of the fine may be sold to satisfy the amount.

ALL LIVE ON LUCKY STREET.

Winners of Large Sums in Paris Lotteries All Live on the Same Street.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—(Special Cable.)—Landlords of dwelling houses in the Rue Baudriere, at Angers, France, are rubbing their hands at a phenomenal appreciation in the value of their property, which arises from no common cause. Less than two years ago a watchmaker named Jannin, a tenant at 18 Rue Baudriere, won 100,000 francs in a lottery.

This year Mme. Leroux, who occupies 80, was similarly favored by fortune, a prize of 100,000 francs falling on her ticket in the second drawing of the Paris Press lottery, and this week M. Rouche, who lives between these two lucky mortals at 79, has been informed that one of his municipal bonds of 1886 has come out with a premium of 100,000 francs. The tenants in 77 and 81 are now anxiously awaiting their turn, and could dispose of their leases if they chose at fancy prices.

MAKING THE OLD MAN PAY.

Curious and Old Marriage Custom Is Still in Vogue in Paris of Germany.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—(Special Cable.)—A Swansea lecturer who recently returned from a trip to Germany, tells a story of a marriage custom which she witnessed there. A woman was throwing jugs, etc., out of her house on to the cobbled street. This was the signal for the neighbours to bring along basketfuls of old bottles, tins, and earthenware, to keep up the din.

The explanation was that there was to be a marriage of one of the daughters from that house on the following morning, and as the bride's father had agreed to replace all the broken utensils with new articles, an easy way of getting rid of cracked and damaged crockery was adopted.

RISE AND FALL OF THE "PEBBLES"

Once Famous Society, Organized for Revenge, Collapses Amidst Peace and Amity.

CUPID EFFECTS A MERGER

Ever hear of the "Unclaimed Pebbles?" Perhaps you haven't, for the passing years, since it flourished, have almost wiped out the memory of this once famous organization. Time was when its grips and passwords were known the country over, and when the society was looked upon as a permanent institution. "Pebble Heaps" were numerous and "Chief Dornicks" were as plentiful as the proverbial "pebbles on the beach."

But that was long ago. The "Pebble Heaps" have become scattered and kicked apart, and some of the "Pebbles" have become "rolling stones." Nowadays one never hears of the "Pebbles" unless some of the charter members happen to get together and review the rise and fall of the society.

To begin with, the "Pebbles" had its inception from motives of revenge. It was to counteract and if possible to overcome the baneful influence of a certain organization composed of 13 young ladies who styled themselves the "Unclaimed Blessings," that several young men of a certain town banded themselves together one night in the early '90s under the name of the "Unclaimed Pebbles."

"Blessings" Became Clannish.

The ostensible object of the "Unclaimed Blessings" was innocent enough. Once a week the members met for the purpose of sewing and doing fancy work. That they talked over the latest bits of gossip and chatted on every subject dear to the feminine heart is taken for granted. But even that was mere rumor, for no one of the male persuasion was ever allowed at their sessions, and none of the "Unclaimed Blessings" would ever tell of the proceedings to an outsider. But as time went on the young men complained that the "Blessings" began to think more of their own little crowd and its affairs than was proper. They asserted that the "Blessings" were a dangerous clique, and said that matters had reached such a pass that what one "Blessing" did the whole society did. They even went so far as to allege that if part of the members were invited to a social function and all were not included the whole crowd would stay away.

This was a terrible accusation, and, while none of the "Blessings" would ever admit it, the rumor was accepted as true because the "Blessings" never positively denied it.

Organized for Revenge.

This was the last straw, and the young men were thirsting for revenge. They didn't exactly know at first how to go about it, but they were strong for metaphorical gore. So they planned and talked, and as the outcome of numerous midnight conferences the "Unclaimed Pebbles" society was evolved. The name, while unpleasantly suggestive of the one adopted by their fair enemies, was adopted because it was supposed to typify their being left out in the cold, and to be symbolical of their hopelessly cruel and undeserved ill-treatment.

One night in early spring the first formal meeting was held. Seven charter members were present at the session. Officers were elected, the high mogul being called the "Chief Dornick." A constitution and by-laws were drawn up, in which various stringent rules and regulations were set forth.

Each candidate for admission, it was provided, had to undergo a searching examination, and take a binding oath to support the principles of the society. His name had to be signed in his own blood and other terrible things had to be gone through with before he could be accepted even on probation. It was required of him, if admitted to full membership, that he refrain from calling more than once a week on any young lady, with particular reference to any member of the "Blessings."

Punishment for Delinquents.

The penalty for each offense was 25 cents, with double that amount if two offenses were committed on the same day. In order to prevent back-sliding and bring offenders to speedy justice, "Porch Inspectors" were appointed whose duty it was to visit each night the homes of the young ladies on whom it was suspected the members might call.

In case an offender was caught a dark lantern was flashed in his face and he was compelled to pay up on the spot. For daytime another set of officials was on duty to keep tab on the movements of the members and collect at once whatever fines might be due. If a member was caught on the street with a young lady more than once on the same day (and it made no difference if it was the same girl) he was subjected to the humiliation of producing the fine in her presence.

The fines were turned in every Saturday night to the "Keeper of the Moss," as the treasurer was called, and a banquet was served to whatever members happened to be present. A happy provision of the constitution provided that two members should constitute a quorum, and sometimes only the "Chief Dornick" and the "Keeper of the Moss" would benefit.

Society Becomes Popular.

As might be supposed, there were many infractions of the rules in spite of the binding oath of membership. Not a day passed but several members were caught. Sometimes, too, the same member was discovered more than once on the same day. But fines were collected for each offense, and when the treasury was more than ordinarily flush, chicken dinners were held in celebration.

From the seven charter members the society gradually gained in numbers and power. Every young man in the town who thought he could stand the rigid tests of the initiation presented himself to be received into its mysteries. The meeting hour was midnight and the place under an old oak tree in the outskirts of the town. Nerve-racking things were required of those who sought to be admitted, and so hard was the ordeal to undergo that only a small percentage of the candidates passed. Its very name struck terror to the hearts of some of the more timid of the fair sex, and to be known as a member was, in some quarters, held to be a deep disgrace.

The original object of the society was not lost sight of so long as the charter members remained in the old town, but by the following spring many changes had come. Several of the prime movers of the enterprise had left for new fields, but wherever they went, they organized new "Pebble Heaps," and the principles of the society were known in many places in the country.

"Blessings" and "Pebbles" Merge.

But the departure of some of the charter members and various others causes, chiefly one of the main objects of the society itself, brought about its final downfall. The little minx, Cupid, played havoc with some of the tenets of the organization, for just as soon as a premium was put on the seeing of the fair ones, excitement and interest were added.

Gradually the early jealousy that had incited the fellows against the "Blessings" wore away, and before another year was out enough engagements were announced to make the almost complete merging of the "Unclaimed Blessings" and the "Unclaimed Pebbles" only a matter of time. So that today, the "Blessings" are no longer "unclaimed" and the original "Pebbles" have become the only ones on the beach for certain matrons.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday:

Cecil B. T. Hamilton, Rosena H. Beurman; Jacob Baringhoen, Bessie Leslorita; John A. Duffy, Anna Phillips, all of Pittsburgh.

A. J. Swartzlander, Lida A. Heirick, Tarentum.

George H. Kell, Pittsburgh, I. Hallie Kelly, Crafton; A. G. Carlson, McKeesport, Willis M. Riley, Dallas, Tex.; Eugene Swanson, Munhall, Elizabeth J. Martin, Homestead; Henry C. Winterborn, Elizabeth; Ethel M. Jones, Bessa Vista; W. H. S. Miller, Pittsburgh, Jeannette Hallam, Penn township; Charles W. Genter, Brackenridge, Margaret P. Maxwell, White Rock; George C. Blair, Wilkinsburg, Ruth Spangler, Shanksville; Samuel A. Harper, Aspinwall, Gray Burton, Pittsburgh; Harold P. Sillery, Columbus, O., Clara L. Black, Braddock.

Sale of Women's Underwear.

Read details of Rosenbaum Company's great sale of women's underwear in Monday's Gazette. Greatest values ever heard of.

NEW YEAR'S EVE IN STRANGE CITY

Story of a Reporter Who Found a Cozy Home Celebration Because of a Lost Child.

IS WELCOMED BY FAMILY

A reporter whose home is in Pittsburgh was doing some work in a western city several years ago, and on the eve of the New Year sat in the lobby of a big hotel brooding. He was quite a young man, and for the first time in his life was away from his home on this holiday. For a certain reason the day was one of particular significance in his family, and had always in the past been celebrated with more real pleasure than any other holiday, not even excepting Christmas.

Anyone who has been compelled to spend the holidays in a hotel in a strange city knows what a desolate feeling creeps into the heart and how much of yearning there is for the family and the homestead hearth.

Unable to endure the thought of sitting quietly in his misery all evening the reporter drew on his overcoat and stepped out into the street. He left behind a lobby that was almost deserted. Everyone who can goes home, no matter what the distance, at the holiday season. One or two drummers sat about reading newspapers and looking lonely; the night clerk whistled softly and trimmed his finger nails. The boy in the elevator was dozing.

The reporter thought of the family at home. Dear old grandma would be there, and others of the family connection who faithfully gathered in the old home on this occasion to see the old year out. There was always the famous old shortcake that grandma baked. She was raised in Scotland and no one could bake that particular species of pastry just as she could. Innumerable other thoughts that roused sentiment and caused pangs of regret stirred the youthful reporter to seek action that would lift his sorrows from his mind and place his attention on other things.

Finds Youthful Wanderer.

It was in a lake city, and the thermometer stood around zero. From the lake a piercing wind blew.

To make any headway against the gale required vigorous stepping and in a few minutes the reporter's whole attention was settled upon the problem of steady navigation against a stiff headwind. Where he was walking to he had not the slightest notion, but the exercise was bracing.

For a few blocks there were display windows brilliantly lighted and full of pretty things; then the stores became less numerous and the streets darker. Struggling along against the wind trying to keep his feet a tiny child approached the reporter. The lad seemed in distress and coming abreast of him the reporter saw the little fellow was crying. A few questions were sufficient. He was lost. He knew the name of his street, but could not remember the number. The child seemed almost numb with the cold.

In a nearby drug store the reporter searched through a city directory for the name given by the little boy. The latter in the meantime stood above a heater and as his blood warmed his tears ceased. The address was found, the clerk told what car to get on, and in a few minutes the reporter and his newly found friend were at the door of a humble home on the west side. A woman opened the door and with a glad cry clasped the little fellow into her arms.

Into Happy Home Life.

Not waiting for an invitation the reporter stepped in. He told of finding the lad and the mother told how long he had been gone and how worried they were. The boy had started out to meet his father at a station a block away from the house. The wind had probably turned him around and he had lost his way.

The father returning without the child had immediately started out to look for him. In a short time the father returned. More explanations and more thanks followed, and the reporter was asked to stay. There were four other children, and an old grandma, too. They had a big Christmas tree illuminated with candles and hung with tinsel and tissue paper bells. There were presents that had been given at Christmas, and each child eagerly showed what he had been given by Santa Claus. It was just a nice, humble German family whose children were firm believers in the traditions of the fatherland that had been taught them by their elders.

A home-cooked meal was set on spotless linen in the cosy dining room, and the fun continued until midnight, when the blasts of whistles and the clangor of bells throughout the city proclaimed the advent of the new year. With a kiss from all the children and a hearty invitation to come back again the reporter tramped back to his hotel thankful for the little episode that had brought him a happy New Year's eve, and started him out on the new year in a grateful and contented state of mind.

WINDS UP ITS BUSINESS.

Old Board of County Commissioners Holds Its Last Meeting.

The last meeting of the old board of county commissioners was held yesterday morning and considerable routine business disposed of. The newly elected board will meet next Tuesday and organize. James Evans, a member of the old board, will retire and Irvin R. Campbell will take his place.

Bids for furnishing ballast and hauling ballast for the county roads were opened but no awards will be made until all the bids are tabulated. The bidders for furnishing ballast were: Reed P. Blair Kedling & Ridge Contracting Company, J. C. McSpadden and Booth & Flinn and for hauling ballast, Bishop's Construction Company, P. M. Cray, McLaughlin Construction Company, J. A. Householder, W. H. Miller and H. D. McMunn.

The Dreka Company was awarded the contract for making plates and engraving 200 certificates for the supreme court for $365.

DIED.

BOUELL—On Friday, December 29, 1905, at 1 p. m., ALBERT F. BOUELL, aged 30 years.

Funeral services at his late residence, 129 Carver street, East End, Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family and members of True Knights Commandery, No. 205 A. and I. O. K. of M. are respectfully invited to attend.

BRINGMAN—On Saturday, December 30, 1905, at 1:45 p. m., at his parents' residence, 312 Birmingham avenue, Avalon, Pa., JOHN ARTHUR, only son of Elias and Ellen Bringman (nee McGill).

Notice of funeral later.

DIENSTBIER—On Friday, December 29, 1905, at 1:45 a. m., ANNA DIENSTBIER (nee Fisher), beloved wife of George Dienstbier, aged 48 years 7 months 12 days.

Funeral from her late residence, 314 Cedar street, Sixteenth ward, on Sunday, December 31, at 2 p. m. Blessing service at St. Joseph's church at 2:30 p. m. Friends of the family and members of Branch No. 224, L. C. B. A., are respectfully invited to attend.

ELFORD—On Saturday, December 30, 1905, at 3:45 a. m., GEORGE ELFORD, SR.

Funeral services at the family residence, 52 Lawn street, on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

[Buffalo (N. Y.), Chicago (Ill.) and Steubenville (O.) papers please copy.]

GUENTHER—On Friday, December 29, 1905, at 7 a. m., CAROLINA GUENTHER (nee Fisher), widow of Henry Guenther, in her 61st year.

Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Walter Booth, Mount Lebanon, Scott township, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MALOY—On Friday, December 29, 1905, at 7:30 p. m., Mrs. CATHERINE MALOY, widow of Edward Maloy, aged 86 years.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 2922 Bedford avenue, on Tuesday morning, January 2, 1906, at 8:30 o'clock. High mass of requiem at St. Richard's church, at 9 a. m. Interment private.

McCUNE—On Saturday, December 30, 1905, at 8:15 a. m., BYRON KENNETH, oldest son of J. Foster and Charlotte McCune (nee Morten), aged 5 years 6 months.

Notice of funeral later.

M'CUTCHEON—JAMES G., in his 73rd year.

Funeral from his late residence, Jefferson street and Penn avenue, Rochester, Pa., Sunday, at 2 p. m. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MERTZEIS—On Thursday, December 28, 1905 at 11 p. m., Mrs. ELIZABETH MOLLENDICK, beloved wife of William Mertzeis of Grandview avenue, Sheridan, Pa., aged 35 years 8 months 2 days.

Funeral services in chapel of L. Beinhauer & Son, 551 Sixth avenue, on Sunday, December 31, 1905, at 2 p. m. Friends are invited to attend.

PRICE—On Saturday, December 30, 1905, at 11 a. m., at the family residence, 247 Millvale avenue, OLIVE ELIZABETH, wife of J. H. Price.

Remains will be taken Sunday evening to Milwaukee, Wis., for interment.

ROBERTS—On Friday morning, December 29, 1905, at 6:30 a. m., LEAH, daughter of John W. and Jane Roberts of Pomeroy, in her 31st year.

Funeral services at her sister's residence, Mrs. Charles Reining, 6 Blake street, Allegheny, on Sunday, December 31, at 3 p. m. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

STEVENSON—On Friday, December 29, 1905, at 11:15 p. m., at the Allegheny General hospital, Mrs. CHARLOTTE STEVENSON.

Services at her late residence, 900 Washington avenue, Allegheny, Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment private.

WALKER—On Thursday, December 28, 1905, at 9:20 a. m., ALVIN CLENDENNING, youngest son of Richard C. and Eva A. Walker, aged 5 years.

Funeral services at the family home, 6829 Tennis street, East End, Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MT. ROYAL CEMETERY

Pittsburgh's newest cemetery, 22 minutes Pittsburgh & Western R. R.; 500 feet elevation; free from smoke. Park Lawn Plan, with private railway station. Price of lots much less than city cemeteries. Office, Wood st. 'Phone, 8445 Grant.

JAMES M. FULLERTON,
FUNERAL DIRECTOR,
2007 Fifth Avenue.

LOSING TEETH

Makes some people sad — others glad — but since you must have teeth of some kind hadn't you better keep your own as long as you can. You know what success you have had with them, do you expect more of false teeth? Have us examine and advise you the right thing to do.

Born here and established 19 years.

Corrugated Suction Plate made only by us, and stick up fast. Thousands worn in Pennsylvania. $10 per set, with extracting.

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"NIPPER'S MASTER'S VOICE"

HAPPY NEW YEAR.

We wish all our friends and patrons a happy and prosperous New Year and wish also to state that we have ordered and received a fresh new stock of January EDISON, VICTOR and AMERICAN Records together with 1906 models of EDISON and VICTOR Machines.

PITTSBURGH'S HEADQUARTERS for EDISON, VICTOR, AMERICAN and COLUMBIA TALKING MACHINES, RECORDS and SUPPLIES.

THE THEO. F. BENTEL CO.,
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Open New Year's Until Noon.
Write for Catalogue No. 6, just out.

PREPARING FOR A BUSY SEASON

Much Exploration Work Will Be Done During the Year by the Ore Companies.

PROPERTIES CHANGE OWNERS

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]
IRON MOUNTAIN, MICH., Dec. 30.—The coming season promises to witness a greater amount of exploratory work in progress in the Crystal Falls and Iron River-Stambaugh districts of iron county than has been conducted heretofore in the history of that portion of the Menominee range. Independent interests which, in the matter of ore supplies are not so well fortified for the future as the steel corporation, are in active quest of mineral-bearing properties, and some important deals have recently been closed.

Ores that were sneered at five years ago are being eagerly snapped up today. Iron county, with its large acreage of mineral-bearing lands, has been overlooked during the scramble for more cheaply mined deposits on the Mesaba, but after many years attention has again been turned its way, and during the past few months several properties have passed into the hands of iron makers. Those first on the ground, long before the present boom set in, the Corrigan-McKinney Company of Cleveland, are well fortified in this portion of the Menominee, and have large land holdings which they are exploring at their leisure. But there are other promising tracts, and they are steadily being absorbed.

New Interests in Field.

Among the newer interests in Iron county, Pickands, Mather & Co. and the Mineral Mining Company, affiliated with the Pewabic, are opening up mines. Others are the Shenango Iron Company, the Consumers' Ore Company, which is dominated by the Hanna interests, and the Buffalo & Susquehanna Iron Company, a corporation in which the well-known pig iron firm of Rogers, Brown & Co. is paramount. All the latter have been in the field investigating the merits of various tracts, and a number of transfers are in process of consummation.

Two deals of importance were closed recently by the Buffalo & Susquehanna company. In one case an option was taken for a lease of the Hiawatha mine in the Stambaugh district, and in the other the so-called D. M. & M. lands, north of the village of Iron River, were taken over. Diamond drills will be put into commission on the West Hiawatha and D. M. & M. lands, and both will be given thorough tests. In addition, the Hiawatha workings will be unwatered and the property reopened and put in condition to ship as soon as the season of navigation opens next year. The Hiawatha made its first shipment in 1893, and since then 250,000 tons of ore have been forwarded.

Activity in Field.

It was opened by W. H. Seiden and associates, and later was leased to Young & Betzer, and then to the Victor Schiltz Mining Company of Milwaukee. Three years ago the mine was taken over by the Thomas Furnace Company of Milwaukee, which has been using Hiawatha ore. The property was closed down last year, although shipments from stockpile were made during the past season. The mine is well equipped, and there is reason to believe its ore body will be found of considerable extent. The ore is close to a 60 per cent grade and acts well in the furnace stack. In the Michigamme district the Buffalo & Susquehanna company is removing the machinery and buildings from the Beaufort mine to the Ohio mining location. This action is taken to subserve a purpose to abandon the first named property. Neither of the mines are in commission, but it is expected the Ohio will resume work next season.

The Cherry Valley Iron Company, which controls the Hobart mine, near Sparta, Mesaba range, is preparing to open a new property, to be known as the Nassau, north of the Albany mine, near Hibbing. It will be mined by the underground system, and this winter a shaft will be sunk to a depth of 200 feet, from which point drifts will be extended to the ore body. The ore is of non-Bessemer grade, but is understood to be of considerable extent. At Pickands, Mather & Co.'s Syracuse property, on the north side of Embarrass lake, the driving of steel piling through quicksand is still in progress. The work is progressing slowly on account of the very compact nature of the ground. As soon as the work is completed at the Syracuse, the pile driver will be removed to the Bangor property, on the west, and the process repeated there.

HONOLULU OFFICIALS MAY BE PROSECUTED

Said to Have Used Mrs. Stanford's Death in an Effort to Secure Fees.

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]
DENVER, Dec. 30.—The death of Mrs. Jane Stanford, patroness of Leland Stanford, Jr., university, was made the basis for a dastardly plot to secure big fees for the Honolulu officials, according to Dr. David Starr Jordan, president of the university, who is in Denver. Furthermore, Dr. Jordan intimates that the report that Mrs. Stanford was murdered was a part of a plot on the part of several of Mrs. Stanford's servants, who were jealous of the favor with which Mrs. Stanford treated Miss Berner, her private secretary. It is hinted that they hoped by spreading a rumor that Mrs. Stanford had been poisoned to jeopardize Miss Berner's bequest. Proceedings may be taken against the Honolulu officials for the part they played in the affair.

"We have established beyond a doubt that Mrs. Stanford died a natural death," said Dr. Jordan. "A post mortem examination developed that the aorta had been ruptured. This was the result of fatty degeneration of the heart. The heart is now in San Francisco, where it is being preserved."

MAY HEAD ORGANIZATION.

James A. Chambers to Direct Independent Window Glass Manufacturers.

Former President James A. Chambers of the American Window Glass Company is about to re-enter the trade and is expected to become an important factor in directing the future policies of the Independents who are striving to organize under agreeable terms. Application will be made next week for a charter for the Chambers Window Glass Company, which several months ago purchased the Coxey plant at Mt. Vernon, O.

Arrangements have been made for a meeting of the Independent manufacturers in the Fort Pitt hotel next Wednesday, but reports were current yesterday that the meeting would be postponed one week, when it is expected Mr. Chambers will be induced to take charge of the movement pointing toward the organization of these interests.

GOVERNOR ASKS FOR VIEWS.

Writes to Members of General Assembly to Secure Opinions on Reapportionment.

HARRISBURG, PA., Dec. 30.—(Special.)—Governor Pennypacker has written personal letters to senators and representatives from counties or districts in Pennsylvania which would lose or gain in representation by senatorial and legislative reapportionment, asking for their views on the subject.

The governor also suggests that such legislators agree on a plan for their respective districts so that the opposition to the proposed legislation in the coming extra session may be reduced to a minimum and there may be no organized opposition to a reapportionment. He went to Schwenksville today to remain over Sunday. When he returns he will begin formulating his message to the extra session.

Free Beer Wins the Majority.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 30.—Nine hours as a day, with free beer, won over a demand for an eight-hour day presented by the employes of nearly 40 breweries in this city. The matter has been acted on by the men at the different breweries and the vote—which in several instances was unanimous—will probably be ratified at the full meeting of the brewery workers' union tomorrow.

PAINTINGS IN CARNEGIE GALLERIES—No. 11

Poinsettia, by George Henry.
Catalogue No. 114, South Gallery, West Wall.

In connection with his very able presentation of the Glasgow school of paintings at the Albright galleries, in Buffalo, this month, Mr. Charles M. Kurtz, the director, publishes in his "Academy Notes" for November the very latest personal notes of the Glasgow painters. Of Lavery, Henry, Roche, Walton and Hornel, he writes with a charming intimacy, having spent the months of August and September in Scotland arranging the exhibition.

Of George Henry, whose painting entitled Poinsettia was accepted by the international jury for the current Carnegie exhibition, Dr. Kurtz writes:

"He now divides his time between Glasgow and London. He maintains studios in both cities, and he, too, has turned principally to portraiture. He has wonderful feeling for color and great ability as a technician. His work is simple and direct, yet is most subtle and is permeated by refinement. Mr. Henry has painted some very charming pictures of children—with vistas of Scotland landscape when it shows its richest, fullest coloring. He also has painted pictures in Japan—of attractive Geisha girls in the most exquisite costumes. Everything which proceeds from his brush is instinct with knowledge, artistic feeling and most competent expression."

BUFFALO BILL'S SHOW TO REMAIN ABROAD A YEAR

Col. Cody Declares He Would Like to Lead Expedition into Central Africa.

[By Private Wire to The Gazette.]
NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Col. W. F. Cody, "Buffalo Bill," who has arrived in the city from his western preserves, had a long conference with J. A. Bailey in the latter's office. The result of the meeting was that the Buffalo Bill Wild West show will remain another year abroad, opening in Marseilles, France, about March next, and making a tour of Austria, Hungary, Italy, Germany, Holland and Belgium.

Col. Cody was unable to attend the meeting of the circus proprietors, at which they decided to send out their own expeditions in search of wild animals.

"I can gather in my lands in Wyoming," Col. Cody said, "specimens of four footed creatures that are not only rare and curious, but that were never seen in captivity anywhere, which I am sure would prove of great value to the European zoos. And further than that, the rocks and canons are full of fossil remains of inestimable value, which only the scientists of the Smithsonian institution and the American Museum of Natural History here in New York seem to be aware of."

"Why," said the colonel, in a burst of enthusiasm, "I will undertake to head one of the expeditions to the interior of Africa myself next winter and feel sure I can capture and shoot animals and fetch back specimens of unknown creatures that will amply repay the expense. And I really would like to capture a live, full-grown guerilla, something no one has ever done."

GERMANY WILL REFUTE FRENCH STATEMENTS

Imperial Government to Issue Book on Controversy Over Morocco Question.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]
BERLIN, Dec. 30.—The foreign office will issue next week a book on the Morocco controversy, containing documents omitted by the French government for its yellow book and correspondence repelling the accusations of bad faith made against Count von Tattenbach-Ashold, the former special German representative at Fez. The whole case from the German standpoint will be placed before the public. Such a book on a European diplomatic question has never been issued by the imperial foreign office, which unlike other foreign offices has followed Bismarck's rule never to publish such papers, but to hold foreign disputes in absolute secrecy.

France's yellow book, however produced an effect on the world's political opinion that the German government is not willing to let go unanswered, and the decision was taken to disregard the former policy and publish documents in rebuttal of France's presentation, which is regarded as that of a partial attorney determined to arrange the facts so as to produce a conclusion held in view from the beginning.

The German government resents especially the statements designed to produce the impression that Count von Tatenbach-Ashold had been untruthful. The book is expected to clear away some impressions abroad that Germany threatened France.

PLUMBERS ARE CALLED FROM WORK AND SHOT

Brothers Wounded by Supposed Members of Union in New York.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]
NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—George and William Fielding, brothers, who were working at their trade as plumbers in a house in course of construction at Montrose and Graham avenues, Brooklyn, were called from one of the upper floors today on the representation that three men wished to see them on business. The brothers had just reached the sidewalk in their working clothes when from the party of three men, several pistol shots were fired. Both of the Fieldings dropped to the pavement badly wounded.

Tonight they are in a hospital while the police have under arrest two men whom they charge with being implicated in the shooting. The prisoners are Thomas G. Berking and Isaac Canter. The trouble, it is declared, grew out of a meeting of the Plumbers' union last night at which the Felding brothers voted against a proposed strike on the ground that graft was involved in the proposed walkout.

The wounded men will recover.

To Hold Watch Night Services.

Watch night services will be observed tonight in all the Wilkinsburg churches, beginning at 8 o'clock and continuing until midnight. In nearly all the churches the exercises will be under the auspices of the P. S. C. A. and Epworth league. Special musical programs have been prepared.

Glass Factory Burned.

VENICE, ILL., Dec. 30.—The factory of the Pittsburgh Glass and Plaster Company was destroyed by fire early today entailing a loss of more than $50,000. There was no insurance. Hundreds of figures of the staff statuary taken from the world's fair were consumed.

POST CARDS ARE IT IN ENGLAND

Spirit, Not Value, Is the Essence of Christmas and New Year's Giving in Europe.

CHAMPION CARD COLLECTOR

"Post cards are the thing in Great Britain at Christmas and New Years," said John T. Ayres, with Layton & Co., in the Bakewell law building. "There the people express their best wishes to their friends in a neat and inexpensive way, which is appreciated for its spirit and not for its expense and the consequent worry attendant on hunting for money to pay for gifts. There the happy New Year means something more than puzzling how to get this friend or acquaintance a costly object to show that his friendship is worth while. The middle class, the great class of England, never makes presents, save in rare instances, outside its own immediate family circle. It is not considered the thing and makes the giver appear to be putting it on.

"Where some good object it to be obtained by providing help for the poor, or a sacrifice that means making a worthy object of charity happy, the people give as in this country, and probably to better advantage, but they do not distress themselves and their friends by making them a costly present, which they are expected to return in kind. That is the great trouble with the Christmas and New Year's spirit in this country. It not only means that men and women must send gifts to their friends, but when some unexpected person makes them a present, they feel as if, on that account, they must reciprocate, which spoils the gift and the spirit of giving as Christ intended it. If they find they have forgotten the person that remembered them, they feel anything but pleasant and feel as if they would rather sink into the ground than meet them and thank them for a gift which was unreturned. So in this country we are getting away from the true Christmas and all it implies, while in England and the continent, a Christmas card with a few lines indicates to the recipient that he was not forgotten, and every person is consequently more happy for the remembrance and the fact that he does not have to bother himself to death trying to provide a Christmas present and for every person he knows, whether he can afford it or not. With a large family of girls, each having their individual friends, a father finds that he does not have to spend a whole year wondering how he is going to provide each girl with enough money so that they can send each of their friends a gift.

"This year I received a large number of cards from England. My wife and daughters also received a number from their friends, and in return we sent cards to our friends in England. The result is we are all happy, we enjoyed reading the sentiments expressed on the cards, some of which contained fancy pictures, others the photograph of the king and queen, others the flags of my regiment, and still others raised stamps of all kinds. They were pleasing and I enjoyed them just as much as as if each had been worth $50. I am certain my friends in England were glad to find they were remembered and were just as well satisfied and more so than if I had tried to outdo them by buying and sending them expensive presents."

Mr. Ayres, who resides at 404 Shams street, is the greatest collector of post cards in the country. He probably has more different kinds from every country in the world than any other man in the street, if not in the United States. His collection numbers over 10,000, and many of the best are placed in albums. Mr. Ayres spent nearly six months in Europe lately, traveling in almost every country, and during that time he picked up post cards everywhere. It is said he has special cards descriptive of every city in Europe, and many in other lands. Many are photographs of this or that place, with printing in different languages. His albums are a curiosity and worth seeing.

Drive Last Spike in New Line.

FINDLAY, O., Dec. 30.—(Special.)—At 5 o'clock this afternoon a golden spike—the last in completion of the trolley line between Lima and Findlay, was driven by A. E. Aiken of Cleveland, president of the Western Ohio railway. Hundreds of prominent electric railway men from all parts of the country were present.

Steamers in Collision.

IQUIQUE, CHILI, Dec. 30.—The German tank steamer Sals, Capt. Bartels, from Hamburg and London, bound to San Francisco, has been in collision with the British steamer Endsleigh, Capt. Baker. The Sals was not damaged, but the Endsleigh had a number of plates on the port side above the water line stove and leaks.

To Institute New Masonic Lodge.

NEW CASTLE, Dec. 30.—(Special.)—A new Masonic lodge, to be known as New Castle lodge, No. 942, will be instituted here Wednesday, January 10, by the Hon. James W. Brown of Pittsburgh, past right worshipful grand master. A banquet will be held. The lodge starts with 29 charter members.

I OUBASSOFF ASSUMES OFFENSIVE IN MOSCOW

Springs a Surprise and Attacks the Revolutionary Stronghold—Slaughter Is Reported Large.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]
MOSCOW, Dec. 30.—Gov. Gen. Doubassoff today assumed the offensive against the revolutionary stronghold in the northwestern, or Presna quarter. It was essentially a surprise attack. During the night artillery and machine guns moved to the streets leading to the Presna district, all of which were heavily barricaded and at 4 o'clock this morning troops began an advance, clearing the way ruthlessly. By 10 o'clock much of the region had been cleared and the main body of the insurgents and strikers had been driven into the Prokharoff cotton mill, an immense establishment which was fortified to stand a siege. A smaller force of the revolutionaries held the Kornoff, another four-story factory, in Kudrinsky place. The latter was bombarded and reduced without much difficulty.

According to officers at Gov.-Gen. Doubassoff's headquarters the Prokharoff mill is momentarily expected to fall and it is asserted that it is the program to finish the revolt tonight. It is admitted that the slaughter has been immense. The Semenovsky regiment is understood to have distinguished itself in many places by storming barricades and is the heaviest loser on the side of the troops. The insurgents displayed great stubbornness and were mowed down on refusing to surrender.

A terrific affair took place at a workmen's tea house in Novaya Derevnys street, near the Presna district. It was surrounded by the "black hundreds" who finally applied the torch and who were watching the victims inside consumed by the flames when Cossacks arrived on the scene. Gov.-Gen. Doubassoff has posted an imperial ukase guaranteeing pardon to strikers who have not used arms.

ROBBER CHOPS VICTIM WITH A SHARP HATCHET

Woman on Her Way Home from Shopping Is Attacked by a Lone Highwayman—Skull Is Crushed.

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]
SEAFORD, DEL., Dec. 30.—One of the worst crimes ever perpetrated here happened tonight, when Mrs. Daniel W. Culver, wife of a well-known contractor and builder, was backed with a hatchet by a highwayman. She had been shopping and was on her way home.

Just after she passed the residence of Dr. William F. Haynes, which is centrally located, she was attacked from behind by the highwayman and struck with some sharp instrument, supposed to have been a hatchet, as one was found near the place of the hold-up.

The robber then attempted to rob his victim of her pocketbook, but as it was fastened to her wrist, he failed. Mrs. Culver's screams brought assistance, but the robber escaped. Mrs. Culver lies in a critical condition with her skull cracked and cuts on her face. The gash in her skull is four inches long.

GREETINGS TO THE WORLD.

Exact Time of the Death of the Old Year Will Be Flashed to All Parts of the Globe.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—(Special.)—As fast and as far as electricity is able to carry it, a time signal will be flashed from the naval observatory here exactly when the old year dies tomorrow night and when the new year is born. It will be a New Year's greeting in a sense and with good luck it may circle the globe and be received at its starting point within a short time after its departure.

Rear Admiral Chester, superintendent of the naval observatory, is not quite certain how far the time signal tomorrow night will go. It is certain that it will be afforded almost instant communication to the Pacific coast and to Manila and to Australia. Further than that, its progress depends upon the celerity of connection with connecting cables.

BROKERS MAKE MERRY.

Spend Closing Hours of Business Year in Amusement.

In accordance with an annual custom, local stock exchange brokers spent the closing hours of the business year yesterday morning in unrestricted amusement. Dignity and reserve were thrown aside and improvised confetti, made from ticker tape, soon made the stock exchange floor look like a snow scene.

A little German band was led in to furnish music while the brokers danced, and finally some of the members relieved the musicians of their instruments and furnished their own accompaniment. After a short but vigorous warfare, in which waste baskets were the most dangerous weapons used, the brokers posed for photographs, and officially called the business year closed.

TO HOLD CONVENTION.

State Live Stock and Dairy Associations Will Meet Here.

The Pennsylvania Live Stock Breeders' association and the Pennsylvania Dairy union will hold a joint convention in the Monongahela house on January 17 and 18.

Among the speakers will be former Gov. W. D. Hoard of Wisconsin, C. B. Lane of the dairy division of the government department of agriculture, Dr. J. L. Hills, director of the Vermont experimental station; Prof. H. E. Van Norman and E. M. Bailey of Pittsburgh. Delegates will be present from all sections of the state.

OHIO LEGISLATURE OUT FOR REFORM

Each Party Will Do Its Best to Enact Laws That Are Needed.

TEMPERANCE IS A FACTOR

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]
COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 30.—Though advertised by the learned as an exact science, arithmetic is not a true index to the legislative situation. The 77th general assembly, which convenes Monday, will spell reform with a very large "R," if 1 per cent of proposed legislation becomes law. On the eve of the opening it seems probable that in some form many of the suggested reforms will reach the statute book.

This is the outlook, in spite of the almost equal representation of the parties in each branch of the legislature. The house stands 62 Republicans to 59 Democrats; the senate, 18 Republicans to 18 Democrats, with Sylvester Lamb of Toledo classed as a "Pattison" Democrat. With a membership so evenly divided the prospect for new departures in lawmaking that might redound to the credit or discredit of the party responsible for them, would be very dim. But this year arithmetic is at fault. Though on the face of things it seems apparent that no bill can pass unless indorsed by the Republican leaders in the house and the Democratic leaders in the senate, it is not believed such will be the case. A spirit of independence, of the assertion of individuality and almost of disorganization, is abroad in the land. Relying upon the strength of this sentiment, Chairman Harvey C. Garber of the Democratic executive committee tried to capture control of the house by fomenting disaffection among a few of the Republican members. Partisan allegiance was sufficiently cohesive to resist Garber's attack, but it is not strong enough to force a partisan line-up on so-called reform bills. In fact, the Republicans have been apter students of the lessons of the last election than the Democrats. They have prepared themselves to take advantage of the newly-created public sentiment, while their opponents are still spelling out the words of the lesson.

Temperance Legislation Proposed.

The Democrats regard the Anti-Saloon league as omnipotent in temperance matters, as the result of the election of Pattison, the league's candidate, and have left to its leaders to map out temperance legislation. Supt. Wheeler of the league announced a program, the chief features of which are the passage of the Brannock bill in one of its numerous "original" forms, and a provision for search and seizure of illicit liquor in order to suppress "blind tigers." But the Republicans will ignore the league, and in order to get some credit for advanced temperance legislation, will go the league one better and will support a bill for county local option. They will also push a bill to raise the Dow tax on saloons from $250 to $1,000. This is advicated by Judge Duncan Dow of Bellefontaine, the author of the original Dow law. He never dreamed that it would prove the exclusively revenue measure it has come to be.

He and the other supporters of the measure imagined it would be a restrictive law and would lessen the number of saloons. As it has not had this effect, he proposes more than tripling of the tax, in hope of taxing out of existence a considerable percentage of the saloons. The Anti-Saloon league will oppose this increase.

The Republicans, too, will have bills to liberalize the election laws. In the interest of independent voters they will probably agree to dispense with party emblems at the top of party tickets, but will oppose the bills to be introduced by Representative O'Rourke, one of the Toledo independents, and by the "Honest elections committee" of Cincinnati to remove all party designations and group candidates under the name of the office each aspires to. Designed to prevent corruption by bribing the ignorant voter, this plan, according to Republican experts, would not only confuse the honest but ignorant voter, but would make the voter of average intelligence scratch his head to find the names of the candidates of his party. State Chairman Garber advocates a bill to substitute for the present state supervisor of elections who appoints bipartisan county boards of elections on the recommendation of party committees, a state commission with county boards both elective and yet strictly bipartisan, each party to nominate only half the members of a board at primaries. Many Republicans will support this measure. Representative Bronson, Republican, will work to have the Bronson primary election law amended to provide for mandatory joint party primaries.

Opposing One Johnson Scheme.

Though the municipal code was enacted as a Republican party measure, there are few Republican members who seem disposed to resist the effort backed by Mayor Johnson of Cleveland to eliminate the board feature of city and village government and substitute the one-man power with the mayor and a cabinet of appointive officers in full control. But there is promised opposition to Johnson's scheme of pretended civil service reform, by which the mayor is required to select his appointee from three names submitted by a civil service commission appointed by him and removable by him without cause.

The "wicked, pernicious and mischievous" school code which was denounced thus by the Democratic stump speakers is likely to fare better than the municipal code, for the State Federation of School Teachers has resolved to oppose any radical amendments. As usual, a fight over the question of retaining the canals or letting somebody steal them is scheduled, but the sentiment is for liberal expenditures to finish the work of rehabilitating the northern Ohio canal to make a usable waterway connecting Lake Erie by the Muskingum river with the Ohio.

The trolley interests will revive the scheme for a state franchise commission, but it will be fought by the Democrats as being against the principle of home rule which is in their state platform, and by most of the Republicans as designed to expedite corporate steals. But there are good chances for the abolishment of the office of state railroad commissioner and the creation of a state railroad commission, with rate-fixing powers.

The Cox organization in Cincinnati has not asked Republican members of the legislature to prevent a legislative investigation of the Cincinnati city government and all of them could not be lined up against a resolution to appoint an investigating committee. Numerous other investigations are mooted.

ALTOONA REPUBLICANS LINE UP FOR PRIMARIES

Lively Contest Is Expected Among Candidates for Councilmanic Nominations.

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]
ALTOONA, PA., Dec. 30.—The Republican candidates for directors of the board of education and city officials to be filled at the February election were registered during the present week, the final day being last Wednesday. Dr. S. L. McCarthy, a present incumbent, and Michael Poet, a prominent resident, are on the ticket for nomination without opposition. J. B. Cowen, the present assessor at large, has no opposition for renomination. In the councilmanic nominations a number of candidates are in the field. Lively contests are anticipated at the primaries. Ward candidates for nominations announced are:

Select council—Second ward, E. E. Lewis, H. E. Deshong, Wilber A. Rice, W. E. Mackey and J. L. Eslipe; Fourth ward, George Blair; Sixth ward, Ira J. Shelley; Eighth ward, George W. Slayman; Tenth ward, W. B. Ward; Eleventh ward, J. A. Aurandt and L. D. Gulich.

Common council—Second ward, H. J. Hoar, H. M. Thompson and J. E. Brashears; Fourth ward, P. M. McCullough and Joseph M. Davis; Sixth ward, E. E. Scoville and J. E. Stewart; Eighth ward, J. B. Andrews and Samuel Hutchison; Tenth ward, Frank Buchanan, Christ Herrs, S. E. Kelly, J. C. Palmer, Albert Perry; Eleventh ward, J. R. Jackson, J. A. Ross, J. B. Price, D. K. Reish and Samuel Hoffman.

M'CORMICK WANTS TO BE GOVERNOR

Ex-Mayor of Harrisburg Anxious to Oppose Guthrie for Democratic Nomination.

GOSSIP OF EXTRA SESSION

The Pittsburgh Gazette Bureau,
HARRISBURG, Dec. 30.

Vance C. McCormick, famous as the former reform mayor of Harrisburg and captain of the Yale football team several years ago, may interfere with the plans of Colonel Guffey and other Democratic leaders for the nomination of George W. Guthrie, of Pittsburgh, for governor by next year's Democratic state convention.

McCormick's friends believe his nomination would be more acceptable to the Democracy, especially to the younger element, than that of Guthrie or anybody else whose name has been mentioned recently and if he should consent to become a candidate they are prepared to make an active canvass for him.

They believe that in view of the fact that Guthrie was beaten for election as lieutenant governor three years ago he would not make a strong candidate for governor and that it would be unwise and impolitic for the party to nominate him.

McCormick has not yet given his friends any encouragement, although it is thought he will not hesitate to enter the field if he sees a chance to carry off the nomination. He is out of joint with those in control of the local Democratic organization and if he should decide to become a candidate he would have to make a fight for the Dauphin county delegates.

Reapportionment Almost Certain.

Rumors of a possible hitch in the coming extra session of the legislature over the reapportionment of the senatorial and legislative districts of the state are not regarded seriously by the best-posted men on Capitol Hill. Members of the legislature and others who have called upon Governor Pennypacker during the past few days have discovered the fact that the governor is entirely confident that reapportionment will go through without virtually any fight.

The governor has been assured that both Philadelphia and Allegheny counties will support unanimously any reasonable reapportionment bill, and with these two big delegations solidly in favor of carrying out the intention of the constitution, there will be no difficulty in obtaining the support of sufficient additional members from interior counties to insure the success of the project.

Governor Pennypacker is of the opinion that the apportionment matter will not cause serious delay in the final adjournment of the extra session, and as this is the only matter that has been considered at all likely to protract the session it is believed here that the legislature, which is to get together on January 15, will be able to adjourn before the end of February.

About one week will be required for organization, the appointment of committees and other preliminaries before the senate and the house can get down to the actual business of the extra session. It is estimated that bills covering all the points enumerated in the governor's call for the extra session can be considered and voted on by both houses in three or four weeks.

Governor Sounding Bankers.

Governor Pennypacker is taking great care in the preparation of his message to the legislature. This is illustrated by his action this week in sending letters to prominent bankers and financiers all over the state asking their advice as to the wisdom of increasing the rate of interest on public deposits, and regarding other matters mentioned in his call affecting the management of the funds of the state.

The governor believes that the state should receive more than 2 per cent, the present rate of interest, on the public funds in the state depositories and that the legislature will pass a bill increasing the rate. He does not, however, want to go into this matter blindly, in view of the fact that United States Senator Knox, Attorney General Carson and other advisors are opposed to any change in the interest rate.

He will be guided on this subject largely by the opinions of the bankers, and if the preponderance of sentiment among them should be against any change in the present rate, it is doubtful if he will insist on the passage of a bill having this for its purpose. He is confident, though, that the bankers will agree with him in favor of a higher rate of interest.

Capt. James M. Clark of New Castle, former chief of the state bureau of industrial statistics, is the latest applicant for the vacancy in the staff of examiners of the state banking department created by the failure of Governor Pennypacker to issue a commission to Oscar G. Klopp of Lebanon.

Capt. Clark served as treasurer of the Republican state committee during the last two campaigns and previously he held the position of private secretary to the late Senator Quay after William P. Wright had been appointed a United States consul to Europe.

Banking Commissioner Berkey would like to appoint his personal friend, Joseph P. Gates of Bedford, a clerk in the auditor general's department, but the governor is not inclined to look with favor upon his application. He believes that Gates should be satisfied with his present position, and it is not improbable that he will suggest to Commissioner Berkey that he appoint Clark.

BING—BANG—CRASH.

Frightened Negro Leaps Through Window of Smithfield Street Saloon.

Benjamin Braxton, a negro, jumped through a window at Walter Elliott's saloon, 628 Smithfield street, last night to escape the wrath of half a dozen white men. The negro went into the saloon for a drink and when he stepped up to the bar a white man said something about wishing he had "a revolver to drive out the 'niggers.'"

Braxton resented the remark and was about to strike the speaker, when half a dozen men went for him. The negro became frightened, and instead of running out of the door, he leaped through the window. The large glass was shattered and Braxton ran out Smithfield street to Strawberry alley, and was caught by an officer in Cherry alley. His head was cut and he was taken to the Homeopathic hospital, where his wounds were dressed and he was returned to the station house. The negro lives at 118 Boundary street. The damage done to Elliott's window amounts to $50.

Kirschbaum and Area
Clothes reduced. See Rosenbaum Company's big ad. in Monday's Gazette.

SWEETLY SLUMBERS ON SLAB IN DEAD ROOM

Morgue Officials Joke With Jimmie, Who Takes the Pledge, but Fails to Keep It.

For the purposee of this story it is just as well to call the man "Jimmie." As the subject is still very much alive and a respected citizen, the name does not make much difference, but the story tells of how he made a New Year's resolution to sober up.

"Jimmie" was a habitue of the morgue in the old days when it was located in a livery stable down in Eighth street. When sober he was one of the neatest dressed men in Pittsburgh. When drunk he became as disheveled as a Water street roustabout, except that he always kept his face cleanly shaven. When "Jimmie" was tired drinking and wanted to "sleep it off," his favorite bed was a slab in the dead room at the morgue. It was one of his last sleeps at this uncanny hostelry with which this story has to do.

"Jimmie" celebrated Christmas. The day before New Year's he was ready for his favorite bed. Now when "Jimmie" went to bed he was as dead as any of his companions who happened to be temporary residents of the official dead room of the county. You could roll him across the street and he would never protest. On New Year's eve "Billy" Becker, who was then night man at the morgue, decided to put up a job on "Jimmie." He washed his face clean, combed his hair and placed him between two unfortunate dead. Covering the body with a clean white sheet, the card—which in the morgue has a tender pathos all its own—"Unknown," was pinned on the sheet. People who make a practice of visiting the morgue, especially women, gazed long on "Jimmie." They all knew him. No person who ever visited the morgue, but what came in contact with "Jimmie."

"What a pity," remarked sympathetic, morbidly curious women. "Wonder who he is. I know his face well, but I can't place him. What fine silver hair. I do hope his friends will turn up. It would be too bad if he was buried in the potter's field."

"Jimmie" slept for hours unconscious of the pity he had excited. About 4 a. m. on January 1, he awoke. He looked at the white sheet, then at the two unfortunates on either side. In the dim light of the dead room he noticed the card, bearing the inscription "Unknown." "Jimmie" slowly arose, walked into the morgue office and announced that if he could not sleep off a jag without being made a fool of he would swear off. He did not keep his resolution, but the tale of the next fall off the water wagon is another story.

BARCELONA IS TERRORIZED BY ANARCHISTS AND BOMBS

BARCELONA, Dec. 30.—An extraordinary situation prevails here. The city is terrorized by a band of anarchists and bomb outrages entailing loss of life at regular intervals. The efforts of the government to prevent these has been ineffectual. Wealthy inhabitants of the city are fleeing and the theaters, cafes and other places of amusement are deserted, owing to the fear of the anarchists. The opera season has been a failure.

Will cure **Poor Appetite, Belching, Heartburn, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Liver Troubles, Costiveness,** also prevent **Chills, Colds, Grippe or Pneumonia.** Always keep a bottle handy for emergency cases. For sale by your druggist, to whom apply for our **1906 Almanac.** It is free and very interesting.

The Buckingham

FAMILY HOTEL

Craft Avenue and Kennett Square.

10 minutes to City Hall. Remodeled and refurnished. Under new management. Catering to refined family trade. A large room, adjoining bath, for one person, including board, $10.50 per week; two, $20. Parlor, bedroom and private bath for one person, including board, $15 per week; two, $25.

References required.

THE BUCKINGHAM HOTEL CO.
Wm. H. Marshall, Manager.

SOLOMON'S

S. Solomon & Company, Smithfield and Diamond Sts.

HAPPY NEW YEAR

STORE CLOSED MONDAY

See Monday Morning's Newspapers for Announcement of the Great

JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE
JANUARY WHITE SALE

WEST VIRGINIA IS IN THE LEAD

In Railroad Construction Pennsylvania Falls to Third Place. Fine Trains Will Race.

TRAFFIC MEN ARE PROMOTED

While Pennsylvania was fifth in new railroad lines completed in 1904 and fell to about twentieth (estimates vary from thirteenth to twenty-fourth) among the states in 1905, the states of the Greater Pittsburgh district and contiguous to Pennsylvania show a decrease in railroad construction in 1905 of 52 miles, as compared with the former year. Pennsylvania led and West Virginia was second in 1904, but West Virginia was first, Ohio second and Pennsylvania third in 1905. According to data furnished by the railroad companies, the new railroad mileage completed in 1904 and 1905 in the seven states named below was as follows:

	1905.	1904.
West Virginia	185	175
Ohio	84	93
Pennsylvania	77	195
New York	56	2
Maryland	41	16
Virginia	14	13
New Jersey	10	8
Total	441	453

Itemized, the new roads constructed were as follows:

West Virginia—Chesapeake & Ohio, 18 miles; Coal & Coke, 50; Coal River, 6; Deepwater, 4; Norfolk & Western, 20; Meadville & Somerville, 10; Western Maryland, 8.6.

Ohio—Baltimore & Ohio, 56 miles; Cincinnati, Georgetown & Portsmouth, 16.9; Toledo & Indiana, 24.

Pennsylvania—Buffalo & Susquehanna, 57 miles; Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh, 3; East Broad Top, 5; Lancaster, Oxford & Southern, 7; Northampton & Bath, 21; Pennsylvania, 4; Pittsburgh, Summerville & Clarion, 2; Western Allegheny, 15.

New York—Buffalo & Susquehanna, 23 miles; Delaware & Eastern, 10; Delaware & Hudson, 3; Long Island, 3.

Maryland—Western Maryland, 41 miles.

Virginia—Norfolk & Western, 7 miles; Tidewater, 7.

New Jersey—Central Railroad of New Jersey, 1 mile; Lehigh Valley, 3; Rahway Valley, 6.

The Baltimore & Ohio was the principal builder of new lines, this being the new main line from Youngstown to Akron. The Coal & Coke railway was the principal new line completed south of Pittsburgh. The Western Allegheny, which is now being operated over 18 miles from Raylor to Queen Junction by the Bessemer & Lake Erie, has also about 25 miles under construction from Queen Junction to New Castle. The Pittsburgh, Westmoreland & Somerset has about 40 miles under construction from Licontier to Somerset. The Pennsylvania has started a 30-mile extension of the Monongahela division from West Brownsville up the Monongahela river to Millsboro. The Wabash and Union railroads are building a 12-mile connecting road. The Pennsylvania company has done considerable work in depressing a half-mile stretch of track of the main line through Allegheny, part of the road being in operation. The Baltimore & Ohio continued its four-tracking from Glenwood to McKeesport, and the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie did considerable work on extending second, third and fourth track on its divisions. The West Penn also added about seven miles of second track during the year. The Uniontown & Wheeling Short Line was projected and will be built within the next two years. The Pittsburgh, Shousetown & Clinton was sold and the new owners will build the road next season.

New T. P. A. of the "Little Giant."

Charles W. Cook, the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie man who will retire as station ticket agent tomorrow to become traveling passenger agent, is a Pittsburgh product in training, if not in birth. He was born at Kittanning 35 years ago and was educated in the Pittsburgh public and high schools. His first service in railroading was as a ticket clerk of the Pittsburgh & Lake

Charles W. Cook.

Erie in the old station in 1889. He was later promoted to ticket clerk in the city office, and in 1897 was appointed assistant city ticket agent. In 1902 he was appointed station ticket agent, which position he has since filled with credit. He assumes his new duties as traveling passenger agent tomorrow, succeeding J. H. Starling, who, in turn, becomes station ticket agent. Mr. Cook is well known to Pittsburgh people and is certain to prove the right man in the right place.

New Offices Opened in 1905.

Among the out-of-town roads locating traffic representatives here were the Lehigh Valley, with Thomas L. Painter as agent; the Iowa Central, with Harry M. Corbett as commercial freight agent, and the Denver & Rio Grande, with James T. Nixon as commercial freight agent. It is probable that the Lackawanna, Colorado Midland and San Pedro roads will establish agencies in Pittsburgh within the next year.

Important Appointments of the Year.

The most important official changes on the Baltimore & Ohio during the year were the advancement of Thomas Y. McNeal to fourth vice president and treasurer and Thomas Fitzgerald from general superintendent of the Maryland system to general manager of the entire road. On the Pennsylvania railroad the executive promotions were those of Fifth Vice President Thayer and Sixth Vice President Tatnall to fourth and fifth vice presidents, respectively, following the vacancy caused by the death of Fourth Vice President Prevost. On the Wabash F. A. Delano was elected president and Henry Miller was chosen general manager. On the Wabash lines east of Toledo Mr. Delano was elected president and B. A. Worthington was elected vice president and appointed general manager. Robert Blickensderfer resigned as general manager and was appointed consulting engineer.

Trains Will Race to Florida.

The most interesting thing for the railroad men early in January will be the race of three palatial trains from New York to Florida. These will be the Palm limited of the Southern railway, the Seaboard Florida limited of the Seaboard Air Line railway and the New York and Florida special of the Atlantic Coast Line road. For each of these trains new equipment has been provided and when the trains leave New York between noon and 1 o'clock on January 8 they will compose the best of American railway equipment. The trains arrive at St. Augustine on the following afternoon. For the past three years there has been much interest in the racing of these trains. They are run daily until April each year to care for the special Florida traffic. The Queen & Crescent and Louisville & Nashville run similar high-class trains from Cincinnati to Florida.

Legislation Affecting Sleeping Cars.

It is probable that the present congress will close with some legislation affecting sleeping cars. Representative Brownlow of Tennessee has started the ball rolling by introducing a bill to prevent sleeping car companies from lowering the upper berth in cars when these berths are not to be occupied. While this is certain to meet with the approval of the traveling public, other important matters are also to be considered by congress on the same subject. The most important item for public good, according to a member of the house in a recent conversation, will be the elimination of gas lighting in the cars and the installation of electric lights. This has already been done on a number of the best trains in the country, but gas is still used in the sleeping cars in general operation. The subject may reach out to the railroad companies also for the coach lighting. In wrecks the gas ignites and usually causes as much damage as the shock of the wreck itself.

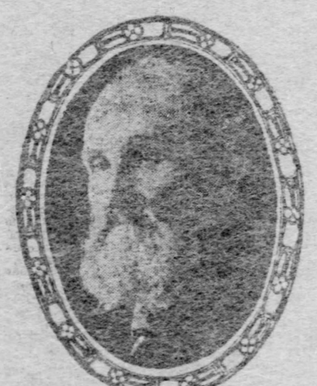
Attracting People to California.

One of the most attractive advertisements the transcontinental roads could desire for influencing travel to the Pacific coast states is being furnished by J. W. Erwin of San Francisco in a series of illustrated lectures before Pittsburgh students. Mr. Erwin has already given lectures before a dozen audiences and those who have seen the pictures and heard Mr. Erwin's description of the scenes have pronounced the lectures worth paying much to see and hear. The lectures are usually free.

Two visits announced are next Thursday evening at the North Avenue Methodist Episcopal church in Allegheny and Friday evening at the Lincoln Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, in the East End. Over 200 stereopticon slides show the beauties of the Golden State, while 25 subjects are treated in motion pictures. Mr. Erwin was president of the California Camera club four years and is now vice president, and he has thus been in a position to secure the best pictures obtainable. He was commissioner from San Francisco to the Louisiana Purchase exposition and had charge of the San Francisco building at the fair. The interest of Pittsburghers in California and the amount of traveling done by them is evidenced in Mr. Erwin's expression yesterday, which was: "More people visit California from Pittsburgh than from any other city. This may seem an exaggeration, when one considers the comparative populations of the big eastern cities, but it is a fact."

Agent for B. & O. 20 Years.

James S. Watson will tomorrow enter upon his twentieth calendar year as agent of the Baltimore & Ohio at Uffington, W. Va., on the Fairmont branch. His career is thus of more than usual interest. Like many of his class of railroaders, he has taken a large interest always in outside interests, and is one of the most influential men of Monongalia county, W. Va. He was born in the Clinton district of Monongalia county, Va. (now West Virginia), April 17, 1842, and was a farm lad until his enlistment in the Union army in 1862 at the age of 20. He served in Company C, Fourteenth regiment, West Virginia infantry volunteers, through the war, and then returned to the farm. In 1873 he entered into mercantile business and has continued in this ever since. He served as president of the board of education in Clinton township 25 years, beginning in 1872,



James S. Watson.

and he never missed a meeting in that quarter of a century. He was elected a member of the West Virginia legislature in 1886, serving two terms. He also served as deputy sheriff of Monongalia county two terms of four years each, his last term expiring in 1904. He was county land assessor, and in 1900 revalued all of the land in the county. He has been serving as notary public since 1851 and as a pension attorney since 1887. He was appointed agent for the Baltimore & Ohio in 1888, becoming agent for the United States Express Company about the same time. He also served as postmaster from 1873 to Cleveland's first administration. He is a charter member of Hoffman Post, No. 62, G. A. R., which was organized in 1872.

Going After Texas Traffic.

The Pennsylvania system has entered the struggle for traffic originating in Texas and destined to points in the company's territory. Announcement was made by Freight Manager McCabe yesterday that W. B. Turner, formerly agent of the Vandalia at Memphis, will be appointed agent of the Star Union line at Dallas, Tex., effective January 1. This is a new office. Effective also tomorrow the Star Union offices and the Vandalia railroad traffic offices will be combined at Memphis, with G. W. Stahlman, now agent of the Star Union, as agent of the combined interests. Garnet W. Newborn, traveling freight solicitor of the Vandalia at Memphis is also appointed to a similar position on the Star Union.

Wabash Increases Freight Facilities.

The Wabash will formally open its new freight houses at St. Louis Tuesday, although the houses have been in use several days. The chain of facilities which the Wabash has by reason of its magnificent belt line around and through the city places it ahead of all other roads there, and freight destined for the city or to be shipped can be received from or delivered to the new houses near the heart of St. Louis. The new freight houses are between Franklin avenue on the north, Biddle street on the south, Fourth street on the west and Second street on the east. The new terminals provide about 200,000 square feet of ground. The inbound house has 80,000 square feet, including the basement. The first floor is 87x47 feet, the second floor 80x42 feet and the third floor slightly shorter than the second. The outbound house has 22,000 square feet, being 88x326 feet on the first floor. Six tracks for caring for 130 cars are provided between the two buildings, and island platforms are between the tracks. A fruit auction house, with two tracks, is situated close to the produce market. The Wabash has practically doubled the capacity of its North Market street yard and also has the Luther yard.

Work has been commenced on the new Wabash freight house at Chicago. This will be 700x29 feet in size, with other buildings excluded. The big Pittsburgh freight house will be ready for service in a couple of weeks, and will be second to none in facilities for handling the traffic.

Didn't Want a Round-Trip Ticket.

Ticket Agent Hutchison was standing at the window of the office in the Water street station of the Baltimore & Ohio when a patron stepped up.

"Give me a ticket to Chica-ago," said the prospective passenger, whom Mr. Hutchison noted at once to be an Irishman.

"Do you want an excursion ticket?" asked Mr. Hutchison, the time being a week ago yesterday, when holiday rates were allowed.

"Pwhat does Oi want with an excursion ticket?" inquired the Irishman.

"Do you want a round-trip ticket? Do you want to come back?" inquired the agent in turn.

"Pwhat does Oi want with a rund-thrip ticket? Pwhat does Oi want to come ba-ack fer? Oi'm here now."

It Was Noon—and No Pass.

A colored messenger hastened from one of the offices of a city official to the Baltimore & Ohio station. He showed evidences of having made great haste to get to the station, and on glancing at the clock he saw that he had still two minutes to get to the office of the general agent and hand in his chief's requisition for a pass—the last one that would be granted this year—or next, so the saying is. He was taken up to the third floor in a jiffy in the elevator, but on arrival there he made a fatal mistake. He went to the wrong office and had to be directed to the proper office. The informant directed him with all possible haste, but just as he was reaching for the door knob the clock clicked. The noon hour, the time for closing the office on Saturdays, and, in this particular instance, for the year, had come. The messenger stood for a moment, and then knocked. Clerk Gribble opened the door, and the messenger quickly handed him the envelope, saying, "It's from Mr. So-and So."

"Sorry," said Gribble, "but the office is closed and the safe has all of the old passes locked up."

And the messenger had nothing to do but walk back to his chief with his tale of woe.

Supervisors Are Promoted.

Promotions on the Philadelphia division of the Pennsylvania railroad to take effect January 1 were announced by Superintendent McCaleb as follows: H. S. Melly, supervisor of division No. 4 at Middletown, promoted to assistant engineer of the Buffalo & Rochester division of the Buffalo & Allegheny Valley division, vice E. Lee, transferred; R. T. Baird, supervisor of division No. 22 at Osceola, to supervisor of division No. 4 at Middletown, to succeed Mr. Melly; P. O. Hultgren, assistant supervisor of division No. 6 at Harrisburg, promoted supervisor of division No. 22 at Osceola, to succeed Mr. Baird; S. H. Kuhn, assistant supervisor in the office of the principal assistant engineer, transferred to assistant supervisor of division No. 5 at Harrisburg, to succeed Mr. Hultgren.

Origin of Locomotive Whistles.

Locomotives, 76 years ago, had no whistles. The engineer kept by his side a th horn, which he blew before curves and dangerous crossings, says the Express Gazette. But the noise was feeble. In 1833 an English farmer's cart was run down on the way to market, and 1,000 eggs, 100 pounds of butter, two horses and a man were jumped in one great omelet on the rails. The railway had to pay the damages. The president sent for George Stevenson, and said angrily:

"Our engineers can't blow their horns loud enough to clear the tracks ahead. You have made your steam do so much—why don't you make it blow a good, loud horn for us?"

Stevenson pondered. An idea came to him. He visited a musical instrument maker, and constructed a horn that gave a horrible screech when blown by steam. From this horn the locomotive whistle of today descends.

Officers Hold Reception.

The executive officers of the Pennsylvania lines west held a reception to officers and employes of the companies in room No. 511 in the Union station yesterday from 11 to 12 o'clock. Vice Presidents McCrea, Wood, Tuller and Taylor received the men stationed in the Pittsburgh offices, as well as a number of officers from other cities. It was said that fully 2,500 attended the reception, which has become an annual custom with the executives. They shook hands with all who came, extending good wishes for the new year. A similar reception was held in the Broad Street station in Philadelphia, President Cassatt being the honor guest.

Railroad Notes.

The freight house employes of the Pittsburgh roads are enjoying another holiday, the offices having closed at eight o'clock yesterday afternoon to remain closed until Tuesday morning.

J. E. Burrell, chief clerk to General Agent Jaggard of the Pennsylvania, accompanied by Mrs. Burrell, is visiting relatives in Terre Haute, Ind., over New Year's.

In Texas about one out of every eight travelers rides free. Of the grand total of 54,919,583 miles of employes' free transportation from the grand total of 80,000,000 miles, the proportion of general public travel is about one pass to 24 paid fares. The Texas railroad commission reports 637,438,615 miles of paid travel. All public officeholders ride on passes.

Theodore Painter, who returned to Pittsburgh from Exeter academy last week, has decided to engage in railroad business. He has taken service as a ticket clerk in the ticket office of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie terminal.

A. M. Kinsman, engineer of construction of the Baltimore & Ohio, was here conferring with District Engineer Paul Didier and other officers.

The Baltimore & Ohio has approved plans for a new $166,666 station for McKeesport.

The association men's meeting of the Pennsylvania railroad department of the Y. M. C. A. will be held in the Methodist church at Pitcairn at 3 o'clock this afternoon, the Rev. Dr. E. M. Wood being the speaker. The holiday entertainment of the association will be given in Reed's hall, Pitcairn, tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock by Lovett's Boston Stars.

TRIP ON NEW LIMITED TRAIN TO LOS ANGELES ONE OF SPEED AND COMFORT

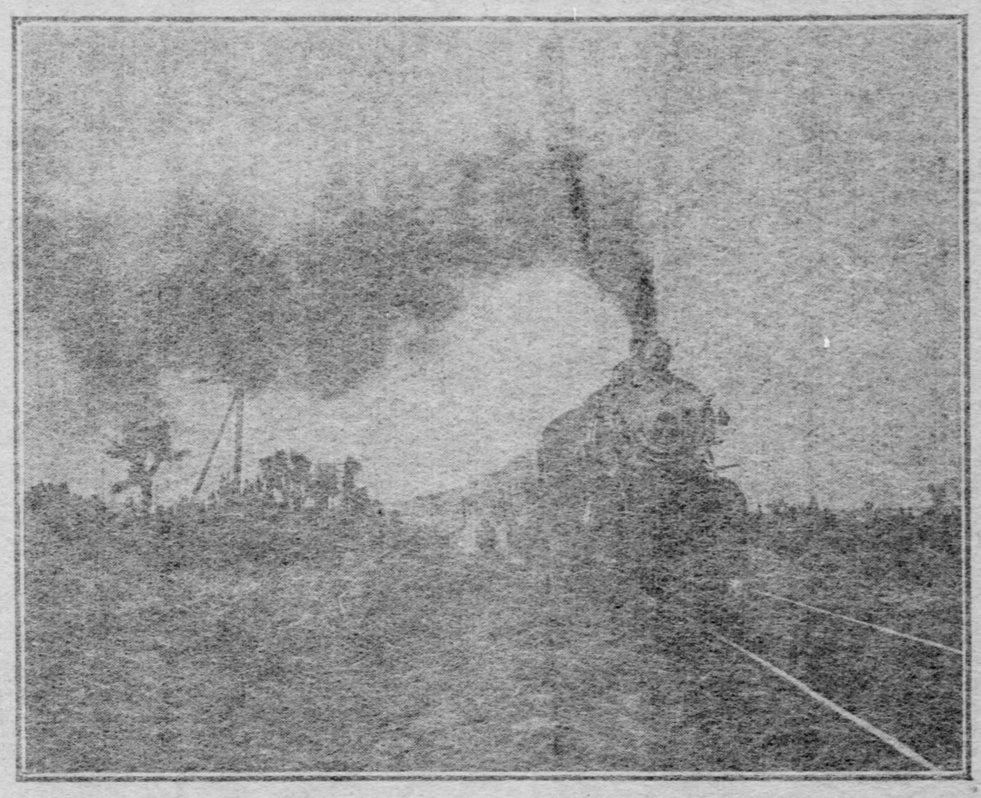
Initial Run of Los Angeles Limited Enjoyed by Party of Special Guests.

RECEIVED WITH OPEN ARMS

By THEODORE H. BOICE.

After the officials of the Union Pacific Railroad Company had fixed upon "The Los Angeles Limited" as the name of their new train to Southern California they decided that the event was of sufficient importance to warrant invitations to representatives of eastern newspapers to participate in the initial run from Chicago to Los Angeles. As the new train and new route reduce the traveling time between Pittsburgh and Los Angeles to 80 hours, it is evident that the event justified the measures to obtain the fullest publicity, so that the traveling public might be informed as to this latest achievement in rapid transportation. The schedule time of the Los Angeles limited from Chicago (the starting point) to its California terminus is 68 hours, and, adding 12 hours for the trip from this city to Chicago, Pittsburgh is thus brought within 80 hours of the land of continual summer.

It was the good fortune of the writer to be one of the 30 newspaper men invited to make the trip, and the pleasures of the journey will be treasured in memory so long as his life lasts. The first sight of the new train in the Wells Street station, Chicago, conveyed the impression of a glittering palace on wheels, as it was brilliantly illuminated from end to end by electricity, each train (three being enough of them to maintain daily service) carrying its own electric lighting plant. The equipment includes a 14-section and drawing-room Pullman sleeping car, a 12-section and drawing-room Pullman sleeping car, a Pullman tourist sleeping car and a composite observation car, with a buffet, smoking-room, parlor for women and men, library with the latest books and periodicals, writing desks and an ample supply of easy chairs. All of these, as well as the dining cars, are new from the Pullman shops, and are the latest productions of elaborate and artistic workmanship. The dining car service is a la carte, and, with the best of chefs, stewards and waiters, is all that the most exacting epicure could desire.



Scene near "The Devil's Playground" on the route of the Los Angeles Limited.

Route of the New Train.

The route of the Los Angeles limited is over the Chicago & Northwestern to Council Bluffs, thence over the Union Pacific main line to Ogden, Utah; from there to Salt Lake City over the Oregon Short Line, and hence to Los Angeles over the new San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake railroad, popularly known as the Salt Lake route. The time of departure from Chicago is 10:05 p. m. daily, Los Angeles being reached at 4:45 p. m. on the third day. Among the advantages of this route is the avoidance of extremely high altitudes, which have often caused distress to travelers over other transcontinental lines. The highest elevation, 3,000 feet, is reached at Sherman, between Laramie and Cheyenne, that height being traversed only a few moments, so that even persons of frail constitution experience but little, if any, discomfort.

From Cheyenne onward the traveler is being continually amazed by the grandeur and sublimity of the scenery that is spread before him on all sides. To the right and to the left huge mountains loom up, range after range, with their peaks apparently piercing the sky, and frequently appearing above drifting clouds. So clear is the atmosphere that objects are distinguished at great distances, the estimates made by "tenderfeet" drawing smiles of commiseration from those who know. For instance, one of them was asked to estimate the distance to a snow-capped range plainly in view, and he replied that he guessed it was from 20 to 40 miles. "It is a hundred miles at least," was the reply, "and you will be at the base of those mountains when you arrive at Salt Lake City." And sure enough, when the Mormon metropolis was reached, there were the same mountains that had been seen many hours before.

Mile a Minute Across Desert.

The Great American desert was entered in Wyoming, the team speeding at a mile-a-minute rate over the plains across which the "Forty-Niners" painfully toiled for weeks and months, and over which the early plainsmen operated the Pony Express, signal stones and remains of the early express stations being yet in existence. Here for the first time were seen massive and fantastic rock formations, sometimes singly and sometimes in groups, ranging from great pillars and battlements to tables of stone at which an army might be fed.

From Wyoming the route led into Utah, where gorgeously colored canons and stranger rock formations were seen. Echo and Weber canons are marvelously beautiful, with vari-colored walls rising to great heights, and here and there wonderful specimens of nature's work as a sculptor. Among the sandstone, limestone and other rock formations are Castle Rock, with its mighty walls of solid stone; Steamboat Rock, shaped like a vessel of gigantic proportions; Pulpit Rock, from which Brigham Young is said to have preached to the Mormon pioneers in 1847; the Devil's Slide, composed of two ridges of gigantic slabs extending from the river almost to the summit of a mountain, and Devil's Gate, a passage way cut through a mountain base as the result of some strange freak of nature.

Salt Lake City being reached, United States Senator Reed Smoot, who had been a fellow traveler from Chicago, left the train and was cordially greeted by some of his Mormon constituents. His departure was regretted, as he had been an affable and entertaining companion and had presided as judge at a mock trial of an editor of one of the two daily papers published on the train. These journals, printed on a mimeograph, were the Coyote and the Yelloy Pup, and they were published in total disregard of libel laws, mercilessly lampooning various members of the party, and making free use of billingsgate. But it was all in fun and was heartily enjoyed by the assailed as well as the assailants. One of the editors was Richard H. Little, the noted Russo-Japanese war correspondent, and during the trip he gave several decidedly interesting talks on his adventures in the far east while acting as correspondent in the Russian lines, and on his experiences after being captured by the Japanese.

From Utah the route led to the wide-stretched deserts of Nevada, countless miles of sand, cacti and sage brush spreading in all directions—vast barren wastes needing only water to transform them into the most fertile regions of America. Let the reader think of a straight stretch of track of 75 miles, without a single curve, and he will have some idea of this wonderful expanse of desolation. An occasional bird was the only wild creature seen in this wilderness of sand and stunted vegetation, but there was one pathetic sight—a horse that had perished within a hundred yards of the railroad tracks and was lying there mummified by the dry air of the desert. But even in this desolate country there were evidences of man's presence in little hamlets that clustered about railway stations and in the mining camps seen at a distance on the mountain sides, the most noted of these towns being Silver City, where precious ores are mined, and Las Vegas, where watches are turned to Pacific coast time, three hours slower than eastern standard time.

The California boundary line was next crossed, bringing into view more mountains and deserts, and in the afternoon the descent into the San Bernardino valley began. The train was due in Los Angeles at 4:45 p. m., and E. L. Lomax, general passenger agent of the Union Pacific, remarked, as frequently before: "The time is easy and we'll go in on schedule." But alas! a Santa Fe freight train had early in the day torn up some rails on a section of road jointly used, and the Los Angeles limited had to stop until the track had been repaired. Nearly four hours were thus consumed, and then it was decided to proceed direct to Los Angeles, cutting out a banquet that had been arranged at Riverside for the newspaper men. As a result of the delay it was nearly 9 p. m. when the limited pulled into the station, from which place the easterners were escorted by a committee to their headquarters at the Hotel Angelus.

To the surprise of the visitors they and a cold wave arrived simultaneously at Los Angeles, and it was declared by the natives to be the coldest cold wave in many years, frost being in evidence and even thin ice forming in some sections. If there was any damage, however, it could not be noticed, for in the residence districts lilies, roses, violets and other tender flowers were in the beauty of full bloom, stately palm trees and other tropical plants were as luxuriant as before, and even children were running around barefooted; while in the rural sections fields of peas, beans, tomatoes and strawberries, and groves of oranges, lemons, olives and other fruits displayed evidence that they had not been injured by the frost.

Early on Thursday morning, December 1, the entertainment of the newspaper men began with a trolley ride to the historic San Gabriel Mission and Monrovia, followed by a tallyho tour of a portion of "Lucky" Baldwin's 54,000 acre ranch. Then came a ride to the surprisingly beautiful town of Pasadena, where the visitors were entertained at a dinner in the Hotel Maryland, and later taken through the town in automobiles. On the return trip a stop was made for inspection of the famous ostrich farm, where the big birds afforded much amusement by the manner in which they swallowed oranges at a gulp, the progress of the fruit toward the stomach being plainly evident as it slowly wended its way down the long necks. In the evening the easterners were guests at a fine banquet given by the Los Angeles Press club at the sumptuous quarters of the Jonathan club.

Enjoyable Time at Long Beach.

On Friday morning the visitors were taken to Long Beach, a seaside resort, where they received a brass band welcome, paraded through the town in automobiles, enjoyed a 25-mile spin, and then were entertained at luncheon as guests of the Long Beach board of trade. Then came the eagerly anticipated voyage to Catalina island, 27 miles out in the ocean, where the night was to have been spent at the Hotel Metropole, in classic and romantic Avalon. In the highest of spirits the party boarded a pudgy tug named Warrior, and with jest and song started seaward. But the merriment did not continue long, for when about five miles out the Warrior dashed into high winds and a rough sea, and at once began to act like a bucking bronco, rearing, plunging, rolling from side to side, and shipping water at every roll. Wistful eyes were turned toward the island, so distressingly far away, but all knew that the distance was gradually being decreased, and all determined to continue the fight against seasickness, with the result that only one succumbed. Larger and larger loomed the island until at last the Warrior was at the entrance to Avalon harbor—and then a thunderbolt fell. The captain, after carefully sizing up the situation, made the horrifying announcement: "We can't get in; I would smash my boat as well as the pier. We'll have to go back!"

Only those who were aboard can appreciate the full horror of the captain's decision. Go back after 20 miles and more of tossing about in a little boat on an angry sea! It was a crushing blow to fond hopes of relief, and as the Warrior reared, wallowed, plunged and turned in retreat the stoutest hearts and stomachs gave way, and soon at least 20 of the party were sick—very, very sick. A few managed to stick it out, and, after finding something substantial to cling to, resigned themselves to whatever fate might have in store for them. Dismay was complete when the inky blackness of night fell upon the voyagers while 13 long miles from the mainland, and then they began to think of home, relatives, friends and the comforts they had left behind on the other side of the continent. There were life-preservers, of course, but the water was cold and black, the waves were high, and the wind was keen. Something might happen to the engine—appalling thought! The Warrior might turn turtle—how dreadful! And thus gloomy forebodings followed each other as the little boat stood on end, plunged and swayed. At last the gleam of the big lamp in the lighthouse on the mainland was sighted, and it sent out a ray of hope to all who were able to sit up and take notice. And at last the Warrior rolled inside the breakwater, the waves and wind subsided, the dock was reached and fears were at an end. Glad songs of joy were sung after the voyagers were safely landed, and then they returned to their firmly established quarters in Los Angeles. After he had fully recovered, one of the several poets in the party "dashed off" the following:

AN ODE TO AVALON.

Break, break, break,
On thy sleep brown rocks, O Sea!
And I would that the way were bigger
Between my maw and thee.
For the mountain waves drive on
To Avalon under the Sea;
And I never thought that water alone
Could make a man so ill.
But the stanch little boat heels round
And turns on the tip of its keel,
While all I've eaten for nearly a week
Goes to make the Jew-fish a meal.

Had a Bull's Head Breakfast.

A bull's head breakfast at Verdugo park was the daylight event of Saturday, and about 11 o'clock the easterners and their hosts, members of the Los Angeles chamber of commerce, disembarked from a special train at the entrance to the scene of the open air feast, and soon were seated at the long tables covered with edibles and drinkables. The bulls' heads were not fish, as many had supposed, but real heads of real bulls, roasted in a deep oven sunk into the earth, and considerable ceremony attended the uncovering of the dainties first made popular by Spaniards in the long ago. Those who at the start had felt a thrill of repugnance smacked their lips after tasting the first serving, and passed up their plates for more. A dainty little girl and an equally dainty boy added to the enjoyment of the occasion by singing Spanish songs and dancing Spanish dances. Then there were short speeches, compliments and toasts, after which the guests were taken back to the city, transferred to a special trolley car and treated to a tour of the new seaside resorts, Venice and Ocean Park, thence back to the city through suburbs famous for their beauty. In the evening a farewell luncheon at the California club, tendered by the Los Angeles Press club, delightfully rounded out the three days and nights of entertainment.

Sunday morning was devoted to a tallyho ride about Los Angeles, the visitors being guests of the Salt Lake Transfer Company, and shortly before noon most of the newspaper men left Los Angeles on a special train for Riverside, where two hours were spent in strolling about and admiring that beautiful city, and especially were the newspaper men impressed with the beauties of the charming Hotel Glenwood. The Los Angeles limited arrived at Riverside on schedule time, was boarded by the easterners, and a moment later they were whirling in the direction of home, sweet home.

Christmas Tree on Sleeping Car.

There were two features of the homeward trip that made still stronger the bond of affection between the newspaper representatives and E. L. Lomax and Alfred Darlow, respectively general passenger agent and advertising agent of the Union Pacific, and the other railway officials who assisted in making the trip a continual pleasure. On Christmas eve, while traversing the Salt Lake route, the easterners were called into their special car, a stateroom door was flung open, and there stood a Christmas tree, glittering with tinsel and bearing one or more gifts for each guest, the presentations being made by Messrs. Lomax and Darlow. The second surprise was on Monday night, when the newspaper men were treated to a splendid and special Christmas feast in the dining car, good fellowship being expressed in toasts and speeches until midnight. Otherwise the return trip was uneventful, and at 11:55 a. m., Wednesday, exactly on schedule time, the Los Angeles limited pulled into the Chicago station.

Altogether the trip to Los Angeles and back constituted an event that will never be forgotten by those who were so fortunate as to be guests. From start to finish it was one long round of pleasure (barring the sea voyage), credit for which is due mainly to E. L. Lomax and Alfred Darlow. They were ever watchful for the comfort and enjoyment of their guests, and spared neither time nor pains in contributing thereto. They will ever be held in fond remembrance. Thanks are also due to the officials of the Chicago & Northwestern and the Salt Lake route for the many courtesies they extended to the newspaper representatives.

FRICTION IS AVERTED.

Venezuela and Colombia Make Mutual Explanations in Regard to Recent Trouble.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—(Special.)—Advice at the state department indicates that the friction between Venezuela and Colombia has been averted by mutual explanations. It is said that President Castro took offense at what he considered Colombia's negligence in complying with his demand for the return of the general of the Venezuelan army who left his command and fled across the border.

Venezuela asked for his arrest, but it seems that the request was received too late. Thereupon President Castro withdrew his consul at Cucuta and threatened to withdraw the official at Bogota. It is evident to the state department that the explanation made by Colombia reached Caracas in time to prevent the realization of the threat.

CRAWFORD GIVEN TWO YEARS.

Man Charged With Conspiring to Defraud the United States Is Sentenced.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—William G. Crawford, convicted of conspiring with August W. Machen and George E. Lorenz to defraud the United States in connection with a contract for supplying the postoffice department with letter carriers' satchels, was today sentenced to penitentiary imprisonment for two years. The court did not impose a fine.

The defendant was sentenced upon only the one count of the conspiracy indictment, under which he was convicted. His motion for a new trial was overruled. An appeal from the action of the court overruling the motion for a new trial was noted, and pending the prosecution and disposal of the same, Crawford was released on bail.

FEARS BODY OF UNKNOWN WAS THAT OF HER SON

Seeking her missing son Mrs. John Millinger yesterday sent another son to the undertaking rooms of Hunter & Edmundson, McKeesport, to try to identify a body there. She was too late, as the remains had already been interred in Versailles cemetery at the county's expense. Mrs. Millinger believes that it was the body of her son.

KAUFMANN'S
"THE BIG STORE"

Our Store Will Be Closed Tomorrow.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

JANUARY WHITE SALE STARTS TUESDAY.

Passengers on the first trip of the Los Angeles Limited, photographed at Ogden, Utah.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

SECOND SECTION. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 31, 1905. EIGHT PAGES.

NEW YEAR HAILED BY PITTSBURGHERS WITH HOPEFULNESS

Outlook for 1906 Indicates That Old Year's Blessings Will Be Duplicated.

MANY HAPPY SENTIMENTS

If the year 1906 does not bring happiness and prosperity, nearly 1,000,000 Pittsburghers will be disappointed some time between now and January, 1907. Never did a new year begin with more favorable prospects. The present year has been one of unequaled prosperity, and was marred by few disasters. Pittsburgh was especially fortunate, and the universal wish seems to be that 1906 can do no better than duplicate the year which closes tonight.

The Gazette has asked a number of Pittsburghers, prominent in all walks of life, for their New Year's sentiments, and all the replies are of the most optimistic character. Here they are:

Willis L. King, vice-president and general manager of Jones & Laughlins—"The seasonable sentiments expressed a year ago have been fulfilled—more than fulfilled—in the business world, and now we echo the same sentiments with all hopefulness."

Plea for Art and Letters.

Col. Samuel Harden Church, secretary of the board of trustees of the Carnegie Institute—"In the coming year let us hope for an enlarged spirit of literature and the arts! The danger is that this practical age will crush out all imagination and beauty from the human intellect. The world is crying to the colleges, 'Give us more engineers!' and the colleges proceed to fill the youth of our land with mathematics until their poor young brains become deadly dull and they can devise nothing but squares and angles. Let us go back to poetry and the classics.

"I maintain that the architect who reads Shakespeare will design a more beautiful building than he who knows only Euclid. The engineer who loves to study the statues of ancient Greece will build a better bridge than the man who cannot describe the Venus of Milo. The lawyer who reads his Bible for its profound philosophy will be a truer counsellor than he who creeps in a dusty career of case law. The railroad manager who is familiar with the great epochs of history will develop a more efficient transportation system than he who grinds out nothing but everlasting statistics. The banker whose mind blooms with the beauty of literature will attract deposits as against the mental processes that have twisted themselves around interest and discount. The manufacturer will enlarge his market in proportion to the domain of his imagination.

"There are only three buildings in Pittsburgh today which show the influence of classic taste: one is Richardson's court house, another is Burnham's Frick Building, and the third is Alden & Harlow's new Carnegie Institute. All the rest are bad and most of them meretricious.

Race of Dried Sticks.

"It is this dwindling of the human imagination that is turning us into a race of dried sticks. The trashy plays that have driven the real drama from the stage give witness to this. There is not a poet, novelist, dramatist, or actor of the first rank alive in England or America today; and this is because the classical education which gave us those astonishing intellects of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries has been supplanted by the hard curriculum of a material age. Some few painters and sculptors there yet are, one or two orators, and here and there a historian; but even history is becoming a matter of dates.

> **Laird of Skibo Would Have Another Year Like the Last**
>
> The Gazette,
> Pittsburgh, Pa.
>
> Pittsburgh's appeal to the kind fates might well be made, if it please thee, 1906 as much like 1905 as possible.
>
> Gratefully your favored and obedient servant, Smoky Pittsburgh.
>
> ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Let us recreate the popular taste for letters and art, and those who are capable of feeding that taste will rise up and lead the people back to the true and splendid ideals of human imagery. If you have a boy at college command him to take the old-fashioned classical course, and let his practical development come later. He will then have ideas, and his work will glow with the warm, soft light of genius, and age will not find him in the misery of a life without resources. How many men are there today who honestly love to study a picture, to listen to a symphony, to read a poem, to reflect upon the teachings of history? Thousands? Yes, but are you one of them?"

Resolutions of Kindness.

The Rev. Dr. E. H. Ward, rector of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal church—"Upon the first page of the London Times there is a stereotyped device, which represents Time under the symbolism of three books. Upon the left is the Book of the Past, closed and sealed. Upon the right is the Book of the Future, closed, but with the scythe protruding between the leaves, ready to be cut. In the center is the Book of the Present, wide open, the clean white page, challenging the record.

"Here is a thought for the New Year. Standing today upon its threshold, we glance back over the past and realize our inability to change it. 'What I have written, I have written.'

'The moving finger writes,
And having writ moves on.'

"In the book of the present only can we write. Upon its clean, white page our record must be written, and we may make it whatever we choose. The New Year is a time for serious thought and solemn resolve. An earnest soul always begins it with some good resolutions, notwithstanding the fact that the pathway of the past years is paved with the fragments of broken resolutions. Thank God for the hope that future will be better than the past!

"So we will begin the year with the determination to be a little kinder to those with whom we are thrown, and to do all the good we can, for we 'shall not pass this way again.'

"We will be honest and sincere, saying what we mean, and meaning what we say. We will place our ideal a little higher than ever before, and strive a little harder to realize it in practice.

Wasting no time in futile regrets over
The tender grace of a day that is dead

we will go forward to meet the future with courageous hearts, assured that—

The best is yet to be
The last of life for which the first was made."

James I. Buchanan, president of the Pittsburgh Trust Company—"There is no question as to the stability of the financial condition of the country or of the brilliant prospects in the commercial world during the coming year. This has been manifested recently in various ways.

Investigations Did Not Hurt.

"The insurance investigations in New York have created better conditions. If the financial status of the country had not been sound and the prospects for the future had not been bright, these investigations would have plunged us into one of the greatest panics we have ever experienced. Recently three large bank failures, one in Allegheny, one in Memphis and one in Chicago, have caused scarcely a ripple on the surface. We have every reason for sublime hopefulness for the year that begins on Monday."

E. E. Bonneville, manager of the Hotel Henry—"If the new year duplicates the blessings of 1905 everybody ought to be happy. We'll look back on this 12 months with pleasant memories."

George H. Anderson, manager of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce—"A Happy New Year and a Greater Pittsburgh are synonomous."

The Rev. Dr. William L. McEwan, pastor of the Third Presbyterian church—"Whether we look backward over the year 1905 or forward to the year 1906, we may be cheerful and hopeful. We have been mercifully brought to the close of the best year in the world's history, and we face a year that has in it larger possi-bilities. Either by observing facts or exercising faith we may be optimists. Politically, financially, morally, spiritually, the outlook is promising. The Lord reigneth: let the earth rejoice."

Hopes for Quite a Lot.

Congressman James Francis Burke—"The year 1906 will see these notable additions to the world's institutions: First, a Greater Pittsburgh to the sisterhood of American cities; second, two new states to the sisterhood of the American union; third, a republic of Russia to the constitutional goverments of the world. Taking a comprehensive view of the year's prospect, we see indications that the moral house cleaning which has been in progress in political and municipal bodies will be concluded and a more substantial political structure will be our heritage. The corporate reforms inspired by recent revelations will be established and a more healthy atmosphere will pervade the business world. With these clouds cleared away, the confidence of the community will assert itself in the vigorous development of new enterprises, and labor will give its enthusiastic co-operation. The new year ushers in the most marvelous era of legitimate and permanent prosperity in the history of the republic."

Col. Samuel Moody, general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania lines, offers Rip Van Winkle's toast, "Here's to your health and your family's—may they live long and prosper." The colonel is sending this around on a pretty card with two views of a train, "1905" leaving and "1906" approaching at full speed.

A Cloud in the Sky.

The colonel doesn't say so, but with him goes that statement of Uncle Robert Pitcairn who adds to a "Happy New Year" the ominous phrase, "No more free transportation."

"Let all the new stars be bright stars—a cheery message from heaven," said Dr. John A. Brashear and he hinted that more new stars would be discovered and wonders through the progress of scientific research.

"A Greater University for Greater Pittsburgh is my New Year's wish," said Dr. Samuel B. McCormick, who spent several days last week in New York engaged in his devoted task of realizing his wish.

"The old year has blessed us here in Western Pennsylvania with increased interest in our National Guard organizations, and my fondest hope is that 1906 will bring growing pride in our citizen military—and new armories," said Col. A. J. Logan.

"Sentiments!" echoed General Manager James W. Wardrop of the Merchants & Manufacturers' association. Then he hesitated a moment and looked up as if there was no more to say, or to indicate that New Year's sentiments must always be the same.

Two Pleasant Adjectives.

"There are two adjectives that invariably qualify the New Year wish," resumed Mr. Wardrop. "There are happy and prosperous. I never grow tired of hearing them. We always want our friends to be happy on New Year's day, and I was just thinking how fine it would be if we had 364 other first days of January in the year. Then everybody would be happy. Wait a moment! Ah, yes; that's the day the bills come in. People say 'Happy New Year' verbally, but they write it 'please remit.' Just imagine a year of bills and dunning letters! So, after all, things are pretty well ordered.

"The year just closing has broken records for the prosperity which it brought and on the whole, the world has been reasonably happy. We have no wars now, and with the exception of Russia and Santo Domingo the nations are at peace. No appalling disasters have occurred to mar the memory of 1905, and so far as Pittsburgh has been concerned, we have been unusually lucky. Gov. Pennypacker expressed my New Year's wish more than a month ago when he opened the way for a realization of a Greater Pittsburgh."

Pretty Good for Play Actors.

Thomas F. Kirk, Jr., manager of the Nixon theater: "This is just the middle of the theatrical year and when we talk shop we are not apt to regard New Year's day as ushering in anything new in a business way. However, 1905 with the tail-end of one season and the beginning of another has been good to the thespians. The tail-end of the present season looks unusually prosperous. Theatrical folks are saying: 'Happy New Year' a good bit above a stage whisper."

Col. Frank Ridgway, local weather forecaster: "Happy New Year with snow and colder. Easter Sunday with a gentle sunshine, moving day without rain, Memorial day not too hot, Fourth of July as hot as blazes, Halloween following a month of frosty nights to bring down the nuts, snow on Thanksgiving and a merry Christmas. These are my sentiments for 1906."

"My New Year's wish," said Conductor Emil Paur of the Pittsburgh orchestra, "is that Pittsburghers will manifest in more material form their love for music. And this is no pessimistic reproach on its people, either. Pittsburghers are generous, whole-souled, cordial and self-sacrificing to a degree that never fails to awaken admiration.

Work vs. Music.

"They delight in good music and show a desire to be more thoroughly educated in the best of the art, but they are busy, busy, busy! The noise of the workshop and the stockticker combine to make the melodies in the commercial symphony to which so many of the people here are wont to listen and to encore so energetically, that when the workday concert is over they are too tired to patronize the higher forms of art. My work is in Pittsburgh and my work is here, and when I go to other cities with the orchestra and see audiences which pack the halls to the doors, I wonder why the same enthusiasm is not manifested at home. I sincerely hope that the New Year will bring renewed spontaneity from our music-lovers and renewed support from the orchestra's well wishers."

It is to be doubted whether any other Pittsburgher who has the interest of the orchestra at heart would have spoken this wish as gently as Mr. Paur. He is a kindly man and is never heard utter a word of criticism in a way that would evoke a bluff reply. The fact that the orchestra has been received with ovations in other cities while the audiences at home have been scant, has caused humiliation to many persons who have so nobly supported the organization both with their money and with their presence at the concerts.

Might Do Much Better.

While Mr. Paur makes his appeal mildly and gently, there are a good many people who utter the same sentiments with biting sarcasm and with cutting rebukes at the lack of civic pride which is shown by prominent residents of Pittsburgh who could do the orchestra a world of good and help along enlightening the community in musical culture.

"No; I wish them a bad, unlucky New Year with the lid sealed on tight with manacles that can't be broken," said Pittsburgh's detective superintendent Tommy McQuaide. "I'm speaking of the fellows generally with whom I have to deal. A happy New Year for them would mean a very bad one for me and for the whole public. A design for the bad man's New Year card would be a picture of a brace of guns and a bag of gold. I would suggest a barred door and a ball and chain. But all the same to my friends I am saying 'Hail and good health.'"

The Rev. Father M. J. Lynch, superintendent of St. Paul's Orphan asylum—"We can't wish for any greater blessings than we have enjoyed during the year 1905. It has treated us bountifully. The church has prospered, peace has ended one bloody war, and while Russia is torn by revolution, still we see that Christianity and civilization are steadily marching on."

D. P. Black, president of the Real Estate Trust Company—"There's prosperity all over the horizon and everybody is bound to be happy this year because May 1 is to be moving day. April 1 is to be left to fools alone."

JUDGE BUFFINGTON CHARMINGLY EXPRESSES SENTIMENTS TO REPORTERS

I am sitting at home tonight, comfortable and content. It is the one rainy evening toward the end of the holiday week; in my hands a Christmas gift book, a delightful sketchy volume which tells of great Englishmen the author knew well and about whom he writes charmingly. Beside me is the light of a bright lamp and myself snugly seated in a favorite old Cameron chair. Whatever men may say of Simon Cameron he knew a good chair, and my Cameron chair, the original of which he devised, always makes me think kindly of the Sage of Donegal. There are few happier combinations than a bright lamp, a comfortable chair and a good book for indoors and a rainy night outside.

But into Eden came the serpent and into modern life comes the telephone—"Yes, The Gazette." I answer and then comes the request for a New Year's sentiment—"a couple of hundred lines, you know, and you'll not miss the time."

Somehow I never can turn these newspaper boys down. I hear people call them "impertinent," "cheeky," "unbearable." Maybe they are. I guess every business and profession has its black sheep, but somehow or other I always have good luck and the black sheep of the newspaper craft never "butt in" on me. I am not saying pleasant things about them, but simply giving my impressions of newspaper boys and the truth is I have always found them square and straight. If I could give them any information I was glad to do so. If I could not or the matter was one they ought not to ask me about or ought not to publish, I frankly told them so and I have never but once in a dozen years' experience found my confidence abused, and then I think the man did it from thoughtlessness.

So, in spite of my lamp, my book and my chair, how can a man say nay to a courteous request, particularly when a writing pad lies before him and in his pocket he has in another Christmas gift the first fountain pen that ever worked for him. But what shall I write? Nothing occurs to me better than to plagiarize. We are all looking to 1906. I am no believer in New Year's resolutions, but naturally as the new calendars take the place of the old ones we have had in our shops and offices for the last 12 months, we ask ourselves what is life bringing to us and what are we bringing to life. Success? To mention success is to ask a thousand questions, for what two pens would indite the same words in saying wherein success lay. As many hands as held the pen would lay down a different test and measure of what success stood for.

I am not going to air my ideas or exercise my pen or ingenuity in that line, but I am going to plagiarize and give you, Mr. Reporter, a few sentences from a western woman's pen who in answering the question, "What is success," hit the trail in these words, which you can probably read once, twice—yes, every once in a while through the year. Here is what she said:

"He has achieved success who has lived well, laughed often and loved much; who has gained the respect of intelligent men and the love of little children; who has filled his niche and accomplished his task; who has left the world better than he found it, whether by an improved poppy, a perfect poem or a rescued soul; who has never lacked appreciation of earth's beauty or failed to express it; who has always looked for the best in others and given them the best he had; whose life was an inspiration; whose memory a benediction!"

Whether you, my reporter friend, or I or your reader agree with this estimate of what success is, I can do no harm by wishing for you and your reader the fulfillment in this year of 1906 of whatever you count success to be, and with this wish and a New Year's greeting for a gracious year and a full measure of success, I go back to my book, my lamp and the ease of my Cameron chair.

Very cordially yours,
(Signed) JOSEPH BUFFINGTON.

JIMMY KINDLY REMEMBERS AN OLD FRIEND OF HIS BOYHOOD DAYS

"Why, Jimmy, how you have grown!"

These words were addressed to Police Magistrate James J. Kirby at yesterday morning's hearing by Mrs. Annie Doyle, aged 82 years. On account of her infirmities it was necessary for two policemen to lead her to the bench. She was called to answer a charge of drunkenness, but her dim eyes instantly recognized the magistrate as a man whom she had not seen since his boyhood.

"Yes, Mrs. Doyle, I have grown some since you last saw me," answered Magistrate Kirby. "What do you want me to do for you?"

Mrs. Doyle explained that she had a bank account of $200 and that she desired to go to a Catholic institution for aged women. She said that she had not been drunk and that the house at 2424 Reed street, where she was arrested, was not in very good order because she had just moved in and had had no time in which to arrange her furniture. The police stated that the place was bare and that the prisoner had been for three days without food. Mrs. Doyle was given her freedom and will be sent to some institution where the shadows of her life will be dispelled.

TONNAGE OF YEAR TELLS THE TALE

Unprecedented Business Season in Pittsburgh District Yields 102,000,000 Tons.

OUTLOOK IS VERY BRIGHT

Pittsburgh, whose reputation as "the workshop of the world," has ever been sustained by its tonnage, and which has always pointed with pride at the accomplishment of the year of 1903 when 90,000,000 tons were handled, can point to its most recent and greatest achievement—the accomplishment of a tonnage of 102,000,000 tons during the year 1905. These figures are conservative and as nearly accurate as existing records can demonstrate. The 102,000,000 tonnage in the Pittsburgh district for the year just closed is subdivided as follows: By rail, 90,000,000 tons; by water, 12,000,000 tons.

The wave of unprecedented prosperity which the country has enjoyed during the past year found no exception in this district, where additional strength was added to the general situation by the prosperous conditions existing in the iron and steel trade. Probably the best and truest barometer bearing on business conditions in this district during the past year is found in the comparative movement of freight as against previous years. These conditions are most accurately set forth by W. M. Prall, commissioner of the Pittsburgh Car Service association, of which every railroad entering the Pittsburgh district is a member, and which organization acts as the general clearing house for car movement and serves to facilitate and improve it. Figures given by Mr. Prall shows the following interesting facts:

Car Movement.

The tonnage increase during 1905 in the Pittsburgh district has been from 20 to 27 per cent over the maximum tonnage handled, month as compared against month, prior to January, 1905.

In the carrying of ore from the lakes to the furnaces, the tons handled by the Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, Pittsburgh & Lake Erie and Wheeling & Lake Erie railroads was approximately 50 per cent greater during the year 1905 than during any previous year.

Prior to January 1, 1905, the maximum number of cars interchanged between the Pennsylvania railroad and its allied interests was 140,000 a month; the interchange during the past year has approximated and averaged 190,000 cars for each month.

Cars handled locally in the Pittsburgh district increased from 225,000 cars in the month of June, 1904, to 324,068 cars in the month of October, 1905—not inclusive of coke and coal loading cars. The tonnage increase on the number of cars in service in this territory is 30 per cent greater than during any previous year.

In car performance, or mileage, the car movement has increased during the past 18 months from 22 to 28 miles a day for each day.

Scarcity of Cars.

Business interests in the Pittsburgh district have rightly complained of a car shortage as interfering with the enjoyment of even greater prosperity than that which has prevailed during the past year. That there is a car shortage has been readily acknowledged by the railroads, and liberal orders for cars have been placed which will begin to be received early in the coming year. However, with the unprecedented pressure of business, this district has been particularly fortunate in the absence of anything serious enough to be termed a car congestion. In the matter of car shortage, the railroads set forth the claim that the business interests, in making their estimates early in the year, had no conception of the full bounty which the year had in store, and directly contrary to usual weakness, under-estimated their prospective tonnage.

With rare exceptions the varied business interests in the Pittsburgh district report that the past year has marked the zenith of their prosperity, and high records have been established in marketable prices. A particularly encouraging feature of the closing year is the bright prospects that are offered, and in some cases, almost assured, for a still greater and more prosperous year in 1906—always barring the realization of some unforseen calamity.

Collections Not Good.

One peculiar condition, not usually present during a year of great prosperity, has been experienced by the business interests of the Pittsburgh district during the past year—unsatisfactory collections. A circularized census of business conditions taken among the principal interests in many lines has brought the almost unanimous report that in the face of a large volume of business, collections have been either "fair," "unsatisfactory" or "poor."

Naturally, the fundamental reason has been a shortage of money for the volume of business transacted. The cause for the shortage of money in this district finds three answers. Many business men claim that too much money has been attracted into speculative channels. Another answer is that too much business has been attempted on limited capital, and that credits have been too liberally extended. A third reason given, and one that if true, finds special local application, is attributed to a feeling of anxiety following the suspension of the Enterprise bank of Allegheny. It is reported in well-informed circles, that the rumor that the state would recall all state deposits after the Enterprise bank suspended, led many of the large corporations to withdraw heavy deposits from financial institutions and place the actual cash in safe deposit vaults for immediate use, should an emergency arise. The financial institutions having state deposits, it is reported, held all available money tightly and urged the redemption of paper as a special precaution, should the full state deposits on hand be suddenly requested. This, it is said, caused a further shortage of money.

Outlook Very Bright.

However, there is no cause present at this time to warrant the continuance of anxiety, and with healthy and prosperous banking institutions, with an avalanche of unfilled orders on hand in nearly all lines of trade, and with national conditions promising in every way, the outlook for 1906 in the Pittsburgh district is highly encouraging.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s yearly review of trade in the Pittsburgh district for 1905 is as follows:

Buoyant sentiment prevails in mercantile lines in the Pittsburgh district. The year has established high records in many trades and prospects for 1906 appear very encouraging, although in some quarters pessimistic views are advanced. The remarkable activity of iron and steel directly affected all other trades, although several did not share proportionately in the prosperity of that business, but nevertheless the aggregate volume in all lines exceeded all previous records. Collections during the year in practically all lines were not very satisfactory, and many complaints were made on that account. Various reasons are advanced as to the cause. Some authorities claim that speculative interests are able to secure money that could be used to more material advantage by legitimate merchants and manufacturers. Another reason given is that there is an attempt to go ahead too rapidly, causing a strain on invested capital that it cannot easily stand, and a further view volunteered is that the spirit of speculation has permeated the entire business fabric with attendant results. While there is possibly some ground for these deductions the stability of our financial institutions; the large crops; increasing needs of an increasing population and the large amount of confidence that prevails precludes any great danger to general business. Each year increases the need of the community which to some extent overcomes deterring elements, such as high living costs, high rents and the reduced purchasing powers of consumers.

Machinery Demand Good.

Machinery—There has been a good demand for heavy mill machinery over the greater part of the year, although some shops were more favored than others. Considerable business is being figured on for early next year. The extension to existing steel plants and new ones under way created a call for this class of goods, which, together with repair work, insured steady employment, but the year has not been as brisk as expected. Electrical machinery and railway supplies were liberally asked for and the plants were operated fully throughout the year. The demand for light locomotives was 50 per cent stronger than in 1904, contractors and lumbermen placing liberal orders and during the last few weeks of the year sufficient business came in to engage the plants for some time during the early part of the new year. Prices, however, were not all that could be desired, as they have not recovered strength lost during the lull in trade last year.

Coke—At the opening of the year coke production was interferred with by a scarcity of water at the plants and many ovens were operated about one-half time, while some were compelled to suspend entirely. When rains gave a sufficient supply of water ovens were placed in operation with a rush and production increased from 270,000 tons per week on January 7 to 320,000 tons on February 9, and continued to increase until about June, when a weakening of the pig iron market diminished the demand for coke and on July 13th production had fallen to 275,000 tons per week. In August pig iron became stronger and the demand for coke necessarily was larger. Each week showed a gain and the year closed with shipments from the upper and lower Connellsville regions amounting to about 16,500,000 tons, the highest record in the history of the trade.

Big Coke Production.

On January 1 there were 29,119 ovens in the two regions, compared with 30,679 ovens on December 31, an increase during the year of 1,560 ovens. In January furnace coke was quoted at $2 00 to $2 25, while February brought out a price of $2 50 to $2 75. In April the price weakened and about the middle of May it had dropped to $1 80 to $2 00, which was the nominal price until July when a better demand made a price of $2. In August the price fell to $1 75 to $1 90, at which it remained until October, when buyers came into the market for coke for 1906. The market strengthened very materially, the price advancing to $2 60 and in November a base price of $3 00 was established, with many sales at $3 50. Liberal contracts were placed during the last three months and there was danger of very high prices, but during the past few weeks the situation was modified, although the base price of $3 00 is firmly held for standard coke. Shipments from the upper and lower Connellsville regions from 1880 to date are shown in the following table, compiled from H. P. Snyder & Co., are as follows:

Year.	Tons.
1905 (estimated)	16,500,000
1904	12,427,468
1903	13,345,230
1902	14,138,740
1901	12,609,949
1900	10,166,234
1895	8,244,438
1890	6,464,156
1885	3,096,012
1880	2,205,946

Lumber—Extended building operations created a large demand for lumber and 1905 showed up much better than 1904. When the year opened there was a strong feeling in the northwest and south, where stocks were not heavy. The large consumption used up the major portion of available material and the year closed with stock at the mills very low and prices about 20 per cent higher than 12 months ago. Present demand is unusually good for this season of the year and many wholesalers report the largest volume of business in many years. A healthy sentiment pervades the entire trade and the consensus of opinion is that 1906 will start under very propitious conditions. Prices at this time and at the same time last year are as follows:

	1905.	1904.
White Pine—		
Uppers, 2½, 3 and 4-in.	$90 00@100 00	$85 00@90 00
Yellow Pine—		
Flat grain A flooring	30 00@ 31 00	24 00
Hemlock—		
Stock boards, No. 1	20 00@ 22 00	16 50@18 50
Shingles—		
1-inch hemlock	3 25@ 3 50	3 10@ 3 35
Lath—		
No. 1 hemlock	5 00@ 5 25	2 50@ 3 55

Plate Glass Advances.

Plate Glass—The demand for plate glass is heavy as contractors are desirous to close buildings before severe cold weather sets in. The market during the year has been fairly satisfactory, although during the late spring and early summer prices were low as the result of strong competition for trade. Business improved very materially during August and on September 1 manufacturers advanced the price 16 per cent. On October 17 an advance of 10 per cent was made, and on December 15 another of 10 per cent was ordered. Complete figures as to the production for the year are not available at this writing, but it is estimated at about 32,000,000 feet, as compared with about 30,000,000 feet last year.

The plate glass capacity of the entire country is practically in the hands of Pittsburgh factories, or controlled by Pittsburgh capital. Independent factories have a theoretical capacity of about 17,000,000 feet, while the leading producer controls about 22,000,000 feet. The outlook for 1906 is favorable in view of the large number of building operations reported as contemplated. Mirror manufacturers, who are large users of plate glass, have a favorable opinion of conditions as they relate to next year's business. Collections during the year have been good.

Window Glass—Although the window glass market has been more or less irregular during the greater part of the year, 1905 has been the best for several years past, but still far from satisfactory compared with conditions in other lines. The call for glass has been good during a large portion of the past twelve months. A strong factor in relation to this improved demand was the strike of the Belgium glass workers. Considerable Belgium glass is yearly imported into the United States and has been in direct competition with the domestic product. Imports of window glass for the ten months ending October, 1905, were 272,004 boxes, as compared with 553,806 boxes in the corresponding months of the previous year.

Window Glass Exception.

Labor conditions have been very unsatisfactory for several years. There is no unanimity of action on the part of the workmen, who are divided into two separate organizations, mutually interfering with the accomplishment of anything beneficial by either. This also applies to the manufacturers, who have repeatedly failed to act in harmony, with the result that price cutting has become one of the strong characteristics of the window glass trade. At the opening of the year there was a fairly good demand and prices were better than for some time. When the hand operating factories closed down for the summer on July 1 stocks on hand were the smallest for years, and in certain sizes a scarcity of glass strengthened prices during the summer months. The nine machine factories of the leading interests operated throughout the summer, but the amount of stock accumulated was not made known. In September labor difficulties prevented the prompt resumption of work by the hand factories, which reduced the output for that month. In October the factories were doing much better, production increasing to about 500,000 boxes a month, and in November it had grown to 600,000 boxes a month, although the demand had fallen off considerably and stocks had begun to accumulate. Lower prices followed in an effort to stimulate buying, and prospective purchasers anxious for more favorable quotations canvassed the market before buying and were not disappointed. Many plants are at a disadvantage owing to the high costs of production minimizing their profits at the present selling price of glass, and in many sections prospects are not very encouraging. The outlook for 1906 is quoted as fair, dependent on building conditions throughout the country.

Glass Tableware—The volume of business in tableware was not much in excess of 1904, but manufacturers are very optimistic, and the opinion is expressed that the new year will be better than either of the two previous ones. A very encouraging feature is that purchasers are acquiring a taste for finer goods, in which the demand has improved each year for some time past. There is a fair demand at present and labor conditions are reported satisfactory. Prices during the year did not rule higher than in 1904.

Glass Bottles—There is a good demand for bottles and conditions surrounding the trade are not much different than during last year. The business handled aggregated an amount about equal to 1904, but prices were lower. Prescription ware was advanced several times, but other goods did not appreciate in value to any extent. Labor conditions are reported as being far from satisfactory with the hand-operating plants, who claim that wages paid union blowers are too high to compete with an increasing number of machine-equipped factories, most of which are non-union, as a consequence of which wages are arbitrarily settled. Opinions differ as to the outlook for the coming year, some factories having a fairly favorable impression, while others do not appear to regard prospects as very bright.

Pottery Outlook Bright.

Pottery Ware—A canvass of the potteries in Eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania results in very favorable opinions regarding 1906, a number claiming that prospects were never better. A majority of the plants are running full time and the demand at present and during the year was much better than 1904, with prices about 10 per cent higher and still showing an upward tendency. The labor situation is peaceful, the associated potteries having arranged with the workers' organization as to wages for the next two years. Production is larger than last year and conditions generally are satisfactory.

Red Brick—The red brick industry shows considerable improvement over last year, which was expected, as the year opened with a very favorable building outlook. During 1904 the demand was not good and plants did not run better than 60 to 70 per cent of their capacity, while at present plants are running full time and have done so nearly the whole year. There is a good demand and as there is considerable business in sight for the next year, prospects are exceedingly encouraging. The Pittsburgh association represents 27 plants, with a yearly output of 125,000,000 bricks, three-fifths of which are used in the immediate vicinity and the balance of 75,000,000 are shipped to other markets. In Allegheny county there are about 41 plants employing on an average of 40 men to a plant. The largest plant produces on an average of 110,000 bricks a day, while there are a number that have an output of from 50,000 to 75,000 each day. Common red brick is quoted at $6 25 to $7 00 per M., as compared with $5 75 to $6 00 this time last year and $6 00 to $7 00 in 1903. Collections during the year have been slow, a condition that seems to have affected nearly all building materials. In 1895 there were 24 plants manufacturing all grades of bricks, employing 1,500 hands and having a yearly output estimated at $1,500,000. The largest plant at that time had a capacity of 27,000,000 bricks a year, while today it owns 22 plants and practically controls the trade of the entire country in its special line.

Fire Brick—The demand for fire brick was stronger during the year than in 1904. The depression in iron and steel during the latter part of 1903 and the greater part of 1904 materially affected the call for fire brick used in that line. During the year the iron and steel market has been brisk and consequently the demand for fire brick has been very good. The normal capacity of the fire brick plants of the entire country is estimated at between 5,000,000 and 10,000,000 bricks of all grades a day. During 1904 production was not better than 50 per cent, while at present the majority of the plants are running close to full time. General conditions surrounding the trade are good and prospects for 1906 are most encouraging.

Paving Brick Works Busy.

Paving brick—The paving brick industry showed improvement over last year, which was one of the poorest years in the history of the trade. In the Pittsburgh district there are about 21 paving brick plants, employing an average of about 60 men to a plant and having a daily capacity of about 42,000 bricks. During 1904 the majority of the works were operated not better than 50 per cent, but a few operated from 75 per cent to full capacity. This year operations were on a large scale, but trade was not as good as could be desired.

Fire Proofing—In hollow blocks and fire proofing materials trade has been good, the year opening under favorable auspices and closing with a larger volume of trade than last year. Extensive building operations all over the country created a strong demand for this class of goods, which, while a comparative new industry, is growing steadily and there is now in the entire country about 38 plants, the largest of which are controlled by Pittsburgh capital, and whose headquarters is here, although the plants are not all located in this district. During the year contracts handled were the largest in the history of the trade and prospects are bright for the coming year.

Hides and Leather—In hides and leather prospects for 1906 could not be much better. Consumption has gained considerably and notwithstanding the increased output the demand fully covers the available supply. Conditions warrant the belief that the present high-priced market will continue on account of the enormous demand being about equal to the present supply, and it is the opinion in the trade that it will take several months to accumulate stock up to the normal excess, or supply the world over. The year just closed was far ahead of 1904, prices generally being about 15 per cent higher. Collections were as a rule fairly satisfactory, complaints being much less in this respect. Present prices are about as follows: Packer hides, No. 1, 15¾c; No. 1 Texas, 14¾c; No. 1 cows, heavy, 13¾c; hemlock soles, No. 1, 30c; oak soles, No. 1, 30c; oak sole bends, No. 1, 38c and oak harness leather, No. 1, 37c.

Transfers for Bellevue Citizens.

Transfers for Bellevue will be issued by the Pittsburgh Railways Company, beginning Monday. They will be given out at Lincoln and Thomas and Lincoln and Rodgers avenues. This will permit Avalon residents to reach East Bellevue for one fare, and vice versa. The Bellevue council had the matter under discussion with the Pittsburgh Railways Company for several months, and Burgess David H. Martin closed the agreement with the corporation yesterday.

Florida and Carolina Resorts.

Seaboard Air Line Ry. reaches Southern Resorts the quickest. Through Pullmans and Dining Cars. For information and booklets apply to R. H. Stansell, T. P. A., 1421 Penna. Ave., Washington, D. C.

Notice to Homeseekers.

There is a home at a bargain for you in the Classified section. See the For Sale Special Real Estate columns today.

GREAT ACTIVITY IN STEEL TRADE

Past Year One of Exceptional Prosperity and Prospects for Future Are Bright.

ONE THREATENING FEATURE

Two exceptionally pleasing features mark the close of the year in the iron and steel trade in Pittsburgh and vicinity, which naturally includes the iron and steel trade generally. One is the marking of the end of a year of unusual prosperity, and one that included an unprecedented and unchecked buying movement; the other is the fact that the year closes with every assurance of a continuance of this prosperity and sufficient business booked ahead to assure even a greater year in 1906 than has ever before prevailed, barring, of course, some unforeseen calamity.

Local officers of the large iron and steel corporations are agreed in fixing the time of the inauguration of this wave of prosperity with the election of Roosevelt in November, 1904. As early as October in that year, when it became assured that there would be no change in the national political policy, that an era of unsettlement would be avoided, and that the election had become merely a question of majority, confidence was restored. Previously, conditions rested on a sound basis, but confidence was lacking.

However, once the election was over, the railroads started an enormous buying movement in locomotives, cars, rails, track material and other accessories. These orders were first placed in December. Buying by the railroads, always the forerunner of a heavy buying movement was the turning point of the tide of depression, and with the first of the year a buying movement was launched that has never been precedented in the iron and steel trade.

Activity and Sharp Advances.

February was a month of exceptional buying activity and a series of sharp price advances began at that time. This was further encouraged by the resumption of activity in building and structural work and the fact that shipbuilding had begun on the lakes in large proportion. From thence on the buying movement gained in momentum until all lines of crude, semi-finished and finished material were effected and prices advanced generally.

During the last half of the year, especially during the last quarter, billets became almost unobtainable and bar iron became such a luxury that its price spread $10 above steel. Open-hearth steel

Continued on Next Page.

PICKERING'S
Write It 1906
NOT OPEN UNTIL TUESDAY MORNING

Always Remember
THAT THE OLD RELIABLE FURNITURE AND CARPET HOUSE
PICKERING'S
10th and Penn
Pittsburg
Has no rent to pay
Own our own building
Largest in the world
That's why we can sell cheap
YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD
NUF-CED.

PICKERING'S
Stock-taking was finished up last night. My! oh, my! what a lot of
ODDS AND ENDS
The past year was the largest in our history. Naturally a big store like ours would have many, many odds—You bet we have and we are going to get rid of them right quick.
Just you make us prove it. Make us show our hands. We'll do it! Try us. Come in, look around, see the good goods we're offering in this sale.
¼ Off, No More, No Less, ¼
Don't Bother About Money
YOUR CREDIT'S GOOD
If you live out of town we will trust you and pay the freight. Write for Catalog.

O'BRIEN'S VOLUME A STIRRING ONE

Interesting Recollections of Irish Life Written in Newly Printed Book.

REMINISCENCES OF PARNELL

By SEUMAS M'MANUS.

(Special Correspondence to The Gazette.)

DUBLIN, Dec. 21.—MacMillan & Co. of London, have just issued in a 14-shilling volume "William O'Brien's Recollections," which cover a period of about half a century—half a century of stirring Irish life. O'Brien has ever been a splendid writer; always his narrative has a dash and a swing and a go that carries the reader with him. I think that, not even excepting his novel "When We Were Boys," I never read anything from William O'Brien's brilliant pen more absorbingly interesting than these recollections. The book, too, displays a more kindly and more admirable personality than his political enemies were willing to credit William O'Brien with possessing. No matter how one may differ with O'Brien, and how much one may lament his "Conciliation" mono-mania, one cannot, after perusing this book, doubt the pellucid sincerity of the man—nor the man's chivalry. This book shows O'Brien to be, what he certainly is—impulsive, passionately fond of his country, and a monster of energy when he has bent his mind upon achieving any political purpose.

King Charles' head is continually bobbing up in the book. Mr. O'Brien sincerely believes that the Irish people and the English people, like two elements with a strong chemical affinity, have been for ages straining towards one another and only keep from clashing together in an embrace of lasting love by the perverse stupidity of British rulers, who will not credit our Irish people with the consuming union-of-hearts passion that, Mr. O'Brien feels assured, periodically attacks us. I do not think that our people are, in their hearts and souls, pining away with such unrequited love.

No Running Room in Erin.

The book is studded with character sketches and anecdotes illustrative of the chief figures who adorn recent pages of Irish history. It gives us interesting private glimpses at the leading characters as they robed and disrobed behind the scenes; and the anecdotes told of them are delightful.

O'Brien records an intimate conversation which he, then a poor reporter, had with Charles Stewart Parnell, a frail young man, just drawing on himself a curious public eye. They talked of the possibility of a rebellion in Ireland, and Parnell pronounced Ireland to be too small a country for the successful conduct of a rebellion. "There is not room enough in it," he said, "to run away." There was more than a joke in this pronouncement. "Washington," Parnell said, "saved America by running away. If he had been fighting in Ireland, he would have been brought to a surrender in six weeks."

When Parnell, with Dillon, went to America first, for funds to stem the famine, Parnell had a habit of running away from the processions of state troops, and Hibernian military companies with flags and bands which waited at the depot in each city to receive him. He had a way of disappearing at the back of the train at such times, and not reappearing until when in the evening he walked upon the lecture stage. In America Parnell said, by way of explanation, "half the people come to these shows simply to see the man. If they see him for nothing in the streets, they will not pay to see him in the theater." Wendell Phillips began his speech at Parnell's great Boston meeting: "I have come here to see the men who made John Bull listen."

What Made Him Generous.

Parnell used to relate how, at the expense of his friend Dillon, who is, and always has been, of cadaverous appearance, after a meeting in the west, the governor of the state, who knew little more of the Irish question than the size of the Irish vote in his territory, said: "Somehow Parnell didn't impress me a bit. When I saw that sleek, young dude a darn sight better fed and groomed than you or I, I said to myself it's not for nothing the New York Herald is damning the man. There's little sign of starvation under his skin. But, when the other man, poor Dillon, came along with hunger written in every line of his face, I said? Ah! that's a different proposition; there's the Irish famine right there and my $100 bill wouldn't wait in my pocket."

In casting sidelights upon Fenian times O'Brien shows how the British forces in the country were honeycombed with sedition. "In the harvest of '65 there were 20 regiments of militia and, at the least, eight regiments of regulars at the call of any daring spirit who should seize the pigeon-house, Cook and Clonmel barracks where the garrisons were sworn friends. There were about 150,000 men in the country panting for arms that would thus have been placed in their hands." The rising proper did not come off—there were plenty of men, but no guns. It is a sad picture that, which Mr. O'Brien draws, of the gallant men who did turn out in their thousands upon that awful March night—turned out upon the hillsides to defy England; her arms and armaments—with empty hands! On the eve of the rising, William O'Brien's brother, Jim, who was one of the "Boys," borrowed from him a couple of shillings to set free from pawn the Captain's top-coat.

A Rossa Reminiscence.

Of O'Donovan Rossa, who has just now come back from America to fill a post under the Cork county council, O'Brien recounts how, while he was a felon in an English jail, his hands chained behind his back, and he for 32 days obliged to lap up his food with his tongue like a dog, they elected him for Tipperary against the combined pow er of Whigs, Tories, parsons and priests. The clergy ran a Catholic, Sergeant Herron, for the county. A "flying brigade" of the Fenians, under cover of night, canvassed the stalwart Tipperary men. The Whigs and clergy supplied cars to bring the Tipperary farmers into the lustings in Clonmel, where Sergeant Herron (the favorite) strode about, wearing a flaming green necktie. They laughed at the candidature of the Fenian convict, taking it as a clumsy joke. The farmers were mustered in long processions by the priests, under escorts of lancers, to vote for the Whig candidate. They were met outside the town by bands of enthusiastic men, at whose signal the pollers jumped off the cars and, with a whoop, rushed to the polling booths to give their votes to O'Donovan Rossa, and the long file of empty cars were left with their escorts of lancers to make their foolish entry through the jeering crowds. When the poll closed the grand total of 10 votes had been recorded for the candidate in the green cravat. The convict, who was chained like a dog and consuming his food like one, in an English prison, was the chosen of Tipperary.

I should like to write something more about this book and Mr. O'Brien's recollections some other week.

JUST WANTS REVENGE.

Strange Note to the Police Is Found Among Jewels Stolen from a Wealthy Woman.

GENEVA, Dec. 30.—A year ago a wealthy woman named Grecchi, residing in a villa in Lucerne, was robbed of her jewels, which were valued at a large sum. The police could find no trace of the jewels or the thief. A few days ago, however, a workman who was repairing the roof of an empty house found a securely strapped box, which was addressed to the police chief.

When the box was opened it was found to contain all the stolen jewels, together with the following note, in a woman's handwriting: "When I stole the jewels I had not the intention of enriching myself. I only desired to be revenged on Mme. Grecchi, whom I hate."

Declines to Talk About Rebates.

NEW CASTLE, PA., Dec. 30.—(Special.)—"I do not care to say anything just now," said George Greer, district manager of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, when asked today if the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad had given rebates on tin shipments from the New Castle mills. It is alleged that a rebate of 50 per cent was allowed on shipments from the local plants.

FRENCH CAPITAL IS CHANGING

Paris Is Rapidly Becoming Overrun With English and American Up-to-Date Ideas.

TALES BROUGHT FROM RUSSIA

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]

PARIS, Dec. 30.—There is no doubt about it, Paris, the metropolis of the world, is rapidly becoming Americanized. It is no longer the city it was under the second empire, when a famous Englishman who visited it, said that he had no other fault to find with it but that there was not smoke enough. Now, when certain winds blow, we have all the factory smoke any Englishman or American might desire to feel at home.

Our streets have been invaded by the American trolley car, and we could no longer get along without our subway.

Flirtation has succeeded the passion for literature in our salons and we have become enamored of poker as well as bridge. The character of our newspapers has changed and we are rapidly becoming used to some, which are of the most pronounced yellow hue.

There are few of us who do not deplore the change, who do not feel sad when we see the race for the almighty dollar or franc, which has supplemented the old time happy-go-lucky disposition of the Parisians, but what can we do, but bow to the inevitable?

Anti-czaristic associations are springing up in Paris like mushrooms under the auspices of the leaders of the Socialist party—Jaures, Marcel Sembat, Vaillant, Francis de Pressence Dejeante and Allemane—and are causing considerable worry to the government which desires to maintain friendly relations with the czar's government, the downfall of which would mean the loss of thousands or millions of francs to the people of France.

Fail to Stop Sympathizers.

Every effort is being made to prevent the sympathizers of the Russian revolutionists from giving active support to their cause, but with little success.

Money has, after all, never been the chief aim in life of the French people; the love of liberty has always been far stronger, and even those who hold Russian securities which would undoubtedly be repudiated by a new Russian government, are aiding financially the champions of freedom in Russia.

Said M. Jaures at a mass meeting at Elysee Montmartre the other night: "Lightning is striking, thunder is growling and will continue to growl until the whole autocratic system in Russia has fallen into the dust."

"The revolution in that country is admirable, it has our thorough sympathy, and it will lend our comrades in Russia new strength to know that all free men honor and admire them. The Russian revolution is of an international character and for that reason we cannot help but be interested in it. The delivery of the Russian people will mean the delivery of the whole world from serfdom and the workingmen of all nations pray for its success.

"It will mean not only the downfall of czarism, but the downfall of all social autocracy all over the world."

From a personal friend at Elisabethgrad, in Russia, I have received the following letter: "I want to write you, but to write in a moment like the present seems ridiculous.

"One must shout with indignation or remain silent, feel nothing. You know it all; you know the wave of blood which is inundating our poor country, and my pen is not powerful enough to describe what is going on here.

Overjoyed With Manifesto.

"The day when the czar's manifesto was published I was in bed, sick with influenza, when a friend brought me a paper. A joy which I cannot describe filled my soul; I felt like embracing the whole world; it seemed to me as if everybody must feel the same way, that all must be brethren.

"I hurry to dress and my friend and I shed tears of joy. We run down into the street, a crowd comes toward us, led by an intelligent-looking young workingman, holding a red banner and shouting, 'Honor the fighters for freedom.'

"We follow the crowd some distance when suddenly cries are heard. We feel that something terrible is happening, and I seize my friend's hand and pull him back.

"A rezvochichik—a wagon—passes us in which is seated a man swimming in blood, supported by another. His eyes turned dim and he died. A black cloud passes, men and women run hither and thither and everywhere shutters are being closed. A whole family flees with me to my house, where everything is confusion, carriages come rushing up with intellectuals, with poor people all of them telling of the horrors they have seen.

"In the house built for 100 people at most 500 are now gathered. All are huddled together in the corridors, the children cry, the men have lost their heads, the women faint. Stones come flying against the shutters.

"A young man comes running and tells that the outburst was directed against the factory of an Englishman, Olwarp, who let them enter, and a terrible scene took place. Men are killed with clubs, with knives, with revolvers, by the black gang under the shouts of 'Here is liberty for you.'

"Cries and sobs are heard. We telephone incessantly for help, but in vain, and all the time new fugitives come rushing in.

"We spent all night there terrified; only the children sleeping, eight in a bed.

"At 8 in the morning a terrible cry rang out. Stones were again thrown against the shutters.

"Vladimir Kraieff, a lawyer, the only one of us who was calm, shouted: 'Bretliren, all of you who have revolvers guard the doors. We are in danger, but keep your heads cool.' I can never describe the two hours that followed. Time and again the mob set fire to the house, and every time we put it out. Then at last the police saw fit to come to our assistance, and Cossacks scattered the mobs.

"It is thus that the czar gives liberty to his people. If that is to be liberty, then I prefer to die."

PRIEST WOULD NOT ALLOW BURIAL OF RICH CUBAN

Sensational Affair Recently Occurred at a Cemetery at Ferrol, the Well-Known Spanish Seaport.

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]

MADRID, Dec. 30.—A sensational affair is reported by El Heraldo as having occurred last week at Ferrol, the well-known Spanish seaport. Don Jose Rodriguez, a wealthy Cuban merchant, had come to Spain in search of health, but he died shortly after arriving at Ferrol.

His will, by which large sums were bequeathed to local charities, also directed that he should be given a plain funeral, without religious rites. When the body arrived at the cemetery gates the priest of the parish in which Senor Rodriguez had breathed his last refused to admit the funeral cortege.

In view of the priest's energetic attitude the procession withdrew and returned with the body. The dead man's numerous friends then appealed to the city corporation, in which the anti-clerical element predominates, and authority was granted to force an entrance, which was done the next day by breaking a passage through the cemetery wall large enough to admit the coffin and the mourners. The funeral then proceeded in the form described by the deceased's last will.

COOLIES OF THE RAND MUST KEEP CLEAN

Before the Chinese coolies go to work in the African diamond mines they pass through a long building in the compound, containing a large number of wire cages, each with lock and key; here they exchange their ordinary clothes for the rough waterproof mining costume. On returning from the mine they again pass through this building and resume their ordinary clothes. The mining costume is probably wet, and in this building, running along under the roof, are steam pipes with an open wooden saddle over them. Upon this saddle the miner hangs his wet mining garments, and they are quite dry when he has to resume them at the next shift. After changing he passes into a bath house, on either side of which are ranged cauldron-shaped baths with taps for hot and cold water. The Chinese coolie likes his bath to be hot, and the heat he prefers would almost scald a European.

FINDS PARIS TOO SWIFT FOR HIM

American Makes the Round of Dressmakers' Shops and Declares They Are Shocking.

FEELS LIKE ORDERING WINE

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]

PARIS, Dec. 29.—"I tell you it's shocking! I never saw it before. It's no place for a decent man. I'm ashamed to go back and get my wife!" The speaker was a portly American of 45, who had been accompanying his wife on a tour of the dressmakers in Paris.

"It got worse and worse," he added. "But here's what happened at the last place—Doupacq's, or something like that. They sat me down just opposite the models' dressing-room and didn't even pull a curtain while all these shameless young women changed their costumes! Some of them even winked at me—at me! I changed my place and was beginning to feel comfortable when my wife—my own Elmira—called me to look at a coat which she was thinking of buying.

"I dodged about 10 half-dressed girls running about with evening gowns on, and went to see the coat. Now, Elmira thinks I know something about what suits her complexion and build, so I looked at the coat carefully. I asked if the lining was of satin or silk. 'Oh, turn it over and look at it, Monseer,' said the saleswoman; 'the model hasn't much on, but Monseer will be good enough not to mind.' Well, I did turn it over, and I swear I—well, no, I won't. It's awful. This Paree is a little too swift for me. Anyway, you had better warn American husbands not to go to the Roo dely Pay with their wives if they have any decency. There!"

"Funny thing, the women don't see anything strange about it at all," put in another man. "They're utterly unconscious. I've got so now, it's like going to a theater and getting up on the stage and moving about among the ballet. I still, just the same, have a curious feeling whenever I come out of a place like the one you've been to, that I've forgotten something, and ought to go back and order wine for the crowd!"

GOSSIP CENTERS ON THE TITLE DISTRIBUTIONS

Society Is Wondering How a Certain Mr. DeStern Obtained His Seat in the House of Lords as a Baron.

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]

LONDON, Dec. 30.—There has been in society much gossip this week about the elevation to the peerage of a Mr. De Stern, who is one of the latest of London's millionaires. His name appeared in the recent honors announced on the retirement of Balfour and the Conservative government, and he is given a seat in the house of lords as baron.

There has been no criticism of the other appointments, one of the most popular being the elevation to the lords of Sir Alfred Harmsworth, the newspaper man. But society raised its eyebrows when it came to the name of Mr. DeStern, and began asking questions. Nobody could make out why he deserved any honors, for few people had ever heard of him.

It is now whispered that the title cost him a quarter of a million dollars, and that the king really needed the money. It is only now and again that there is any accusation regarding the sale of titles in England. On the continent the traffic in titles is more or less a common affair. There are DeSterns here who are great philanthroplsts of high honorary officeholders, but the new lord does not belong to them.

THREE WIVES FOR ONE MAN.

Death Rate Among Male Babies Is Greater Than Among Those of Opposite Sex.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—(Special Cable.)—"The death rate among male babies is greater than among girls. That is because they are more delicate than the girls are." A Harley street specialist discussed this announcement of Professor Karl Pearson.

"He has simply expressed a platitude," said the specialist. "Nature's test of fitness to survive is greater for male babies than for girls, and so the boys die off much more quickly, and, although originally in the majority, soon become in the minority. The obvious conclusion to draw is that man was intended to be a polygamist. At one time in his history there is no doubt that he was one, but civilization has restricted him to one wife."

KILLS WIFE TO RELIEVE PAIN.

Mayor of a French City Commits Deed at the Request of His Better Half.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—(Special Cable.)—Has a man a right to kill his wife if she is suffering from an incurable disease which makes her days a long agony, and if she expressly implores him to do so? Religion says no; philosophy leaves the question open. M. Coudon, the much-esteemed mayor of Dampierre, took the matter into his own hands.

He was nearly driven insane by the ever-present sight of his wife's pain—she had long been suffering from cancer—and the mayor finally, at her request, put an end to her misery. He has been arrested, but shows no sorrow, nor any solicitude of what becomes of himself. M. Coudon is well-known throughout France, and enjoys everybody's confidence. Many of his friends and one or two of the papers take the ground that he should not be tried for murder.

KITTY CALMLY WALKS TO DEATH

Cat Is Rescued and Set in a Basket by the Fire to Recover.

EVEN TABBIES TIRE OF LIFE

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]

(Copyright, 1905, by New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, Dec. 30.—"Do animals ever commit suicide?" is a point that is raised by a correspondent who writes to the Daily Mail.

"A small tabby cat in our possession recently developed an affection of the eyes, which evidently caused it great pain. We did what we could, but pussy's eyes continued to give trouble, and she wandered about the house in a peevish and irritable frame of mind repulsing all affectionate overtures.

"One day one of the maids left a pail full of water at the foot of some steps leading to the garden. Two members of the family saw pussy deliberately walk down the steps, straight into the bucket and to all appearances calmly resign herself to drowning.

"She was rescued, dried and set in a basket by the fireside to be warmed back to a more reasonable view of life, and so long as watch was kept upon her pussy stayed by the fire, but the moment it was relaxed she again walked into the bucket of water, and this time the cat would certainly have been drowned had she not been observed in time.

"The fact that she deliberately went twice to the water would seem to indicate that even tabbies can tire of life and wish to put an end to an existence which becomes more or a burden than a pleasure."

GAME OF BRIDGE KILLS OLD-FASHION CHRISTMAS

In Many London Houses Play Is Kept Up Four Successive Days and Nights.

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]

(Copyright, 1905, by New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, Dec. 30.—If a census were taken of the amusements which occupied the guests at the country houses during the Christmas holidays it would probably be found, says the Daily Express, that in 60 per cent of the cases bridge had ousted all the round-rowdy games associated with the old fashioned Christmas festivities. If there were one or two children in the house they were boundled off to bed as early as possible, and the house party settled down, in religious silence to bridge.

In many houses the game was played for four successive afternoons and nights, without a thought of turkey, plum pudding or crackers. The one anxiety was to rush through a short meal as quickly as possible.

Bridge has, in fact, killed in certain circles the old fashioned Christmas in London. Several "waifs and strays" parties were given on Christmas day, the idea being to gather together the lonesome souls who dislike noisy festivities to pull down the blinds and play bridge from luncheon until the small hours of the morning. Tea and a short dinner were regarded as interruptions, and small talk as superfluous.

BRIDGE SCANDALS ARE THE ORDER OF THE DAY NOW

Members of One Club Are Watching a Certain Player Who Is Thought to Be a Cheater—Women Fight.

[Special Letter to The Gazette.]

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Bridge scandals are still the order of the day. The latest is the topic of conversation at a well-known club in the lower part of Regent street. One of the members has long been suspected of cheating, and a committee of eight members has been formed to watch him nightly.

He is quite unsuspecting, but he is never allowed to sit down to play a rubber without one of the eight is among the players.

Each member of the committee is taking voluminous notes, and on the first of January they are to meet and compare results. If the experiences of the eight are similar the matter will be brought before the club officials.

At Almack's, which is a "cock and hen" club the women members have taken to writing anonymous letters to each other when they are not tearing each others' reputations to shreds in public. One woman boxed another's ears in full view of a large audience the other day. If this state of things continues it is probable that the commissioner of police will step in.

WHERE TAM SAW WITCHES.

Famous Graveyard Where Burns' Kin Lie Buried Is Abandoned. Church in Ruins.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Alloway kirkyard at Ayr, famous as the scene of Tam O'Shanter's encounter with the witches, is to be closed as a place of burial. The little graveyard where Burns' parents and his youngest sister lie, is believed to have received the dead for 600 or 700 years, and now it will hold no more.

The church, wherein Tam O'Shanter saw the witches dance, has been in a ruinous state for a very long period, but the graveyard has been in constant use, and it is estimated that no fewer than 5,000 persons have been buried there.

JOHN BURNS IS NOW A LEADER

Friend of London Workingmen Is at Last Placed in Position to Carry Out His Ideas.

MANY WOMEN INTERESTED

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]

LONDON, Dec. 30.—"The Right Hon. John Burns!" It is not often that this title actually applies to the character of those who bear it, but none are found to doubt that the Labor candidate who has now been made a privy councillor and a member of the English cabinet is among the really honorable men of his day. His little house in Lavender Hill, Battersea, has been besieged by telegraph boys, and Mrs. Burns had all her work cut out to answer the various messages and the eternal telegrams with the same unvarying reply that "Mr. Burns is not at home."

Last Wednesday the fog descended over London and enveloped the immense city with its impenetrable yellow muffler. The streets were blocked by the processions of the unemployed, who had just returned from interviewing the prime minister and the new president of the local governing board. As I watched the files of pale faces pass me, bearing upon them the unmistakable signs of short food, scant clothing and the strain of anxiety, I was reminded how in 1884 John Burns spoke to the workless workmen in these words:

"They tell you your difficulty and misery are due to drink and thriftlessness. They lie in their throats. Your difficulty and misery are due to the class who own the means and implements of production, and use them for their own benefit.

"They tell you that you are out of work through drink and that you are loafers. Here I stand, a highly skilled mechanic, a total abstainer, more of a vegetarian than I wish to be, and a non-snuff taker, yet I have been out of work for five or six months and have not tasted food for 24 hours. If that is my case, what is the position of men with large families, and who are not skilled mechanics?"

By a strange turn of the wheel of fortune this man now stands with his hand on the helm of government, and many are waiting with intense anxiety to know what his vast experience will be able to help him effect.

John Burns has before him, however, a difficult task. On the one hand he has, by taking office, aroused the suspicion of his old comrades, who are reluctant to believe that he will remain as true to their interests as heretofore, and on the other he has excited the ire of the classes from whom the members of the cabinet have hitherto been drawn, by daring to appear in the presence of the king in his blue serge suit and bowler hat.

Meanwhile the women of England are forsaking bridge and other fashionable pleasures for the excitement of the hour, namely, the prospect of the general election. It is now becoming the fashion for wives to accompany their husbands to the platform during the campaign, and there is not an electioneering agent in the country who does not estimate woman's influence at a high rate of value.

In view of the near approach of the general election, drawing-room meetings are being held in order to explain the art of canvassing, and women are sitting eagerly listening to the expert instruction as to how to woo the British voter. A ready tongue, bright wit, sympathetic manners and, above all, unfailing patince, are the absolute necessities of a successful canvasser.

A profound knowledge of politics is not so needful. The only study which is absolutely essential is the rules which may jeopardize the unsuccessful candidate, if he should be found to have been guilty of bribery, for bribery in England may come under many heads. No payment or promise of payment must be made to any voter; no promise of food, drink, work or any other consideration; no voter must be threatened; no voter must be persuaded to vote twice or to induce disqualified persons to vote, and it is very essential that the ladies should not, in the name of the candidate, make any rash statement as to the advantage that may be derived from voting in the way she may desire. On the other hand women have come to the front as strike breakers. The duchess of Leuchtenburg heads the party who are giving its service to the St. Petersburg postoffice, and the volunteers include Baroness Frederick, Princess and Princess Urusoff and Princess Troubetsky. The mail sorters drive to the postoffice in carriages and motor cars, but the strikers have already destroyed two of the automobiles, and compelled their occupants to alight. It is a strange sight to see these great deserted offices occupied by charmingly dressed ladies who sit on the stools of telegraph operators, attended by a whole bevy of gallant helpers. Revolution breaks down the highest walls, and the actress freely mixes with the society woman, and they forget their differences in their one object to preserve those conditions which have hitherto brought happiness to the rich and misery to the poor.

Hazelwood Holiday Party.

The boys and girls who are home from school for the Christmas holidays were entertained at a pretty affair several evenings ago at the home of Miss Della Kennedy, in Lytle street, Hazelwood. The evening was spent in dancing and euchre. A very dainty lunch was served. The house was decorated with Christmas greens.

Notice to Homeseekers.

There is a home at a bargain for you in the Classified section. See the For Sale Special Real Estate columns today.

ACTIVITY IN STEEL TRADE

Continued from Preceding Page.

has become scarce and pig iron has enjoyed such a remarkable boom that some conservative operators fear a runaway market early in the coming year. Many mills are now consuming their own manufactured raw material to satisfy the demands for finished and semi-finished material.

It has been said that the record of the pig iron market of the country represents the true circumstances, not only of the steel business, but of the people of the country at large. A review of this branch of trade from December, 1902, when new construction and large enterprises were being pushed on all sides and the wave of prosperity that visited that year had reached its crest, marks the eras of depression, and is a correct barometer by which to indicate the steady advancement of the present era of prosperity in the steel trade and in the business circles of the country generally. In December, 1902, pig iron was bringing an average price of $22 75 a ton in Pittsburgh. This price broke $8 40 a ton during the next year, as follows:

How the Prices Ranged.

1903—January	$21 75
February	21 50
March	20 85
April	20 50
May	20 40
June	19 65
July	19 05
August	18 85
September	17 05
October	16 00

At this time business conditions sustained a marked depression, and the financial market reached its lowest ebb. Pig iron dropped more than $1 a ton during the month, and continued to decline as follows:

1903—November	$14 95
December	14 25
1904—January	13 75
February	13 50
March	13 25
April	14 15
May	13 25
June	12 48
July	12 75
August	12 65
September	12 65
October	13 49
November (Roosevelt's election)	15 00
December	16 48

Sales During 1904.

The average sales for the year of 1904 were made at $13 85 a ton, while the figures given below show the average price a ton during the past year to be about $16 40.

1905—January	$16 40
February	16 25
March	16 35
April	16 25
May	16 20
June	15 70
July	14 85
August	15 25
September	15 30
October	16 85
November	17 35
December	18 60

The production of pig iron at the above prices, for the first 11 months of the three past years, has been as follows:

(1905) 20,558,795 tons; (1904) 14,514,041 tons; (1903) 16,585,463 tons.

Furnaces are now well taken up into the first quarter of next year. It is necessary at all times for the pig iron producer to look ahead to the conditions of the finished steel trades, and if this is the proper view for the furnacemen to take, all indications point to a busy year in the pig iron business and all lines leading up thereto. Recent publication of ore trade conditions indicate that after the furnaces belonging to ore producers have been supplied, sales have been made of what may be viewed as merchantable surplus ore, up to 90 per cent of the tonnage available.

Already Chartering Vessels.

Coke has been contracted for almost up to the limit of production for certainly six months ahead, and in many cases for the entire coming year. Vessel tonnage, which plays no insignificant part in the furnaceman's scheme, has been fairly well covered at this date. Former practice has been to put off consideration of the lake traffic until well along in February; but the people engaged in, and familiar with, the traffic, have taken time by the forelock and have chartered a great share of the vessels available, at a time when the season of 1905 can hardly be considered as closed, and is indicative of the optimistic view taken by the pig iron factors.

In this connection the recent letting of contracts for 36 big freighters for the lake trade, and the fact that 40 vessels were disabled during the recent heavy storms, gives assurance for further important outlets for steel products during the coming year. The year closes with unfilled orders on all lines and future deliveries varying from four to six months.

Tool steel, which did not feel the buying boom until late in the summer, because of the fact that it always followed in the wake of the demand for heavy and coarser material in order to whip it into shape, is now in active demand.

Scarcity of Ferro-Manganese.

Tubes and pipe are the only exceptions, insofar as future delivery is concerned. While they have, and are still enjoying most active demand, and orders have tested the capacity of the mills, these goods are only ordered when needed and consumed when ready. Indications, however, are exceptionally bright for this line for the coming year. While demand for pipe has been up to and beyond expectations during the past year, it is the one commodity on the market that is selling lower today than it did one year ago.

There is one threatening feature in the outlook upon the coming year in the steel trade, but even this is not greatly feared. A famine in ferro-manganese is not only threatened; it is now a reality. The internal troubles in Russia, following so closely upon the war, has practically taken ferro-manganese off the market. Russia producing nearly 90 per cent of the world's demand. In December, 1904, ferro-manganese was selling in open market for $46 a ton. A small quantity was sold last week for $122 50 a ton, and importers are not making quotations for delivery earlier than next July.

Ferro-manganese is found in small quantities in this country, but the quality is so inferior as to require heavy expense in refining. Steel men believe that if the scarcity continues and prices rise to such point as to make the refining of the American ore profitable that this will have to be done to relieve the situation. At present, the mills claim to have enough ferro-manganese on hand to keep in operation at least three months.

NOTED REVIVALIST SITS IN SILENCE

CARDIFF, WALES, Dec. 30.—(Special Cable.)—Evan Roberts was invited to conduct a revival at Pwlheli, and two hours after the service had started at the town hall, which was packed with more than 3,000 people, he sat is silence. For four hours he sat motionless, and the meeting closed without a word from the eccentric revivalist.

FRENCH STRIKES DWINDLING AWAY

Department Store Clerks Return to Work Without Obtaining Concessions.

GROCERS GET A REST DAY

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]

(Copyright, 1905, by New York Herald Co.)

PARIS, Dec. 30.—While men are desperately fighting in Moscow and the czar is obliged to choose in his army between loyal and doubtful regiments, our own strikes are quieting and dwindling for lack of material. The grocers' employes in Paris have resumed work after having obtained one day of rest each week, which is only just. The employes of the Dufayel department store also returned to work, but they obtained nothing. It is true that their claims were ill-founded, as they demanded the discharge of two inspectors, who have been with the firm 25 years. The manager remained firm in his refusal, and was right.

The interest of the week has been centered on the Palais De Justice on account of the trial of the anti-military group before the assize court. The case is as follows: A certain coterie signed a red poster exhorting the soldiers to strike and even to fire on their officers, if the latter ordered them to attack the strikers. The most of the accused men have been confined in jail. All are charged with inciting to murder and violation of the laws. They are 30 in number. All are turbulent and difficult to handle.

Their counsel cited as witnesses for the defense a certain number of politicians, among them being M. Anatole France, also Maitre Laborl and Mme. Severine. Their system consists in questioning these witnesses as to what they think of the accused men, what they think of the case, and, finally, what are their ideas of the poster relating to anti-militarism.

The witnesses' replies have been somewhat in tone. The majority declared that they had much compassion for the defendants, that the action was purely political; also that it was contrary to the law proclaiming liberty of the press and of speech. As for their anti-military theories, nearly all the witnesses refused to identify themselves with them, declaring that the prisoners exaggerated or incorrectly represented their real thoughts.

In reality, those who maintain that this action is impolitic and illiberal are right. Like all other things on earth, liberty has its inconveniences, but it has its advantages, which are even greater; therefore, one must submit to inconveniences in order to benefit by the advantages.

Anti-militarism, moreover, is only the consequence of the excess of militarism with which we are afflicted. It is born from the formula "Everybody must be a soldier." The wisest among the peoples of the earth have to take a stand between the two formulas, and organize armies of men who like the military profession and whom the entire nation supports in case of war.

There is a warning from abroad. We are served with the speech of Kaiser Wilhelm, declaring that his duty before God and his people is to maintain peace. Not yet knowing where the Morocco conference is to be held, although Algeria seems to be clearly designated, one must hope that this conference will result in a general fond embrace.

J. CORNELY.

GERMANS TAKE A STAND.

Several Warships Will Probably Be Sent to the Baltic to Stop the Murders.

BERLIN, Dec. 30.—(Special Cable.)—The first of the new year is expected to decide the fate of Russia. Should the czar's government fail to restore order European powers must intervene. The German people demand more loudly every day that the murders of Germans in the Baltic be stopped, and even the papers, which a week or two ago were strongly opposed to the sending of German warships to Russia ports, are now changing their policy.

Sweden has taken the first step by sending a cruiser to Riga. England is only waiting to see what the kaiser will do, and an English cruiser is even now at Kiel ready to leave at a moment's notice.

FIGHTING CONSUMPTION.

Government Will Found a Chair for Special Study of Malady in the Geneva University.

ROME, Dec. 30.—Italy does not intend to be behind other countries in the fight against consumption. Prof. Golvanni, who was the leading promoter of the league against tuberculosis, has just made an important proposal to the government.

He suggests that a special school for combating the consumption scourge should be established, and his plan has been warmly welcomed by the authorities. A chair for the special study of the malady will shortly be founded in Genoa university.

Catch an Enormous Skate.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—(Special Cable.)—The capture of an enormous skate, weighing 184 pounds, is reported from Ballycotton, Ireland. The skate was landed on rod and line by J. N. Hearn, of the British Sea Anglers' society, and is believed to be the heaviest caught on the rod in British waters.

IMPAIRED HEARING

With very few exceptions, roaring, hissing and other noises in the head, the forerunners of impaired hearing and deafness, are caused by catarrhal inflammation of the middle ear, and unless this cause is removed total deafness, first in one and then in the other ear, is certain to follow. But if sufferers will send a two-cent stamp to pay postage, Pretzinger Bros., Chemists, Dayton, O., will send a free sample of Pretzinger's Catarrh Balm which will prove that every form of catarrh and catarrhal deafness can be positively cured. The first application gives relief. Read what grateful people who have used this remedy say about it.

"I feel most grateful and thankful that I saw your advertisement and sent to you for your balm. The use of the first jar did me more good than three doctors. The balm cured me of catarrh, stopped the terrible ringing noises in my head and restored my hearing. The remedy is truly marvelous." Elisha Johnson, Sanders, Ind.

THE WONDERFUL PIONEER FURNACE.

Cheap, Reliable, Efficient, Economical. Installed, Complete, Including Floor Register and Fittings, $15.

Adapted for Heating Stores, Churches or Residences.

A Pure Heat, Free from Odor, Will Heat Six Rooms, at a cost of $2.00 Per Month for Gas. Guaranteed to Give Absolute Satisfaction

PIONEER LIGHT CO.,

137 NINTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

GOOD SALESMEN WANTED.

MEET OF HARKAWAY HOUNDS AT COUNTRY CLUB YESTERDAY

From Left to Right—D. C. Byers on Searchlight; H. L. Collins on Empress; F. M. Iowry, M. F. H., on Gladstone; H. C. Fry, Jr., on Kildare; G. M. Laughlin, Jr., on Buckle; H. N. VanVoorhis on Woodlock; E. Groetzinger, Jr., on Evangeline; Jack Caffrey, Huntsman, on Boer Mare.

Frank M. Lowry, M. F. H., Harkaway Hunt, brought his pack from McDonald and some of the hunters from his stable there for a drag hunt at the Country club, Beechwood boulevard, yesterday afternoon. Tomorrow afternoon will be the big New Year's day drag hunt over the hills at McDonald, and all the hunt set are expected to be in the saddle.

The hounds were thrown on yesterday at the old club house, and the first check was in the Frick woods. The hounds then ran down Braddock avenue and back by the golf links in Nine-Mile-Run. They ran as far as the Homestead bridge, the finish of the run being on the Steele place. It was a glorious day, but for the wind, which blew a gale. The clubhouse of the Country club will be closed from January 8 for 10 weeks.

SENT TO FIND THE NORTH POLE

Walter Wellman Gets an Important Assignment from Chicago Newspaper.

WILL SAIL IN AN AIRSHIP

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—"Build an airship, go find the North pole and report by wireless telegraphy and submarine cables the progress of your efforts."

This was the startling assignment given to Walter Wellman, Washington correspondent of the Chicago Record-Herald, by Frank B. Noyes, editor-in-chief of the paper, and the commission has been accepted by Mr. Wellman. As an assistant on this expedition, Mr. Wellman will have the services of Alberto Santos-Dumont of Paris, who will have charge of the construction of the airship and will act as aeronautic director and pilot of the ship on its voyage toward the North pole.

The airship, the order for which has been given, will be built by Louis Godard of Paris, under the supervision of M. Santos-Dumont, and will be completed by the end of next April. No definite date has been set for the start on the journey, but it is expected that everything will be in readiness to get away next July or early in August.

After completion, the airship will have several trials at Paris, and in June all the paraphernalia for the journey will be assembled in Norway. Early in July headquarters will be established in Spitzbergen, where the explorers will await a favorable opportunity for the trip towards the pole, which, according to Mr. Wellman, should the expedition meet with a good run of luck, should be reached in less than a week.

WILLIAMS MUST ANSWER FOR THE DEATH OF GRIMES

Coroner Holds Him Because of Shooting in Grant Street House—Austin Commits Suicide.

Frederick Williams was held by the coroner's jury yesterday for the fatal shooting of George W. Grimes at 118 Grant street, December 23. At the inquest Mabel Murphy said Williams shot at her, and the bullet struck her bracelet and glanced into Grimes' neck. The woman said she had been drinking and Williams ordered her to stop. She was about to take another drink when Williams drew a revolver and shot at her. She denied she is Williams' wife.

James Austin, aged 40, an inmate of the county home at Woodville committed suicide there yesterday by hanging himself by his suspenders from a bar of a window. He was formerly an engineer and lived at Braddock. He had been at the home but a short time. Friday his sister visited him. He seemed despondent when she left, and when the other inmates went to dinner yesterday he was not among them. The keepers made an investigation and found him dead in his room.

Mrs. Mary Saunders, aged 36, died at the South Side hospital yesterday morning from burns received Friday. Her clothing caught fire from a gas stove at her home, 2015 Sarah street.

Michael Essler of Glenfield, a track walker on the Ft. Wayne railroad, was killed by a train at Dixmont station yesterday morning.

John Beck, aged 3 years, died at his parents' home in Millesville, near Monongahela City, at 4:30 p. m. yesterday. He fell into a bucket of hot water on Friday and was badly scalded, his injuries resulting fatally.

EARLY TRIAL IS EXPECTED.

Representative Hermann, Connected With Oregon Land Fraud Case, Will Soon Be in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Representative Binger Hermann of Oregon, who is under indictment in connection with the Oregon land frauds, is expected to arrive in Washington early tomorrow, and the interior department officials are of the opinion that his trial will be begun within 30 days. The two government witnesses, Puter and McKinley, also under indictment but promised immunity if they turn government's evidence, will be here for the trial, it is said at the department.

It is stated that these witnesses have not disappeared so far as the government is concerned, but it is admitted that they have evaded the authorities' orders where they are wanted for violations of of state laws. The interior department had been advised that Representative Hermann will seek to avoid trial on the ground that he is a member of congress and not amenable for trial during such service, but the department has no doubt of its ability to bring about a speedy trial.

BUFFALO FLYER WRECKED; ROLLS OVER EMBANKMENT

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., Dec. 30.—The Buffalo "flyer," westbound, on the Philadelphia & Erie railroad, was wrecked today by running into a landslide eight miles west of Lock Haven, Pa. None of the passengers were hurt, but John Eberhart, fireman, was killed.

Engineer James Bird was injured by the overturning of the locomotive. The baggage and express cars were thrown down an embankment and almost rolled into the Susquehanna river.

President Still a Crack Shot.

RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 30.—The President, accompanied by a number of gentlemen, went on a hunt today and bagged considerable game, showing himself a crack shot. His experiness in wing shooting surprised the company. Theodore, Jr., accidentally wounded one of the beagles.

Wandering Around in Underclothing.

The police have been notified to look for Joseph Hanawalt, 28 Spring street, Rankin, who escaped from home early yesterday morning in his underclothing while in a demented condition.

SAYS ATTORNEY TOLD TO SHOOT

Woman Fires Upon a Man Who Attempts to Interfere With Her Plans.

MAKES DEMAND FOR ALIMONY

The Pittsburgh Gazette Bureau,
Herald Building, Herald Square,
NEW YORK, Dec. 30.

Upon legal advice, she declares, Mrs. Anna Jones of 307 East Fifty-eighth street, fired four shots at Robert Isaacs, a clerk employed by Max Steinert, a lawyer, of Fifty-seventh street and Third avenue, in her home today. Isaacs escaped the bullets by a narrow margin, and Mrs. Jones was later held in Yorkville police court, on the charge of felonious assault.

Steinert is counsel for John Jones, the woman's husband, whom she is suing for divorce. He sent Isaacs to the house, ostensibly as one of Mrs. Jones' boarders, but really to watch the woman to see that none of the furniture was removed. Mrs. Jones soon discovered Isaacs' purpose and Friday when he refused to leave the house upon her order, she had him arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct. She appeared against him in Yorkville police court, but Magistrate Cornell decided she had no ground for other than a civil suit and discharged Isaacs, who immediately went back to Mrs. Jones' house and refused to leave. Then, he says, Mrs. Jones told him that her lawyer had advised her to shoot any one who, she thought, was interefering with what she believed to be her property and that she was going to carry out that advice if he did not leave. When he paid no attention to the threat, he says, she drew a revolver from her bosom and fired four shots at him.

Isaacs saved himself by a somersault backward over the chair in which he was sitting, and ran in his shirt-sleeves into the street, yelling, "Murder! Police! Help!"

Policeman Schauburger, of the East Fifty-first street station appeared and at Mrs. Jones' request, arrested Isaacs on her complaint that he refused to leave her house.

When Magistrate Cornell heard the story, in less than an hour after he had dismissed Mrs. Jones' first complaint, he again discharged the law clerk, but ordered a charge of felonious assault made against the woman, and held her in $1,000 bail for further examination until next Tuesday.

"Did you fire four shots at this man?" asked Magistrate Cornell.

"Sure," said Mrs. Jones, "a lawyer advised me to shoot any one who interfered with my property."

"Any lawyer who would give such advice to his client should be disbarred," said the magistrate.

"I overheard the lawyer advise Mrs. Jones to that effect," said Mr. Steinert, who appeared in behalf of his clerk.

Mrs. Jones' husband is a West Indian and is chief engineer at Terrace Garden. They were married eight years ago, and shortly afterward, Mrs. Jones established a boarding house. Trouble arose when Mrs. Jones became, it is alleged, jealous of servants whom she employed. Three months ago, he left her and she began suit for divorce, naming one of the servants as co-respondent.

Steinert, counsel for Jones, says Judge Fitzgerald granted Mrs. Jones $10 a week alimony pending the trial of the suit, but that the woman demanded more.

LOSS IS ABOUT $25,000.

Fire at Plant of Pressed Steel Car Company Not So Serious as First Supposed.

The fire which destroyed part of the plant of the Pressed Steel Car Company Friday night was not as serious as at first supposed. An investigation yesterday developed that most of the damage was done to the paint storehouse, and not to the car paint shop itself. On this account it will not cripple the company or delay any orders for cars now under way or about to be built.

J. B. Rider, assistant to the president of the company, stated yesterday that the company estimated the loss to the building, including about $1,000 worth of paint on hand, at $25,000, fully covered by insurance. The paint house will be rebuilt as soon as possible. Work on rebuilding the paint house began yesterday.

CAT AND LAMP CLASH; RESULT—$25 FIRE LOSS

The family of Edward Armstrong, 170 South Seventeenth street, went visiting last night, leaving a cat and a lighted lamp at home. The lamp spluttered at the cat and the cat spluttered at the lamp. A clash followed. Result—$25 worth of damage by fire.

Gives Little Clear Field.

John Brennan of Braddock created a political stir yesterday by issuing a statement announcing his withdrawal as a candidate for burgess. Mr. Brennan was burgess from 1899 to 1903, being the predecessor of Burgess James Purcell. For several months he had been conducting a vigorous canvass. This leaves J. Edgar Little alone in the field, and practically insures his election.

Sentence Anti-Military Rioters.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—In the assize court of the Seine today 26 members of the anti-military organization accused of inciting recruits to disloyalty and insurrection, received sentences varying from four years to six months. The prisoners attempted to make speeches, but were prevented and left the court room singing a revolutionary song.

MR. DEVERY ON NEW YEAR RESOLUTIONS

THERE was a good deal of wisdom showed in fixin' things so that we'd have a week between Christmas an' Noo Year's. First of all experience has showed that we need a little time for the reco-operatin' thing, an' then a period is wanted so we can line ourselves up proper for serious thought. You see, everybody feels happy at Christmas time, so they start in to eat. Of course here an' there you'll find people that feeds up because it's about the only time they get a fair shot at a square meal. But outside of this, Christmas is the accepted time for the gorgers' convention to meet. It's much the same at Thanksgivin'. We all feel thankful, so we eat. It's a sort of unwritten law that whenever the people is happy, or thankful, or whenever anythin' happens in the way of a holiday, the first duties of the game is to sail in an' feed your face. That shows that you have a proper appreciation of the occasion. It don't matter what the occasion is. That's what they call incidental. Just feed, an' you'll be in line. Of course here an' there you've got to dabble with a few libations if you feel extra good, an' I want to tell you when you feel mighty glad there's a week before you, before the noo year starts. You see the noo year comin' in sets you to figurin', an' you've got to have a clear head if you want to figure proper. That's why the saloons is closed on election day.

Every man should face the noo year with a club an' a set of resolutions. One ain't no good without the other. So far as the resolutions is concerned, they ought to be took in time. They're like the measles. As soon as you've got over your Christmas joy, buckle down to work an' get 'em in line. Don't delay. It don't do. There's nothin' in it. Never put off till tomorrow the guy you can do today. Ask him in, an' get to work. What's more, when you start in to make noo resolutions, don't half do it. Resolutions don't cost nothin', so you might as well take as many as you can. You ain't goin' to keep 'em anyhow, so you don't run no danger. The point is if you take enough, some of 'em may stick, an' it's the percentage that tells. Ask Reggie Vanderbilt. He knows. Every roulette wheel that was even spun runs on the percentage plan.

At first thought you may believe that makin 'resolutions is an easy game. All you've got to do is to say, "Well, I'm goin' to trim down eight people a week," an' that's all there is to it. But it ain't. You've got to find the eight. Makin' resolutions has got down to a science. If you don't think so, just read up on some of these joint resolutions they get up in congress. Them's the kind. The evidences of high art stick out in every line. First, you see, a resolution is where you're going to do somethin'. Very well; you've got to resolve it. That's where are art comes in. You've got to resolve it so that when it don't come off you've made good. When you look at the resolution from another angle you've got to see where you resolved not to do somethin' that you resolved to do. If you make your noo year resolves like they make 'em in congress you'll be able to look back on the year that's past an' say you made good.

When you receive the noo year you've got to fall in line accordin' to the custom. The proper way to do is to get a horn, wait till the steam whistles begin to blow, an' then start in to give the razoo to the year that's gone. As a rule, by the time 355 days of it has passed, you're ripe to join in the chorus. There's thousands of other people blowin' horns beside you, b ut that don't cut no figure. Blow yours. If you happen to think they're celebratin' the year that's comin', forget it. They're just givin' the ha he to the one that's down an' out, accordin' to rule. That's why they always wait till 12 has struck. It ain't safe to crow till the gong's rung. Somethin' might happen. Lay low an' save your lungs. Another thing is this: you don't want to think while you're blowin'. If you do you'll see where you're up against it. The chances is 10 to one that the year that's arrove won't be no different from the year that's passed. You just put another notch on your gun, an' sail on in the same old way. Of course you've got your resolutions to start out with. That's somethin'. If you don't have 'em when you get through, you can pick up some more. You never need be without resolutions. That's somethin'. But whatever you do be sure you've got hold of the right sort.

If you've resolved to cut out smokin', for instance, it ain't never wise to announce the fact to your wife. Keep it to yourself. If you tell her, an' her mother happens to send you a box of cigars for a Noo Year's present, go right out, buy a billy goat, an' gently plead with him to butt your brains out. You're in for it. If you don't smoke them cigars you're a brute. You're no decent husband, an' you're always tryin' to show where you can insult your mother-in-law. Nothin' ain't good enough for you. You just took that resolve because you knoo it would give wou a chance to snub the family. If you size up this beforehand an' do start in to smoke then you're no good anyhow, an' you're not to be trusted. You ain't nothin' but a weak-minded, drivellin' good for nothin'. You haven't got no will of your own, an' you haven't got enough strength of character to be allowed to live. You're just a slave of habit. There ain't a chance in the world to reform you. There'll be other pieces spoke, too. Don't worry. You'll get the ding dong all right. So be careful.

Keep your resolves to yourself. All resolves should be kept to yourself. You see, in makin' resolves, people is apt to get enthusiastic. It's just like a guy goin' to congress. When he butts in to Washington he figures that the weight of the nation's restin' on his shoulders. An' he's goin' to deliver the goods. They ain't goin' to bury him. He's goin' to speak his piece, an' he's goin' to be heard. After he's been there half a term he finds out where he ain't got a chance to say nothin' but "Mr. Speaker." An' after he gets hoarse he shuts up for a while. Then he wakes up. He don't deliver no goods. He don't deliver nothin'. He starts in gatherin' an' lets it go at that. There ain't no good resolvin' on a lot of things you can't make good. Always be ready to qualify. Wind up by resolvin' to carry out what resolves you can. The best kind of resolves is along general lines. There ain't nothin' in bein' too specific. Take this Panama canal. Do you suppose they'd have ever pulled that off if they'd been specific. Not on your life. As it is, they've got a latitood of ten or twelve million an' a strangle hold on two or three.

Think of what a silly thing it is for these nooly married city guys to egg their wives on to cook of 'em. Yet there's only a few of 'em that'll resolve not to do it. First thing you know wifey makes up her mind to give him a whirl an' she begins. She starts with the noo year an' he finishes with the old. If he lasts 12 months he's a bird. He gets pie a la gratan. An' he don't wake up before it's too late. Of course, if his wife's fond of him, he can brace up courage an' ask her finally as a personal favor to quit. But it ain't every man that likes to be under a lastin' obligation to his wife. I tell you it's a great thing to resolve not to egg your wife. You see if you manage to make good, you don't have to worry resolvin' to cut out red eye an' blue chips. You won't need 'em. By an' by it'll come natural for you to stay sober. Avoid rash resolves if you're goin' to try to make good. Why I knoo a fellow once that resolved he was goin' to tell the truth. Think of that. It's all very well for a man to tell the truth if he's irritated into it. There's an excuse for everythin'. But a guy that goes in bald-headed to hunt for trouble deserves all that's comin' to him. Of course he didn't make good. He couldn't. Inside of two days his wife ast him if he didn't think their little Harold was the most beautiful child he'd ever saw. Mr. Wise Guy butts in and says: "No, he's got a face like a pancake." Then it was all off. He never told the truth no more. He couldn't tell even a lie for a week. First mamma hands him somethin', then the maiden aunt takes a hand while grandma shrieks out that he's a scoundrel an' a villain. Why, he couldn't tell which end of him was up.

At the same time every man should make up his mind to do certain things with the beginnin' of every year. A. B. C. Parker, for instance, has resolved to say: "Now I lay me down to sleep" on every election day. It's a good thing. What's more, he'll make good. Tom Watson's goin' to say "Now I lay me down because there ain't no use doin' anythin' else." Of course these things is liable to vary, but they're all along the right line. An' every man can get along the right line if he wants to. It ain't the great big resolves that makes the world great. It's the little ones that's carried out by the millions of the people that shows the improvement. Think of that beautiful sentiment that sprung from the breasts of the two Macs, McCurdy an' McCall "Every little bit helps." Just do your bit an' let it go at that.

APPROVES ABOLITION OF RAILROAD PASSES

Maj. Isaac B. Brown in His Annual Report States the Practice Has Been Abused.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, PA., Dec. 30.—Maj. Isaac B. Brown, secretary of internal affairs and chief of the state bureau of railways, approves the action of the railroads operating in Pennsylvania in abolishing free transportation except for their employes. Maj. Brown in his annual report for 1905, says there is no room left to doubt the wisdom of the action of the railroad companies in abolishing the practice of issuing free passes. He discredits the suggestion that the elimination of free transportation is but a temporary matter, stating that the federal and state supervision of railroads would prevent a return to the old conditions, even if the railroads desired to do so.

"To what extent the railroads have been imposed upon and to what degree the abuse of granting free transportation has grown is best known to the managers of railroads," the report states, "but no thoughtful observer has failed to note the unreasonable extent to which free transportation has been distributed to the favored few in times of political contests. Tens of thousands of people have been brought on free passes to political conventions of both the leading parties in times of exciting contests, and the result has been generally unsatisfactory. Railroads have been imposed upon, political contentions have been fermented, and the welfare of the commonwealth has been in no way conserved." Maj. Brown recommends that the railroads also abandon their plan by which an extra deposit of $10 is required on each mileage book.

Wagon Runs Over Boy's Head.

A butcher's wagon dashing along Adams street, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, ran over Joseph Clark, aged 9 years, who lives at 1513 Adams street. The wheels of the wagon passed over the boy's head. The driver did not stop. The injured lad was taken to the St. John's hospital. His skull was fractured, but the physicians say his injuries will not prove fatal.

GENERAL GRANT AND HIS GRANDCHILDREN

The above photograph was taken in front of the general's residence at the military quarters, Governor's Island. In addition to the general, the photo shows the little Prince and Princess Cantnuzene.

Jolts from "John L."

By JOHN L. SULLIVAN.

"What do you consider your greatest battle," is a question fired at me by about every man that gets into a three-minute chat with me. I have knocked out 143 men. Some have stood the gaff until their seconds flipped the sponge. In one case worth mentioning my opponent stood it long enough to get a draw, because I was not in condition, and because he would not stand up to me.

Mitchell went a great fight to a draw, and the Paddy Ryan mill was a corker while it lasted, but I think the greatest battle of my career was the one with Jake Kilrain, which went 75 rounds, at Richburg, Miss., July 8, 1889. The length of the fight and the rough wrestling, made it a hard, very hard battle, especially so when you remember what I'd been through before on the operating table. Considering all these things, and the fact that I won out in the end, I will call the Kilrain fight the greatest in the long list.

Nine weeks ahead of that battle, I began training at Belfast, N. Y., Billy Muldoon being my training partner, and Billy certainly did his part of the work up to the handle, insisting upon orders being followed to the letter. We both realized that Kilrain had sand and staying power, and that he'd do his best to win if there was any chance left open to him to bring home the money.

The whole country was stirred up over this coming battle, for the word had been passed that I couldn't recover from my hospital experience enough to get into shape to stand off a willing worker like Jake, who knew a victory for him would put coin into his pockets and fame into his reputation. The course of training I went through with Muldoon may be interesting reading now, because training stunts have changed a heap since Hannah died. Here's the yarn of it, as well as I can recall it, looking back over many things that have swung into my crowded career since that time.

Old-Time Training Stunts.

When we got into the routine of training, I got up about 7 o'clock in the morning. After some light, limbering-up work, I had breakfast, consisting of a brace of chops or something like that, with enough dishes on the side to make a good meal for a working man. Then I lounged around to give the breakfast time to digest.

At about 10:30 o'clock I hit the highway under heavy sweaters and did a run and walk of six miles out and six miles back, walking and running. That's the stuff to get a fellow down to weight and to harden his muscles. I'd run a hundred yards, and then walk the same distance over the road. Back to camp they'd wipe me dry of sweat and give me a hearty rub. Then they'd pack me up in blankets until the perspiration flowed once more. Another rub and a quick bath and I was ripe for dinner, about 3 o'clock. Here's where I ate about everything I wanted, cutting out pastry and sweet things. Roast meats of all kinds, chickens and vegetables, and a couple of bottles of ale were the man things at dinner. Resting up a couple of hours, a swim and gymnasium work followed. The gym. work consisted of boxing, punching the medicine ball and rope-skipping with calisthenics. The medicine ball we used is different from the punching bag of today. It hung from the ceiling by a long rope and was heavy and its return slow, so you could hit it terrific blows without losing the swing.

That was about my daily stunt for nine weeks. A week before the date for battle, Muldoon and I pulled our freight for New Orleans. We took along a big cask of the same kind of water I'd been drinking for nine weeks, and this plan I would recommend to all fighters. On the train, all the time I was in New Orleans, and while in Richburg I drank the water I'd been drinking in Belfast, N. Y., thereby ducking all chances of bad effects from a change of drinking water. I was not always so particular as to what I drank, and there might be a different story to tell had I been more particular.

How I Dodged Militia and Sheriffs.

Fellows who are fighting today don't know what we had to go through to pull off a mill in those times. Every sheriff was on the lookout for us, and the militia to two states would have camped on our trail had they known where the fight was to be held. It was planned that the starting point for the fighters and spectators was to be in New Orleans and all who were to take in the battle were to get the tip and scoot for the ringside on special trains. The Louisiana authorities thought the fight was to come off in that state and they were going to give themtselves the benefit of the doubt by pinching the whole outfit and we had trouble in getting away from them. Bud Renaud was handling the special train plan, and he was a friend of the attorney general. Bud went to that official and said to him:

"You know me, and what I say is good, ain't it? Now I give you my word that we are not going to hold this fight on the soil of Louisiana."

That fixed us with the Louisiana people, but it put us slap up against the Mississippi authorities, and it was a felony to hold a prize fight in this state. Say, you never saw anything like the crowd that was loaded on the special train that pulled out of New Orleans the next morning. Kilrain and Youre Truly each had a special car for himself and friends.

These cars were baggage cars, so we could work on the way out. All the other cars were jammed and the roofs top-heavy with sports who declared themselves in to ride free. Bud's helpers tried to score the sports from the roofs of the cars by shooting revolvers along the edge of the cars, but the sports on top gave them the laugh and stayed pat.

There was only one hold-up of the train—this because one of Kilrain's party fell out of the open door of his car. Everybody thought the man was killed and the train went back to pick him up. By a miracle he escaped with a few bruises and once more we whirled out for the scene of trouble.

Some Thrilling Ringside Ructions.

All the way to Richburg we were expecting to find the militia turn up and shoot cannons at the train like the Boers did to the British in South Africa. But we arrived without any warfare being opened on us. At Richburg, Kilrain got quarters at the home of a lumber man named Fisk, who was interested in seeing the mill pulled off, and I was settled in another house. Sentinels were posted to watch for the militia, and I turned in. I slept all night and in the morning felt fine as a fiddle and ready to do the battle of my life. At 9 o'clock I had stowed away a light breakfast and then took things easy. We were scheduled to get into the ring at 10 o'clock, but it was 10:30 when we were ready to open the ball.

Then came the first trouble. Fisk, the lumber dealer, had built a lot of seats on the four sides of the ring. Just as the crowd filled the seats, a sheriff loped over the ropes and into the ring and read the riot act or something like it to the crowd, ordering the whole bunch to scoot, vamoose, and do it quick.

Bud Renaud got into the ring to argue the case, using $250 as the leading argument, but the main argument was put in by several sports who jumped in and jounced the sheriff out of the ring. That was the last obstruction from the authorities, and at last it was possible to see the way clear to pull off the great meeting between Jake Kilrain and John L. Sullivan.

I'll never forget the scene that was there when I reached the ring. The rough seats rising on four sides of the arena were jammed with excited men, yelling cheers and bets. In the trees about more men were perched, and in the center of it all was the ring, pitched on the green turf. Billy Muldoon and Mike Cleary, who were my seconds, and myself started for the ring about 11 o'clock, when we heard a great shout and knew that Kilrain was entering the roped space.

In the Ring at Last With Kilrain.

We pushed through one of the entrances to my corner. They gave me an loud a yell as they'd given Jake. A few minutes were taken up while Jimmy Wikely, Al Smith, Pony Moore, Charlie Johnson, Harry Hill, William Harding, Matt Clune, Richard K. Fox, Pat Sheedy, Billy Molloy, John Broderick, John Sullivan, Major Hughes, Frank Hall and some others passed the genial word. I told them, in reply to questions, that I felt all right and expected to win, sure.

Money was being put up in wads and bales, and both sides were so strong on their opinions that they were ready to bet the shirts on their backs. It is at times like this that a fighter's nerve gets a strain, if he has any, but my only feeling was one of happiness, because at last there was to be action. Going over to Kilrain's corner, I shook hands with him and we made a bet of $1,000.

Then we stripped to the waist, wearing only long tights, and the heavy spiked boots then worn in the ring were fastened to our feet. As I took my seat, it was announced that John Fitzpatrick, afterward mayor of New Orleans, was to be referee. Bat Masterson was to hold the watch for Kilrain and Tom Costello was my timekeeper. Charlie Mitchell and Mike Donovan took their places in Jake's corner, and Billy Muldoon and Mike Cleary in mine.

It was just at the noontime of that southern summer day when the seconds and timers climbed out of the ring, the word was given and the great fight was on. In my next article I will give a running account of how I punished Kilrain, who took his medicine until Charley Mitchell tossed up a towel, admitting Jake's defeat.

AMERICANS PREPARING TO RESIST THE CUBANS

Felix Primavesi Says Ceding of Isle of Pines Will Be Signal for Uprising.

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]
(Copyright, 1905, by New York Herald Co.)

HAVANA, CUBA, Dec. 30.—Americans in the Isle of Pines are holding a meeting this afternoon at Nueva Gerona to provide funds to continue the fight against Cuban authority.

"They are more in earnest than ever," declared Felix Primavesi, who reached here today. "Several persons who opposed the organization at the outset are now in line and eager to help.

"There will surely be trouble in the island if the senate passes the treaty ceding it to Cuba. That would be the signal for fighting. There is no question in my mind but the island would be held against Cuban forces, as a feeling prevails that the United States must recognize them in the end."

NOTES FROM NEARBY TOWNS.

FAIRMONT—Michael Bracke, a miner, was killed by a train.

CANONSBURG—The Pittsburgh & Buffalo Coal Company has practically completed its new shaft and operations will begin about January 15. From 250 to 300 men will be employed.

SHARON—V. H. Henry of Mercer county has been elected principal of the North school, South Sharon, to succeed W. M. Rohn, who resigned.

BELLEFONTE—One of the last official acts of the retiring board of county commissioners was to appoint G. G. Fink mercantile appraiser, an appointment worth about $200 for six weeks' work.

HOLLIDAYSBURG—John S. Fleck of Tyrone township has been appointed mercantile appraiser of Blair county. There were 23 applications for the place.

CONNELLSVILLE—An unknown foreigner was killed by a Baltimore & Ohio railroad train at Jacobs creek.

WOOSTER—A well-dressed man, believed to be William Frederick Blumberg of London, England, was killed by a train here.

WASHINGTON—John Kosalionious, aged 19, was killed in the Donora mills of the Carnegie Steel Company. While walking on a narrow platform he fell among the cog wheels of a huge machine. His body was torn into pieces.

CONNELLSVILLE—Attorneys Higbee and Jeffries filed reasons to support the motion in arrest of judgment in the case of Constable Charles W. Wilson of Connellsville, who was convicted of extortion.

JEANNETTE—Prominent business men and citizens have organized a board of trade. Fred C. Becker is president; O. Detwiler secretary and W. F. Ener treasurer.

WASHINGTON—Suit has been entered against Washington county by R. H. McClay of Canton township, who asks $53 damages for the alleged destruction of an old wooden watering trough.

CONNELLSVILLE—A small frame building belonging to the Baltimore & Ohio railroad was burned today, causing a loss of $200.

UNIONTOWN—Mary H. Kamansky has sued Steve Speshock for $1,000, alleging slander.

CUMBERLAND—Harry Shank, son of George Shank of Burlington, W. Va., was disfigured and may lose his sight through the explosion of a toy cannon.

FAIRMONT—I. O. Marsh was caught between two cars in the Baltimore & Ohio railroad yards this morning and killed.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O.—George, the 5-year-old son of James Murray, was fatally burned while playing with a Christmas tree candle and his parents were painfully injured while trying to save him.

CHARLESTON—John Dudding, aged 28, a business man of Hurricane, Putnam county, is dead as a result of taking morphine to relieve pain.

BUTLER—Former County Auditor James A. McGowan was today appointed mercantile appraiser of Butler county for the coming year.

UNIONTOWN—The boiler house at mine No. 2 of the Colonial Coal and Coke company at Smock was burned, causing a loss of $1,000.

BOROUGH COUNCILMEN ACT KIND SANTA CLAUS

Pittsburgh Will Pay the Bill, When Esplen Comes In, So Solons Don't Care Now.

The council of Esplen held its last meeting last night, and having no further care for taxes, gave a good imitation of Santa Claus. Almost every citizen who wanted a light put in front of his house got it, for Esplen now becomes the Fortieth ward of Pittsburgh, and the city-at-large will have to pay for the lights.

So good did the councilmen feel that they gave the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad Company permission to build a retaining wall along River avenue. Samuel McClatchey, an employe of the county commissioners' office, who, if he holds on to his job, will have to resign as councilman because of a provision in the Pittsburgh city charter, made the motion to grant the railroad the right to build the wall.

The borough councilmen who will go into Pittsburgh's common council are Messrs. Kidd, Sutherland, Booth, Pietrich and Gray.

Will Send Greetings to the World.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Following a custom established several years ago, the naval observatory will at 12 o'clock tomorrow night send a New Year's greeting around the world. This is done by pre-arrangement with the telegraph and cable companies and it is estimated that the message will complete the telegraphic circuit of the world in about 10 seconds' time.

Piles 14 Years

Terrible Case Cured Painlessly With Only One Treatment of Pyramid Pile Cure.

Free Package in Plain Wrapper Mailed to Everyone Who Writes.

"I have been a terrible sufferer of piles for fourteen (14) years and during all this time you can have an idea of how many kinds of medicine I tried. But I found no relief whatever. I felt there must be something that could cure me without having to undergo an operation which might kill me.

"Now, after trying but one treatment of your 'Pyramids,' I am free, free to tell all sufferers of this dreadful disease to try this medicine—the Pyramid Pile Cure. It will cure when all others fail. Sincerely yours, George Branelgh, Schellburg, Pa."

Anyone suffering from the terrible torture, burning and itching of piles, will get instant relief from the treatment we send out free, at our own expense, in plain sealed package, to everyone sending name and address.

Surgical operation for piles is suicide, cruel, unnecessary and rarely a permanent success. Here you can get a treatment that is quick, easy to apply and inexpensive, and free from the publicity and humiliation you suffer by doctors' examination.

Pyramid Pile Cure is made in the form of "easy to use" suppositories. The coming of a cure is felt the moment you begin to use it, and your suffering ends.

Send your name and address at once to Pyramid Drugs Co., 9056 Pyramid Building, Marshall, Mich., and get by return mail the treatment we will send you free, in plain, sealed wrapper.

After seeing for yourself what it can do you can get a regular full-size package of Pyramid Pile Cure from any druggist at 50 cents each, or on receipt of price we will mail you same ourselves if he should not have it.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette receives the full report of the Associated Press every day of the week, as well as the special telegraph and cable news of the New York Herald, and in addition has private wires to its bureaus in New York, Philadelphia and Harrisburg.

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Sunday Edition, 5 cents per copy.
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Anyone unable to purchase a copy of The Pittsburgh Gazette on trains or at news stands will confer a favor by reporting the same to this office.

Sunday, December 31, 1905.

With today the most properous year, in a material sense, in the history of this country will be closed. It has been a year of aggressive achievement in industrial production and of abundant success in enterprise. There is promise ahead for another busy year and more prosperity, and as the American people enter on it they may well resolve to have improvement that is not merely physical. It is a time for careful thought, as well as for action.

Commenting upon the cabled statement that "New York hopes to be the greatest city in the world by 1920," the London Telegraph says: "There is no doubt New York's population is advancing at an alarming rate." One optimistic estimate gives New York 9,848,000 people in 1920, and London 8,940,000. It is not stated how this calculation is arrived at, but the American metropolis has a way of annexing outlying boroughs that should aid materially in her race with her older rival.

As the release of Bradley, the alleged diamond thief, is gone into more deeply the case becomes less creditable to the police magistrate who released him. It is the opinion of the assistant district attorney the bail bond is not worth the paper on which it is written, and when the case comes up for trial developments are likely to make it interesting for some of those concerned. The explanations and excuses offered put the release in worse light than it appeared at first.

Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, Chinese minister at Washington, has officially notified the state department of the coming of the imperial commission which is to investigate American political and industrial conditions. This is the body delegated to obtain data for the drafting of a constitution for the Celestial empire and the introduction of general reforms intended to modernize that country. The commission will be welcomed by this nation, as its purpose has already been applauded.

Cleveland, following the example of New York, has adopted some stringent rules for the regulation of street traffic in the crowded sections which should do much toward relieving the congestion which is a feature of all large cities. "Slow-moving vehicles" are to be kept as close as possible to the curb, and must proceed at a regular pace. No long stops are permitted. It is also proposed to deal severely with owners of automobiles that exceed a reasonable speed limit in crowded streets. Necessity for similar action exists in Pittsburgh.

President Diaz' project to construct a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific, is interesting in view of the Panama canal enterprise, but is in no sense a rival undertaking. The railroad will be only 125 miles long and will be the connecting link in a route from New York to San Francisco 1,200 miles shorter than that of the Panama canal. The Tehuantepec route will be popular with certain classes of shippers, but will be useless for bulky freight owing to the time consumed in loading and unloading cargoes and the necessary employment of two sets of vessels.

Just as the Moscow rebellion has been subdued, information comes from St. Petersburg that the workmen's organizations have proclaimed abandonment of the general strike and propose to begin an armed insurrection. Had this resolution been put in force while the Moscow conflict was raging it would have had more effect. Apparently the revolutionists have no leader capable of organizing a general movement, as the government appears to have no one capable of reorganizing the forces of law and order. Under such conditions disintegration of the empire into more or less turbulent independent states seems imminent.

The first instance where wireless telegraphy has been employed by miscreants to place hundreds of lives in danger is reported by the steamer Bremen, which approaching the Atlantic coast received a message supposed to be from the Nantucket lightship, some 600 miles distant. For more than a day the messages continued. When the vessel arrived at the former station of the lightship an inquiry was dispatched to the sender of the mysterious messages. An answer couched in foul language and abuse was received. The captain did not learn until he arrived in port that the lightship had sunk. So numerous are the wireless stations along the coast, it is impossible to discover the rascals. "Wireless" has great possibilities for good, but for evil also.

A Fine Program!

It is reported Thomas B. Werner, police inspector of the South Side district, is to be appointed superintendent of police on Monday, vice "Buck" Wallace, resigned; Detective Philip Demmel is to be appointed police inspector for the South Side district to succeed Werner, and "Buck" Wallace is to be appointed to the detective bureau to fill the vacancy caused by Demmel's promotion. A fine program, with the sole object of making a place for the former police superintendent who left that office for the good of the service.

Until yesterday no one had heard of Werner in connection with the office of superintendent; up to date no one has heard of his possession of any particular qualification for the place; it is not expected any one will ever hear a good reason why he should be promoted over the present acting superintendent, a man of experience and character. No reason is assigned for the preferment of Werner over the efficient inspector of the First district, who was strongly urged for the appointment by the jewelers. There are reasons—but none that are creditable to the administration.

If the program announced yesterday is carried out tomorrow, the public will have cause to marvel why the appointment of a superintendent of police was so long delayed. It is hardly possible Werner has just been discovered, for he has been on the "force" for four years. It is not possible he has done anything during the past two months to bring him distinguished consideration. The public, however, may as well refrain from speculation. This administration is a law unto itself and several of its police magistrates have known no other.

The College Saved.

It is gratifying to record that success has crowned the efforts of the friends of the Pennsylvania College for Women and the institution will be enabled to continue its work backed by a substantial endowment fund approaching $200,000. It has been a hard struggle in which the trustees, the alumnae, the students and many outside supporters of the college have borne a part.

The securing of pledges to the amount of over $150,000 insures two additional contributions of $20,000 each, making the total endowment fund exceed $190,000, and some think it may reach $200,000. In round figures, the trustees secured $109,000, the alumnae, $36,000, the students and employes of the college $2,800 and the chamber of commerce, in the limited time at its disposal, $1,900. The college tried to accomplish what had never been accomplished elsewhere: the maintenance of a first-class educational institution upon tuition fees alone, without the supplementary aid of an endowment fund. The result was an almost continuous annual deficit, which will not occur again. The college will begin the new year hopefully, having received not only the necessary financial support for its existence, but the assurance of appreciation from the community of what it is doing for the higher education of Pittsburgh's young women. All concerned in this "happy issue from affliction" should be heartily congratulated on the fortunate outcome and the cheering prospect for the future.

The Old and the New.

Perfection in the modern methods of compiling news will enable the average man to recall the main facts of the history of 1905 as he takes his morning coffee. For instance, you will, if you have a taste for statistics, learn that more money was spent during the past year for charitable, educational and beneficent purposes than ever before. A golden stream of money poured into the laps of the needy in the way of "homes" and charitable institutions, for the afflicted in the way of hospitals and for the ambitious poor in the way of educational institutions. In plain figures it is announced that the enormous sum of $38,803,000 was spent in the promotion of what is known as "higher education." One statistician has reduced the record of money spending for the betterment of mankind to the minute and announces that during the year 1905 $137.00 a minute was sent forth on its mission of human helpfulness.

These facts are cited because the year has been most conspicuous for its expenditures of wealth for beneficent purposes. In all the other branches of human activity nearly equal care is being exhibited in reducing to the cold logic of facts and figures the history of the world for the twelve months that end at midnight tonight. The wars, the famines, the revolutions and bloodshed, the progress in all the arts and sciences, the growth and expansion of commerce, the achievements of diplomacy and downward through events of lesser magnitude to even the record and chronology of those little things that go to make up the personal and social side of life will be served to the public in readable shape as a history of the year.

It is in a study of this larger record of the world's progress that we are asked to witness the advance of humanity and to find evidences of divine goodness and providential wisdom. Because the world is richer and is by wealth and invention securing more luxury, greater leisure and more open doors for the successful exercise of labor and learning, we are asked to believe that therefore the world is better and happier than it was a century ago or even twelve months ago. And yet it may be reasonably doubted whether, with all the evidence these things bear of prosperity and progress, they touch the real heart of the questions of human life that the passing years present. The stepping over this imaginary line in the calendar from the old to the new is fraught with the deepest interest to reflective and sensible people, but that interest, both in its appeal and in its real significance, is personal rather than statistical. The years mean far more to us as individuals than they do as records of world events. The heart knoweth its own secrets, its own sorrows and its own joys, and it is here the real record of the years is kept. Has the individual life been lifted to a higher plane during the past year, or has the tendency been to lower the tone of living and so cut off from the life some of the wider horizon that by nature man is made to enjoy?

The record of the year is written in human experiences. We who are living today have been caught in the whirl of the centuries and it is bearing us year by year into higher altitudes of thought, of culture and of conviction, or else we are year by year drifting farther and farther into the gloom and eclipse of all worthy things. It is this revelation that each individual may have made to him or his or her own personal status that possesses the real significance of the season. Happiness is an elusive and uncertain thing. Content is a deeper and more abiding gift. If out of the mists that envelope the days of the new year there shall come to us a sound and courageous purpose to do the best in our power always, life may not bring a glittering happiness, but it will bring a sweet content, and even death then will be only a widening of the horizon that on earth shuts us away from the sunlit heights toward which all intelligent thought and hope is moving.

Yelling "Deal" Again.

After an eloquent silence of almost three years concerning the shameful deals of Democrats and Citizens, including the deal by which he was deprived of a nomination for mayor three years ago, the nominee of last week's Democratic city convention has found his voice. He has arisen to denounce an alleged deal between certain political leaders and a number of the heaviest taxpayers in the city to nominate a Republican candidate for mayor. He did not wait to know that such a deal had been made; he did not wait for the story to be denied, but seized the opportunity to sound a bugle blast for "reform"—and for Democracy.

This incident might have passed with slight notice had not the Democratic organs come to the front acclaiming the "independence" of their candidate and citing his attack on the Republican organization on the merest hearsay evidence, as proof of it. No proof of that sort was needed. This Democratic nominee has never overlooked an opportunity to arraign the Republican organization for any real or rumored offense against public decency; he has never embraced an opportunity to castigate the Democratic organization for clearly proven offending of the same sort. If that is independence there are a lot of independent Democrats in the country who continue to vote for Andrew Jackson and the Democratic sentiment: "To the victors belong the spoils."

For three years the Democratic party has been the senior partner in an administration so utterly disreputable that no one has a good word to say for it except John B. Larkin. The Democracy went into that partnership by means of a deal for the spoils as discreditable as any in Pittsburgh political annals. The agreement included care for the especial henchmen of certain faction leaders and its consummation involved the barter and sale of delegates to the Democratic city convention of the most disgusting character. During all of this time the present Democratic nominee was never heard to protest against a deal, or to criticise the rascals of his party, or their partners—not even when Larkin denounced them for having "stolen goods in their pockets." Such is his vaunted "independence."

As for the rumors of a "deal" between Republican organization leaders and "the corporations," it is denied by those in the best position to know. On the face of it the greater part of the story is ridiculous. If it were all true it would be tame alongside the record of the Democratic-Citizens administration and the mercenary deal by which it was brought about. It is conceivable the "syndicate of millionaires"—if such a thing existed—including the largest property owners in the city, would have no other purpose in promoting a mayoralty candidate than to try to protect themselves from unjust burdens of taxation. On the other hand, everybody knows the Democratic-Citizens deal was engineered for selfish purposes on both sides—spoils of office, franchise grabs, favoritism. The small taxpayers and the plain people of this city know a thing or two on their own account and will not be carried away by the "guff" that is the only stock in trade of the Democracy in campaign times.

The White Man's Burden.

While the Chinese boycott is worrying some Americans, and the boycott of the Chinese, our exclusion act, is engaging the attention of others, a writer in the Outlook comes forward to declare that John not only has in him the making of a first-class American citizen, but has already been transformed into such in Hawaii. In proof whereof he presents a picture of a Honolulu football team, all the members of which are Chinese, and tells 300 Chinese in that city who are subscribers to the characteristically American publication, "Success." The football squad, it must be confessed, look more intelligent than many similar American aggregations, and there are some pictures of Chinese houses in Honolulu that give evidence of better architectural taste than the average American displays. But these would be cogent reasons for excluding the Chinese more jealously than ever, for the man who would admit a formidable foe into his house deserves the drubbing he will get. But Mr. Doremus Scudder, the Outlook's correspondent, after recalling how "way back in the sixties in California, beaver hat and Prince Albert coat were donned on Sunday by my father's Chinese cook," goes on to tell how the children of the Chinese "become among the most ardent lovers of Old Glory and nattiest wearers of tailor-made goods that we have." Then he cites other instances tending to show that the Celestial is quite ready to take up the white man's burden of civilization.

Some time ago, he says, Honolulu's leading daily contained the following advertisement:

NOTICE.

My wife, Chun Ahfung, having left my bed and board, I will not be responsible for debts contracted by her in my name.
(Sig.) MARK KUI.
Honolulu, April 1, 1904. 6756

Both the wife and the husband are Chinese, and this notice appears to demonstrate amply that John is becoming Americanized at a rapid gait. Indeed, the date of the notice contains a subtle implication that perhaps Mark Kui is Americanized quite enough to play an All-Fools-Day trick on an extravagant spouse who had contracted the American shopping mania.

Mr. Scudder goes on to tell more of Chinese progress.

Honolulu's crack short-distance sprinter is En-Sue, a full-blooded Chinese. Our Mills institute for Chinese young men boasts its football and baseball teams, every member a Celestial. Its literary society has given with great eclat, before crowded houses, Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream." Its glee club made the hit of the evening, singing a part-song in the competitive carnival of songs between the five higher institutions of learning in this city. The local Chinese consul happens into an evangelistic service in our leading Caucasian church as naturally and with as little visible remark as any other resident.

Clearly, these people are in line to "come up higher." Another generation will probably subsist upon baked beans and pumpkin pie; the transition from Shakespeare to Shaw is natural and easy (spell it Sha); while between glee clubs and Wagner opera there is no impassable gulf, and we may after awhile expect to hear Signor Cantonaria sing Parsifal. The devotees of fan-tan would take to county fairs readily enough; slaves of the pipe might be weaned away by political oratory and the most untamable of Boxers would have his spirit subdued in a crowded traction car. The pigtail would give way to the pompadour and ballot-boxes would be stuffed with laundry checks. There can be no doubt about it—the writer in the Outlook suggests the true denouement of this Chinese tangle. John will shoulder his share of the white man's burden.

Investigation Ended.

Yesterday closed the New York insurance investigation, because the authority of the legislature, under which it was conducted, will soon expire by limitation. It has been one of the most remarkable legislative inquiries ever held—productive of startling disclosures and prolific in surprises. Examiner Charles Hughes has exhibited marvelous power to draw information out of his witnesses by gentlemanly methods, never once having resort to the "browbeating" process.

Now the investigation is over there is a general disposition to inquire, What will be done about it? This query is not easy to answer. A good many things will be done; legislation will be proposed; probably prosecutions will be entered. It may be said, however, that if nothing more is done, much has been done. Insurance officials have been compelled to resign, methods of conducting the business have been reformed. The cure of publicity has been vigorously applied to the insurance evils and the effects have been immediate.

It is true the investigation of the Equitable, begun by Mr. Frick's committee, was the pioneer in the field. It started the reform. It compelled reorganization of the Equitable. It opened the way for the Armstrong committee and Mr. Hughes. The legislative committee, however, is entitled to great credit—and Mr. Hughes particularly—for following the lead with skill and determination. It has done a vast amount of good. It has benefited every holder of a life policy and done a service to the country. It may be its work is only the beginning of complete regeneration.

The German emperor's promise to deliver temperance addresses to his troops is no indication he is going to "swear off" with the new year.

The man who has just completed a walk from New York to Los Angeles is entitled to be known as the Great American Tramp.

With a great sigh of relief many gentlemen will learn the insurance investigating committee has concluded its labors.

Pittsburghers who helped the Pennsylvania College for Women can start the new year with a clear conscience.

After all, the making of a new year resolution is only another form of promising never to do it again.

Recent occurrences in Russia have put a quietus on the talk about the cruelties of the dark ages.

Annapolis will start the new year by expelling one of its leading hazers. A good beginning.

Mr. Lawson might employ his spare moments reading the story of the bull and the locomotive.

Some persons will put in Sunday making resolutions and Monday breaking them.

It is a good plan to turn over a new leaf, provided the leaf doesn't fly back.

Moscow seems about due for a second big fire set by its own inhabitants.

QUIET OBSERVATIONS ON WAYS OF WORLD

The Beginning, the End, the Sum of All That Is Good Is Love.

By ERASMUS WILSON.

"All the worth of living
Is loving, hoping, giving.
Love survives the breath;
Hope grows bright in death—
Gifts that God returns to thee.
With increase, through eternity."

Now that the year end is here, has it been worth while as far as you are concerned?

The mere fact that you still exist does not prove that you are a worthy social factor of the times. Animals and brutes of all sorts have lived during the past year the same as yourself.

But now that the end is here it will be well for you to look it over just to see whether you are better or worse, or have held your own.

To get nearer the point, what have you done during the year just closing that is really creditable to your intelligence, your pretensions, or to your family? Are you better in health, mind and morals, than you were a year ago? If not, what excuse have you for living save that of worms and insects?

If intelligence stands for anything it is for progress, for improvement, for higher development. Animal instinct stands merely for existence, for living.

Does your record show that you have merely existed, or have you through generous, earnest effort raised yourself to a higher niche by helping others to gain higher planes of existence?

He that saves himself but neglects to help others is, according to all law, a coward of the worst type. Only those who offer acceptable sacrifices are entitled to blessings. Better to die in an attempt to save others than to be saved at the expenses of other lives.

* * *

God is love, meaning that all that is really worth while is love, and that the favor of God can alone be won by it, and not by achievements of physical strength and mental prowess.

The love of God, or the love which is God, or which God is, must not be compared to the common sensation known as love, for it is merely a phase of animal affection, and hardly a thing of the heart at all.

That love which God is, makes for peace, generosity and helpfulness. It manifests itself wherever help is needed, wherever and whenever good can be done, and is ever watchful for opportunities to lighten the burdens and brighten the lives of men.

It is not necessary for you to put yourself on a social level with people in order to love them. Does not God send blessings on the just and the unjust, on those who adore as well as those who ignore Him?

By helping others aright you may win them to the right, and by these efforts you improve your own soul, and by that much add to your happiness in life.

* * *

Every day is a good day to reform your evil ways, to begin to do right; but since the first day of the year is a conspicuous day it is often set apart as a day for beginning reforms, taking new departures and turning new leaves.

Today, therefore, is a most fitting occasion for reviewing the past year, noting the outcome of the new departure you made at its beginning, and counting the profits of the year from moral and social points of view.

The most successful way in which to effect great reforms is to reform the small defects in your manner and conduct, for a great ill is usually, if not always, the sum of many smaller ones.

Anyway, strive to make the coming year a decided improvement over the past, thus making it in deed and in truth, a Happy New Year.

What a Nickel Represents.

"It is not generally known that in the nickel five-cent piece of our coinage we have a key to the tables of metric measures and weights," said an employe of the mint. "The diameter of this coin is two centimeters and its weight is five grammes. Five of them placed in a row give the length of the decimeter and two of them will weigh a decagram. As the kiloliter is a cubic meter, the key to the measure of length is also the key to the measure of capacity. Therefore, any person who is fortunate enough to own a five-cent nickel, may carry in his pocket the entire metric system of weights and measures."—Philadelphia Record.

Approved and Commended.

They have in Washington City a "Board on Geographic Names," whose chief business appears to be to change the spelling of old and familiar names—leave the "h" off of Newburgh and such things as that. We have not always approved its work, but there is one job recorded in its last bulletin that suits us. There is a place up in New Hampshire that has always been called by its inhabitants "Quohquinapassakessamanagnog," and the board says it shall hereafter be "Beaver." That's an improvement.—New Castle Herald.

Wire Badly Crossed.

Just to show that Santa Claus gets his wire crossed occasionally, the mail that brought Judge Irving Baxter of Omaha a set of President Roosevelt's books also brought a letter from the White House dismissing him from office.—Washington Post.

The Wall Street Lamb.

Wall street had a little lamb, whose fleece was white as snow; it followed Wall street every day—it knew the game you know. One day it met a hungry bear; my pen a tear now drops. What happened to the little lamb? What happens to lamb chops?—New York Herald.

Some Not So Bashful.

A decrease of 1,400 marriage licenses in Philadelphia this year is said to be due to the fact that hundreds of young folks in that city go to New York and elsewhere to avoid publicity. Harrisburg girls are not so bashful.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

Erie's Industrial Prosperity.

We are told that one of the shops in this city could make use of fully 100 more good men if it could get them. Every shop in the city is crowded with work.—Erie Times.

New Year's Greeting—1906.

(Written for The Gazette.)

"The harvest is past, the summer is ended,"
A new year now greets us from out of the east.
What he brings us we know not, tho' gifts are extended;
Are they sorrows of famine or joys of the feast?
Are they garlands of roses, deep laden with perfume,
Or are they the thorns, sharp and painful to all?
The "wines and the fat things," the sweets of the hive-room,
Or are they the bitters—"the wormwood and gall?"
I would fain have him come to you friendly in greeting,
And abundantly bring you good things from his store,
That you long will remember this year of your meeting;
That all your desires be forthcoming—and more.
I would wish that your days be as summer, sweet scented,
Your pathway be flower-strewn, that far from above
You may feel of His blessings and thus be contented,
My wishes for you and for those whom you love.

C. M. FRASER.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

MUNICIPAL FERRY IS LOSING MONEY

Although Venture Is Showing a Loss of $500 a Day, It Still Has Many Advocates.

By FRANK A. PARKER.

[By Private Wire to The Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The operation of the municipal ferry between Manhattan and Staten island, which began October 25, has shown a loss to the city of something like $500 per day, and the result is all sort of criticism of municipal ownership in general, and this municipal ferry in particular. Municipal ownership still has many defenders, however, and such partisans declare that the loss to the city will not be nearly so great as the loss of the 54 days would indicate. Controller Grout dismissed the matter when it was brought to his attention by referring the inquirer to the minutes of a meeting of the sinking fund commission three years ago, when he prophesied that the municipal ferry would show a deficit annually of $240,000.

Of course, it is easy to find a reason for this apparent loss of money to the city. Under municipal ownership higher wages are paid and more men are employed—more men, in fact, than are really needed. However, it is claimed, and reasonably so, that the receipts will be much greater in the summer, when the excursion season is on, and the expenses will be no greater, which would indicate that the city's loss will not average $500 per day all the year round, as it has during the 54 days under discussion. The average number of passengers carried since October 25 is 29,008 a day, while during the summer months, under private ownership, the ferries have carried as many as 95,000 in a single day.

Not Ready to Admit Defeat.

Dock Commissioner Featherstone, who has charge of the municipal ferries, is not yet ready to admit that the figures for the time the city has owned the ferries are the average for the year. He even declares that despite the fact that the ferries cost much more than under private ownership, he expects them to become paying investments for the city within a couple of years. He admits that too many men are employed, and declares that the civil service rules are responsible for this fact, as he is compelled to pick his employes from the civil service eligible list, and therefore does not get experienced men. He expects, however, that as the men gain experience he will be able to get along with fewer employes, and thus save the city quite a tidy sum annually.

Eight-Hour Law Costs Money.

Another thing that added largely to the expense of the city operation of ferries is the eight-hour labor law. Under this law the city may not employ men to work more than eight hours in any one day, while the ferry companies compelled all employes to work 12 hours. This law necessitates three shifts of men daily, which in itself caused an increase in the number of employes by one-third. Then, under municipal ownership, there is a new employment on board ferryboats. Under the old regime the deck hands or firemen attended to filling the boilers, but at present there are 30 "water tenders" at $75 per month each.

Men With Nothing to Do.

Opponents of municipal ownership point to the fact that there are so many employes on each of the Staten island ferryboats that they get in each other's way. Perhaps this is because of the number of green hands employed—men who do not seem to know what their duties are. The porters, for instance, who are supposed to keep the boats perfectly clean at all times, are very often doing nothing, while the deck hands are doing the porters' work—doing it because they take pride in having their boats look as well or better than any other on the line. Why the porters have been allowed to sluff their work off on the deck hands even Mr. Featherstone has not been able to explain.

More Money for Shorter Hours.

Although the men employed by the municipal ferry work only eight hours, as compared to 12 hours on ferries owned by private companies, the employes of the former receive, in every case, higher wages. The smallest increase was in the pay of the captains, who received $135 a month under private ownership, and now receive $137 50. The deck hands and porters received increases of from $10 to $15 per month, and the oilers about the same increase, and the engineers an increase of $5 a month. Stokers now receive $90 a month, an increase of $15. In every case the increase is the amount the city pays for eight hours about what private ferry companies pay for a 12-hour day.

Is It Worth the Money?

Since it has been proven that the cost of municipal ownership in this instance is very much higher than private ownership, the only question left for the public to decide is, Is it worth the money? Those who live on Staten Island are very much inclined to say "Yes" in a tone that is emphatic. There can be no doubt but that the service is very much improved. The city put on new boats all around, and these boats now make the trip in 20 minutes, whereas the old boats of the private company required 35 minutes for the trip. Then there are boats leaving each side every 15 minutes instead of every half hour, as formerly. In a city where time is money, municipal ownership is likely to be given the benefit of the doubt, since so much time is saved for busy people who live on Staten Island and are employed in Manhattan.

Will Build Up Staten Island.

Another argument advanced by the defenders of municipal ferries is that the quick service and good accommodations will have a tendency to coax people from Manhattan over to Staten Island. There will consequently be a building boom over there, the city's revenues from the daily trippers on the ferries will be increased, and the increase in the taxable valuation of the island will more than make up any apparent loss to the city as a result of operating the ferries. Certainly it is a much more pleasant trip to Staten Island these days than last winter, when the service was always bad, and there was always complaint that the boats were delayed at one end of the trip or the other.

Staten Island Is Pleased.

At least the people of Staten Island are pleased with the new ferries, no matter what the cost, and they will have to bear their proportionate share if there is a deficit at the end of the year. The old ferry service was abominable, while the new service is so good that the people of the island seem afraid that they will some day wake up and find that they have been having a pleasant Welsh rarebit dream. There are practically no "kicks" these days, and if the affairs run as smoothly for all time as at present, perhaps the people of the city will foot the bill and look pleasant, no matter what the cost. All of us are likely to take a trip or two when summer comes, for Staten Island is a mighty pleasant spot in July and August.

Majority Are Honest.

Speaker Cannon does not think the people are all grafters by any means and in this he is right. The majority of them are honest, and instead of trying to get the best of others are devoting their efforts to preventing others, such as life insurance sharps, from getting the best of them.—Scranton Republican.

SOME GOOD STORIES OF PITH AND MOMENT

Gossipy Chat and Anecdote of Entertaining and Instructive Character.

"The senses are specialized and cannot do each other's work," said the teacher. "You cannot see a sound, for instance."

"I seen Long Island Sound once!" said the humorist's boy, with a shriek of laughter. But the teacher ignored him.

"And you cannot hear a smell," she continued.

"You can if it's loud enough," interrupted the wretched child, who was rapidly becoming hysterical.

"And you cannot feel a color," continued the teacher patiently.

"Ma says she'd feel green if she had to wear a hat like yours," howled the young fiend, falling to the floor in a convulsion.

"Yes, and in about 10 minutes you'll be feeling blue," said the school ma'am. And she reached for her ruler.—Cleveland Leader.

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A Postponed Dinner.

A Californian relates the following as illustrating the aptness evinced by a Chinese servant in his employ for an easy assimilation of American methods of dealing with the "hobo" type that is not less common in California than in the east.

A hungry tramp knocked at the kitchen door of the Californian's house one Tuesday afternoon, when he was promptly challenged by Lee Yuen. The "hobo" delivered himself of a long tale of woe to the Chinaman, concluding with a petition for something to eat.

"You likee fish?" suavely insinuated the Chinese.

"Yes!" eagerly assented the tramp.

"Call Fliday," responded Lee, with an imperturbable smile, as he closed the door.—Harper's Weekly.

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Laughed in the Pulpit.

A minister who had the reputation of never relaxing from his dignity was trying to prove to a few congenial friends that the reputation was not deserved. "Why, one day I laughed right out in the pulpit," he said, "and I did not get over the disgrace of it for several weeks. But it was one of those times when my sense of humor got the better of my ministerial calm.

"It was one hot summer day, and my church was very close to a house. The windows of the church were open, and we could hear distinctly the murmur of voices next door. I had just offered prayer, and there was the intense silence which always follows an invocation. In the solemn silence a woman's harsh voice screamed:

"'John, where are the nails?' And a gruff voice answered:

"'In the coffee pot, you fool. You put them there yourself.'"—New York Press.

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Jim's Joke on Joe.

James Foraker, brother of the Ohio senator, looks exactly like the latter, and that is one reason why he avoids visiting Washington, especially when congress is in session. At times, however, business compels him to do so, and on such occasions he is continually being addressed as "Senator." He was in the capital a few days ago and was stepping along Pennsylvania avenue, when a stranger said: "Any progress made about that office you were to get for me, senator?" "I never promised you any office," was the calm reply. "What!" shouted the Ohioan. "Do you mean to tell me that you did not promise me the postmastership?" "I don't care whether I did or not," responded Foraker. "I am not going to get it for you and I don't care a continental whether you like it or not." Then he walked away. Later he told a friend about the incident. "I guess," he chuckled, "Joe will have some explaining to do. I should think it would pay him to hire me to stay away from here."—Kansas City Journal.

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Bride Took a Think, Too.

A bridal couple recently came before the registrar in a small town in Mecklenburg. The official in due formula asked the bridegroom if he would take the woman as his wedded wife. He answered: "No, I must think the matter over."

There was consternation and protestation among the assembled company, and the bridegroom finally asked for an hour in which to reflect. He then shut himself up alone in a room and spent an hour meditating on the future.

At the end of that time the couple made their second appearance before the registrar. The bridegroom replied to the usual question with a joyful "Yes!"

The official then asked the bride the same question. Her reply was very loud and distinct.

"No," she said. "I can't accept such a weathercock, weak-willed individual as husband."

She then drew herself up with scornful dignity and left the room.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

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Where the Laugh Came In.

At the closing services of a religious organization, held in Philadelphia, an attempt was made to raise a certain sum of money for some good work.

"I will start the good work with $25," cried a man who was a stranger to the preacher.

"Thanks, brother! Thanks!" exclaimed the minister presiding, effusively. "I don't know your name, but may heaven bless your kind heart, and may your business during the coming year be doubled!"

Instantly there was a laugh that was both long and loud, and the perplexed preacher gazed at the delegates in astonishment.

"What have I done?" said he. "What—"

"Nothing," replied a fellow preacher, "only the man who donated that twenty-five is an undertaker."—New York Tribune.

Original Tragedy Improved Upon.

The city of Rome has just witnessed "Julius Caesar" for the first time since the real Caesar was assassinated. Eye witnesses of the original tragedy have informed the company's press agent confidentially that the reproduction is a great improvement.—Kansas City Journal.

IT IS TO SMILE.

"You been drinkin' ag'in," said Brother Williams, to a member of his flock.

"Well, don't de Bible speak er de 'sword er de spirit?'"

"It do," said Brother Williams, "but it don't say nuttin' 'bout de bottle-ax er de distillery!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Comic Man (to unappreciated tenor whose song has just been received in stony silence)—I say, you're not going to sing an encore, are you?

Unappreciated Tenor (firmly)—Yes, I am. Serve them right!—Punch.

"Yes," boasted the stranger; "I'm a New Yorker."

"How is the political situation over there?" inquired Herlock Sholmes.

"Quite Mixed."

"Mixed! My dear sir, do you not know that the genuine New Yorker uses no adjective other than 'fierce?'"

The fellow then sheepishly admitted that he was from Kankakee.—Louisville Courier Journal.

"Well," said the New Yorker, sarcastically, "we haven't any grass growing in our streets, anyway."

"Yes, that's a clever scheme of yours," replied the Philadelphian.

"What's that?"

"Your scheme of tearing up your streets all the time to keep the grass from growing."—Philadelphia Press.

"What have you in the shape of hickory nuts?" inquired the customer.

"Nothing except nutmegs, ma'am," replied the new and obliging grocery clerk.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

BRAHMS IS AGAIN GIVEN THE HONOR

His Fourth Symphony Scheduled for This Week Completing the Series in Pittsburgh.

ART SOCIETY'S PROGRAM

The last half of this season's series of concerts by the Pittsburgh orchestra will be begun with the concerts of next Friday evening and Saturday afternoon. The orchestra on these dates will have the assistance as soloist of Mme. Kirkby-Lunn, contralto. Mr. Paur has prepared as fine a program as Pittsburgh has ever heard. It is as follows:

Overture, "Sakuntala".....Goldmark
Aria, "La Fiancee du Timballer"...Saint Saens
Symphony No. 4, in E Minor, op. 98.....Brahms
(First time in Pittsburgh.)
Prelude and Glorification from "Parsifal".....Wagner
Songs with Piano—
(a) Morgenhyme.....Henschel
(b) Ruhe Meine Seele.....Richard Strauss
(c) Cacalle.....Richard Strauss
Overture, Fantaisie, "Romeo and Juliet".....Tschaikowsky

The Brahms symphony claims first place in mention of this program. It completes the list for the Pittsburgh orchestra, as the first and second symphonies were given last year, and the third only a few weeks since. Mr. Paur's well known predelection for the Brahms music is well known, as is also his thoroughly sympathetic interpretation and his absolute intimacy with the scores, and a performance of unusual value is always assured by his direction. The fourth symphony follows the regulation form of four movements, but the content of the second, third and fourth movements differs considerably from the plan of the older classics. The second movement is a curious study of tonality, ancient and modern modes being used in unusual manner; the third movement is more a rondo than the traditional scherzo, while the last movement is the old Passacaglia dance form, which is nothing more or less than a series of some 32 short variations on a fundamental bass. The symphony was published in 1885.

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Attention is newly directed toward Goldmark by the performance of his "Queen of Sheba" at the Metropolitan opera house this year. Some 30 years ago this opera had its first hearing at the Metropolitan, and enjoyed a tremendous vogue until it was superseded by the rage for Wagner opera. Among modern composers none is more attractive as an orchestral writer than Goldmark, whose "Rustic Wedding" symphony and concert overtures are found in the repertoire of every orchestra. Goldmark has a strong bent toward the oriental and is extremely susceptible to eastern subjects.

The story which inspired the "Sakuntala" overture is printed in the score as follows: "Sakuntala, the daughter of a nymph, is brought up in a penitential grove by the chief of a sacred caste of priests, as his adopted daughter. The great king Dushianta enters the sacred grove while out hunting; he sees Sakuntala and is immediately inflamed with love for her. A charming love scene follows, which closes with the marriage of both. The king gives Sakuntala, who is to follow him later to his capital city, a ring by which she shall be recognized as his wife. A powerful priest, to whom Sakuntala has forgotten to show due hospitality, in the intoxication of her love, revenges himself upon her by depriving the king of his memory and all recollection of her. Sakuntala loses the ring while washing clothes in the sacred river. When Sakuntala is presented to the king by her companions as his wife, he does not recognize her and repudiates her. Her companions refuse to admit her, as the wife of another, back into her home, and she is left alone in grief and despair; then the nymph, her mother, has pity on her and takes her to herself. Now the ring is found by some fishermen and brought back to the king. On his seeing it his recollection of Sakuntala returns. He is seized with remorse for his terrible deed; the profoundest grief and unbounded yearning for her who has disappeared leaves him no more. On a warlike campaign against some evil demons, whom he vanquishes, he finds Sakuntala again, and now there is no end to their happiness."

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By this time the prelude and closing scene from "Parsifal" are quite familiar to American audiences. These excerpts represent some of the best moments of the drama, and are probably more welcome to the average music lover than would be a performance of the entire work. The Tschaikowsky "Romeo and Juliet" has for years held its place as one of the most thoroughly interesting compositions of its class, presenting the composer at his best as an orchestral writer. It is, of course, "after Shakespeare," and the hearer will have no difficulty in tracing the characteristic themes.

* * *

The soloist this week will be Madame Kirkby-Lunn, who is one of England's best singers. Two years ago she sang with the Pittsburgh orchestra; since that time she has participated in many important musical affairs, taking the part of "Kundry" in "Parsifal," and appearing as soloist in the most notable English and American concerts and festivals. She

Madame Kirkby-Lunn,
Contralto Soloist Who Will Appear at the Pittsburgh Orchestra Concerts This Week.

is to be congratulated, or rather the audience is to be congratulated, on her choice of solos for these concerts. The Saint-Saens number is one of the few detached songs with orchestra which is of real interest on a symphony program. The songs with piano form one of the most attractive groups offered here recently, and one could wish that they also might be done with orchestra on account of their musical worth and the importance of the accompaniments.

The prices for evening concert tickets are now 50 cents to $1.50, and for the afternoons 50 and 75 cents, all reserved.

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The most recent composer on this list is Telemann, who died in 1767, and it may be said that the regular use of the instruments named ceased 100 years ago, so the audience next Wednesday evening may almost imagine itself put back a century. The proper instruments are absolutely necessary to the comprehension of the effects desired by the composers of this old music, and while, of course, a considerable part of the music on this program is available in modern arrangements for the modern instruments which have replaced their prototypes, one cannot tell the effects intended by the composers when the music is performed upon such different instruments. It is curious how these old instruments have disappeared, unless the reason be the popular superiority of modern improvements. Engel says that during the Shakespearean age a virginal generally stood in barber shops for the amusement of customers, and quotes an entry in Pepys' diary apropos the great fire of London: "River full of lighters and boats taking in goods, and good goods swimming in the water, and only I observed that hardly one lighter or boat in three that had the goods of a house in, but there was a pair of virginalls in it."

Among the few who have taken a worthy interest in old music for stringed and keyed instruments, Mr. Dolmetsch takes the foremost place, and his activity has led him to all sorts of researches and accomplishments. He has not only made a complete study of the instruments themselves, but of their manufacture and the very necessary repair, and has delved out of the literature many valuable specimens of composition which have been locked up in the hieroglyphic characters of ancient notations. He seems to be a second Mr. Innes, of George Moore fame—perhaps he is the first Mr. Innes, revised by the author—and maybe he is thoroughly tired of the comparison. Mr. Dolmetsch it is who has given so many public performances of the music which delights him that he has converted many to a real appreciation of the beauties of music as it was before the moderns laid violent hands upon it. He travels about with all sorts of antique instruments which he guards as the apple of his eye, and is always willing to give historical explanations of length and learning.

* * *

The three hundred and eighteenth reception of the Art society will be given at Carnegie Music hall next Wednesday evening, when a program of music of the XVI., XVII. and XVIII. centuries will be given, upon appropriate instruments, by Arnold Dolmetsch, Mrs. Mabel Dolmetsch and Kathleen Salmon. The same trio gave a recital for the Art society last season, but as the artists had not previously been heard in this city and were little known by reputation, the musical public was not aware of the interest of program or performance until the recital was given, and then there were many expressions of regret from those who failed to attend. The program for this year's recital is entirely different, except in character, from that of last season, and will be as follows:

"La Bergameska," for the lute.....Anonymous, 1600
Mr. Dolmetsch.
Song, accompanied by the lute, "The Lark".....Henry Lawes, 1660
Miss Salmon.
"The Lord of Salisbury, His Pavan and Galliard for the Virginals".....Anonymous, 1600
Mr. Dolmetsch.
Spagnioletta for the treble viol, accompanied by the virginals.....Anonymous, 1610
Mr. Dolmetsch.
Suite of dance tunes from "Courtly Masking Ayres," for the viola d'amore, viola da gamba and herpsichord.William Lawes, 1650
Mr. and Mrs. Dolmetsch and Miss Salmon.
Sonata for the violin, accompanied by the harpsichord.....Henry Purcell, 1630
Mr. Dolmetsch.
Song, accompanied by the harpsichord, "They Tell Us That You Mighty Powers".....Henry Purcell, 1680
Miss Salmon.
Intermission.
"La Plainte," for the viola da gamba, accompanied by the harpsichord.....Marin Marais, 1695
Mrs. Dolmetsch.
Air and variations for the harpsichord.....J. P. Rameau, 1721
Miss Salmon.
Sonata for the viola d'amore, viola da gamba and harpsichord....G. ....Telemann
Mr. and Mrs. Dolmetsch and Miss Salmon.
Sarabande and musette for the harpsichord.....J. S. Bach
Mr. Dolmetsch.
Prelude and fugue in C minor for the clavichord, No. 1 of "Das Wohltemperirte Klavier".....J. S. Bach
Mr. Dolmetsch.

* * *

The lute, which is used for the first two numbers of the program, is one of the most ancient of musical instruments, and under the name of El'Oud was introduced by the Moors to Spain, where its name survives as laud. The mandolin is a close modern relative, and the guitar an approximate. It was pear-shaped, had a fretted finger board and the number of strings varied widely, as there was a whole family of lutes for various purposes. Ritter, in his history of music, quotes the old writer Mattheson, somewhat to the disparagement of the lute: "The flattering lute has really more partisans than it deserves. The insinuating sound of this deceiving instrument always promises more than it can keep; and, before one knows the strong and weak points of a lute, one is inclined to think there cannot exist in this world anything more charming; but after a closer acquaintance with this siren among instruments, one will soon be convinced of its great defects, one of which is the everlasting tuning, for if a lute player reaches the age of 80 he assuredly has spent 60 years of his life in tuning. In fact it has been said that it costs the same money to keep a lute in Paris as a horse."

Henry Lawes, whose name appears as the composer of the first song on the program, is almost unknown even by name now-a-days, but in some respects he was the Wagner of his day. He is one of the first who believed the music and words of a song should have something in common, and that instead of senseless roulades the voice should sing a melody which accented and pointed the words. He was a gentleman of the Chapel Royal, a member of the king's band and now lies in the cloisters of Westminster abbey.

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The Pavan and Galliard are two old dance forms; the first in duple rhythm (in the 16th century), perhaps deriving its name from Padua in Italy, the second in tripple rhythm, and more spirited. The Virginal was a small instrument with a compass of about three octaves from low G in the F clef to G or A above the treble clef. It had wire strings which were put in vibration by means of small pieces of quill, and was set on a table or held in the lap of the player. Queen Elizabeth is said to have been a proficient player of this instrument, and in the memoirs of the Scotch ambassador, James Melville, an account is given of how he happened to hear her play.

It appears Elizabeth was jealous of her playing as compared with Mary of Scotland, and asked Melville for his opinion, concerning which he says: "Then she asked wither the Quen or scho played best. In that I gaif hir the prayse."

The treble viol was one of the ancestors of the modern violin, as may be inferred from its name. It was somewhat different in shape, still adhering to the old lute form. Two of its relatives appear in the viola d'amora and the viola da gamba which are also to be heard Wednesday evening. The first corresponds in pitch nearly to the modern viola, though it has seven strings for bowing and seven very fine wire strings underneath these for the purpose of re-enforcing the tone by sympathetic vibration.

* * *

The viola d'amore has a tone of peculiar sweetness, and various attempts have been made to revive its use in the orchestra. There is a part for it in Meyerbeer's "Les Huguenots" quoted by Berlioz in his instrumentation lessons, and Berlioz himself had a very good opinion of the instrument. The viola d'amore would be classed as a viola da bracelo, one held with the arm; while the viola da gamba derives its name from the fact that it was held between the knees of the performer, like its successor, the 'cello. It usually had six strings, tuned in thirds and fourths in approximately 'cello range, and until the advent of the 'cello, was an extremely popular instrument.

With the harpsichord the modern pianoforte approaches, for the instrument had a compass of four to five octaves, two, three or four strings for each tone, and similiarities in action, shape and tone to its modern descendant.

William Lawes, who wrote the suite for two violas and harpsichord on the Dolmetsch program, was a brother of Harry Lawes, a musician in ordinary to Charles I., and a popular composer of his time. The suite of dance tunes is the forerunner of the modern sonata, symphony and all those allied forms which make up so much of the best music of the last 100 years.

Purcell has for 250 years been the brightest ornament of England's musical history, and the greatest English composer. It must be remembered that England imported Handel from Germany and borrowed Mendelssohn, Haydn, Wagner, Berlioz and lesser lights, in the absence of great creative musicians of native birth. John F. Runciman has written an appreciative study of Purcell, to whom he ascribes the highest powers, and this belief is generally shared by musicians even in face of the small amount of Purcell's music which is available today.

Runciman says: "Purcell was divinely gifted with a greater richness of invention than was given to any other composers excepting two, Bach and Mozart; and death would not take his gifts as an excuse when he was 37. * * * I assert that Purcell's life was a great and glorious one, and that now his place is with the high gods whom we adore, the lords and givers of light."

* * *

The next name is one not seen on ordinary programs or met in a dozen years, yet Marin Marais was a French composer of distinction, and the most eminent viola da gamba virtuoso of his time. With Rameau the names become somewhat more familiar, though perhaps few musicians can tell off-hand why Rameau's name is celebrated. He was an extremely talented youth who began his career as a harpsichord virtuoso, later became a violinist, and while still young was esteemed one of the best organists in Paris. In 1726, when Rameau was 43 years of age, he published "A New System of the Theory of Music," which is the basis of the modern system of harmony. In it he included the idea of building chords by thirds, a uniform classification of chords and their inversions, and the fundamental bass. Ten years later, after several less successful attempts, he composed the opera "Castor et Poliux," which made a profound impression, and made him one of the most respected operatic composers of the eighteenth century. In his day Telemann was a much more celebrated musician than J. S. Bach; in fact, he refused the position at the Thomasschule in Leipzig which Bach afterward accepted. He was a most fluent and prolific composer, writing in every style with an ease and worth which has made his music among the best known and appreciated of the older masters. Some idea of his activity may be gained from the mere enumeration of his works, among which are 3,000 cantatas and motets with organ or orchestra, 44 passions, 300 overtures and 40 operas.

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Mr. Dolmetsch and his associates close the program with two selections from J. S. Bach which should be heard by every music student as illustrative of the instrument for which the great cantor wrote. The prelude and fugue especially, as the most familiar of the group, will give an excellent idea of the difference between the clavichord and the modern pianoforte, and anyone who is interested in reproducing these compositions in adequate style, should not miss the opportunity to hear them played by such an authority.

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On Monday, January 8, seats will be placed on sale at Hamilton's for the first popular concert to be given by the Pittsburgh orchestra in Old City hall, which is announced for Friday evening, January 12. It is gratifying to note that inquiries are already being received for tickets. There will be 640 reserved seats at 50 cents, and 758 unreserved at 25 cents. The full orchestra of 65 will take part and two popular soloists, Mme. Sandal-Bramsen, soprano, and Henry Bramsen, 'cellist, will be heard in well-chosen selections. Mr. Luigi von Kunits will also play the violin solo in Handel's "Largo." For some time the orchestra committee has been trying to secure a suitable place for downtown concerts, but the question of hall has always been in the way. Old City hall has been renovated for this occasion, and while it is comparatively small, it is easy of access from any part of the vicinity, and one of the best places in the city, acoustically. It should be remembered that this concert is only an experiment, and if popular approval of this concert is not shown, the proposed series will be promptly abandoned. However, with such a program as that given below, there should be no doubt whatever of a crowded house and enthusiastic audience.

Overture, "Die Meistersinger".....Wagner
Variations sur un Theme Rococo, for Violoncello and Orchestra.....Tschaikowsky
Violoncello, Mr. Bramsen.
Largo, for Solo Violin, Violins and Ochestra.....Handel
(Arranged for orchestra by Hellmesberger.)
Violin, Mr. Luigi von Kunits.
Overture, Fantasie, "Romeo and Juliet".....Tschaikowsky
"Invitation to the Dance"..Weber-Weingartner
Songs With Piano—
(a) "In the Mountains"
(b) "Solvejg's Song".....Grieg
(c) "Kid Dance,"
(d) "The Boy and the Lorelei"....Folk Song
(With violoncello accompaniment by Mr. Bramsen.)
Love Scene from the Opera "Feuersnoth".....
(Fire Famine).....Richard Strauss
Rhapsody No. 2.....Liszt

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One of the musical events of the winter that may be looked forward to with interest, is the announced coming of Arthur Rubinstein, the new Polish pianist, who comes to the city in January. For the past three or four years Rubinstein has gained a remarkable foothold in the large music centers of Europe, and his playing is said to possess the elements necessary to please the general public, as well as the ultra-musical. Young Rubinstein comes to America with the unreserved indorsement of such musical celebrities as Paderewski, Saint-Saens and Joachim. The latter has probably had more to do in shaping the musical career of Rubinstein than any one other instructor. It was he who took the boy at the early age of 8 and for 10 years thereafter directed his general, as well as his musical career. His first appearance in Berlin was made with Joachim conducting the Philharmonic orchestra. Since then all the largest European cities have applauded Rubinstein's playing.

One of the sad features connected with Rubinstein's life is the fact that he is exiled from his native Poland. His family is one of the many that have felt the persecution going on in Russia, and one of his brothers has for several years been a Siberian convict. Rubinstein's American debut is announced for the evening of January 8, at Carnegie hall, New York, at which time he will have the assistance of the Philharmonic Symphony orchestra of 80 musicians.

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Dudley Buck's New Year's midnight service will be sung in the First Presbyterian church of Oakmont tonight, beginning at 11:15 p. m. The cantata is one of a series which provide for all the services of the Christian year, and like all music of the composer who recently quitted this country, is appropriate and singable. This service calls for a vocal quartet and chorus, and there are phrases to be read from the pulpit in addition to those which have been set to music. All the churches in the vicinity of Oakmont have been invited to attend this performance, and a great deal of time and trouble has been taken in the preparation. The soloists will be Willis Cunningham, soprano; Jean G. Miller, contralto; C. Stanley Ecker, tenor; A. L. Ralston, bass. Archibald N. Dawson will be the organist and S. T. Schenk director of the chorus.

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On next Tuesday evening the Mendelssohn trio will give the second recital in its series at the Crafton school hall. Mary V. Cunningham will be the soprano soloist, singing Gounod's "More Regal in His Grand Estate," and Ad. M. Foerster's "Ave Maria." Franz Kohler, violinist, will play Foerster's novelette, op. 36, and Carl Bernthaler, pianist, Liszt's "Maiden's Wish." The trio numbers will be Beethoven's opus 8, the andante from Foerster's Op. 29, a suite by Strauss and smaller numbers by Meyer-Helmund, Wagner and Chaminade.

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Kubelik's program for his Pittsburgh appearance gives the soloist many opportunities for the display of varied talents, and is sufficiently diversified to give pleasure to any auditor. It is to be remembered that Kubelik now aspires to shine as an interpreter of the classics rather than a mere virtuoso, and the accounts which follow his eastern concerts are highly flattering to this determination. Report says that his audiences have been invariably large, and that he has been quite as successful with the more serious programs of today as he was with the show pieces of former years, though he has lost none of his technical facility and has doubtless gained in brilliancy. His program for Pittsburgh includes Handel's E major sonata and Beethoven's G major romance as examples of the severely classic; Ernst's F sharp minor concerto and less important numbers by Sarasate and Wienawski. Agnes Gardner Eyre is the solo pianist of the company, and will lend variety to the program by playing a Leschetizky barcarolle, two Chopin numbers and a St. Saens' valse-etude. The date is Saturday afternoon, January 13, and the place Carnegie Music hall.

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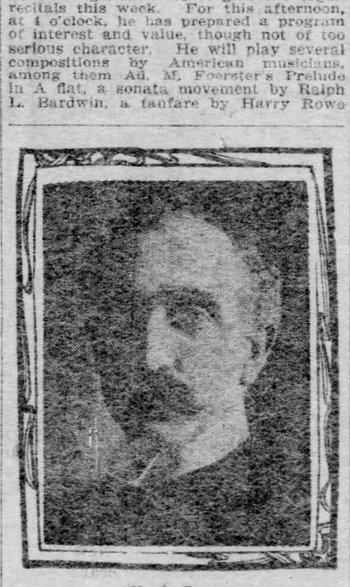
N. J. Corey of Detroit is the organist invited by the music hall committee of the Carnegie Institute to give the organ recitals this week. For this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, he has prepared a program of interest and value, though not of too serious character. He will play several compositions by American musicians, among them Ad. M. Foerster's Prelude in A flat, a sonata movement by Ralph L. Bardwin, a fanfare by Harry Rowe



N. J. Corey
of Detroit, Organist, Who Gives This Afternoon's Free Organ Recital at Pittsburgh Carnegie Music Hall.

Shelley and a fantasa and fugue in a Archer Gibson. In addition there is a nocturne by Gaston Detnier, who is almost entitled to classification among American organists, selections from Grieg's "Les Cloches," St. Saens' "The Nightingale and the Rose," Massenet's Andante cantabile and the pontifical march from Widor's first organ symphony. A movement from Rheinberger's 19th sonata and a toccata by F. W. Sering complete the list.

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This evening the musical selections at Christ Methodist Episcopal church, Liberty and Center avenues, will be entirely from St. Saens' Christmas oratorio, under the direction of Organist Everett J. Harrington.

The next of Mr. and Mrs. James Stephen Martin's Saturday afternoon musicales is announced for this week, January 6.

The 690th free organ recital at Carnegie Music hall, Allegheny, will be given on Thursday evening of this week by City Organist Caspar P. Koch. Guilmant's D minor organ sonata is the most imposing number on the program. Lawrence A. Mutzig, tenor, will be the vocalist, and Earl Byron Byers the accompanist.

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An interesting musical program is to be given in connection with the New Year's eve services in the Allegheny Carnegie Music hall this evening. H. P. Ecker, who was Allegheny's city organist for 14 years, will preface the services with a short organ recital beginning at 7:30 o'clock, and Mrs. Emma Porter Makinson, soprano, will sing. The program follows:

Priest's March.....Mendelssohn
"Gloria," solo.....Buzzi Peccia
Simple Confession.....Thorne
Serenade.....Jacobs
"Abide With Me," solo.....Gounod
Prayer.....Wagner

WOMAN RECEIVES LARGE SUM FOR WRITING A BOOK

Baroness Suttner Is Awarded a Nobel Prize for Her Story of "Lay Down Your Arms."

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

LONDON, Dec. 30.—A woman has been awarded a Nobel prize of $40,000, for Baroness Suttner has earned this honor for her famous book, "Lay Down Your Arms." Here the author gives a series of graphic and harrowing pictures of the horrors of the battlefield. The book deals with three campaigns, the Schleswig-Holstein quarrel, the Prusso-Austrian war and the Franco-German campaign. The Baroness has long been known as "the woman who moved the czar," for it was said that immediately after reading this famous war novel, he issued his peace rescript.

This picture of war by a woman is one which is destined to produce a vivid impression on the minds of all thinking people. "It is not a professional politician," said a minister in the Austrian chamber of deputies, "it is a German lady who in a recent work of fiction has drawn such a picture of war as must send a shudder through every reader. I pray you to devote a few hours to this book, and if anyone after having done so still retains a passion for war, I can only sincerely pity him."

It is natural that we should ask ourselves what first incited Baroness Bertha Suttner to write on a theme so unpopular in so masterly a manner. But we have not far to go to ascertain what has been the experience which has produced her strong convictions. In her youth she was engaged to Prince Wittgenstein, who was killed in the French war, and this tragic bereavement set her against the slaughter of modern battles. Will it be given to a woman to have laid the foundation of the great Temple of Peace, from which by and by the destinies of humanity should be ruled, and where arms will be forever put aside?

A Sale for Baby.
See Rosenbaum Company's big ad. in Monday's Gazette.

GLIMPSE OF A HAPPY LONDON MATRON WHO HAS MANY WARM FRIENDS HERE

Grace Miller Ward, the one-time popular soprano soloist at St. Paul's cathedral, one of the most artistic concert singers Pittsburgh ever boasted, has apparently found in London the same esteem that favored her when she was a Pittsburgher. Mrs. Ward has not been in this city since the day five years ago when she and her actor-husband set out for Australia, where Hugh Ward won notable triumphs on the stage, which led to his going to London for the principal comedy roles in the Drury Lane Christmas pantomime.

Mr. Ward did not bring his family with him on this visit to America, the singer and her two children, Melvin Ward and Hugh Ward, Jr., remaining at the pretty home they have in St. Johnswood, London.

The former Pittsburgh singer is in constant demand for concert work in London and sings a great deal in public in the British capital. She has shared laurels with her husband wherever she has gone. It is likely that Mr. and Mrs. Ward and the children will visit America within the coming year. The accompanying picture, the first that has appeared since her leave-taking of Pittsburgh friends, her husband, who has been playing at the Grand opera house, says is a splendid likeness of her as she appears now.

Mrs. Grace Miller Ward.

LAUDS MR. PAUR AND ORCHESTRA

Mrs. H. H. A. Beach Also Speaks Highly of the Appreciation of Local Audiences.

BOSTON WELCOMES MUSICIANS

"Pittsburgh is greatly to be congratulated on having Mr. Paur as conductor of the Pittsburgh orchestra—watch carefully that you do not lose him, for such men are scarce in the musical world and he will be wanted everywhere," declared Mrs. H. H. A. Beach, pianist and composer, with great enthusiasm yesterday afternoon during the intermission at Carnegie Music hall where she was appearing with the Pittsburgh orchestra.

"Your orchestra is deserving of the highest praise," she continued with sparkling earnestness. "I have listened carefully, with well-paid attention, and I find that every man plays with the individuality of a soloist and an artist; under the master hand of Mr. Paur they respond with the unity of a many-keyed organ under the slightest touch of an intelligent hand. The men seem enwrapped in Mr. Paur and give the closest attention—they seem to understand his very thoughts and respond instantly; going in the direction and giving the coloring he desires. While every man seems to apply himself individually, they are a very united whole.

"As to numbers, I do not believe your orchestra could be improved upon. Of course, a great, spacious hall would require a greater number of pieces, but under normal circumstances and for the average hall, I should not approve upon the number of men. I think there is a limit to the size of an orchestra in attaining the best result; too many pieces become unwieldy, much the same as an exceptionally large chorus.

"To say that I am pleased with Pittsburgh audiences is but faintly conveying my delight at my reception here and the enjoyment I have found in the recitals. So completely attentive—why this very afternoon, while I was playing the concerto which is very soft at times, one could hear a pin drop in any portion of the hall. I also noticed that when applause is given that it does not come from any one particular direction, but is general. It shows that appreciation is general and that Pittsburgh audiences yearn for the highest type in music. This appreciation has been clearly demonstrated by the responses during the recitals which I have attended.

"Mr. Paur is today one of the greatest musical educators in existence. He is substantial throughout, is a violin virtuoso, a piano virtuoso, a concertmeister, a composer—really I do not know what he cannot do and do well unless it is sing—I never heard him sing. But both at home and abroad he is recognized as a musical educator who is substantial throughout. He has very many friends in Boston, where he will conduct the Boston symphony orchestra, and we should like to have him bring the Pittsburgh orchestra to our city some time this season. Of course we have a rather long season of our own, but then we welcome any high-class musical organization and I know that Boston would enthusiastically greet Mr. Paur and the Pittsburgh orchestra."

PARISH COW GIVES ALMS.

Curious and Praiseworthy Custom Is Still Carried On In an English Village.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—(Special Cable.)—A strange and praiseworthy custom is still carried on in the little village of Waddesdon, in Buckinghamshire, where, on any morning or evening of the year, you can claim a free drink of new milk from a cow specially kept for the benefit of thirsty wayfarers.

This animal is known locally as the "alms cow," and when she dies another has to be provided by the parish authorities. Many years ago an old inhabitant left money for this purpose.

AUSTRIA'S OLDEST WOMAN.

Mme. Borses Dies in the Workhouse at the Age of 117 Years, After a Short Illness.

VIENNA, Dec. 30.—There has just died in a workhouse at Budapest the oldest woman in the Austrian empire. She was Mme. Borses, and had reached the age of 117 years, having been born in 1788. Mme. Borses was a Jewess, and up till the last few days enjoyed good health.

FIVE NEW WORKS FOR GALLERIES

Two Pittsburgh Artists Are Honored by Purchases for the Carnegie Collection.

FIRST PRIZE WINNER COMES

Five paintings in the international exhibit now on the walls of the Carnegie art galleries have been purchased for the permanent collection by the fine arts committee of the Carnegie institute. One of the pictures is from the brush of Henry O. Tanner, a negro and a native of Pittsburgh. Lucien Simon's first prize winner also was purchased. All the artists represented are well known in this city. The complete list of the purchases follow:

JUDAS COVENANTING WITH THE HIGH PRIESTS, by Henry O. Tanner, now residing in Paris; catalogue No. 225.

EVENING IN A STUDIO, by Lucien Simon, Paris; catalogue No. 241.

INTENSE LIFE, by Charles Hoffbauer, Paris; catalogue No. 119.

SYCAMORE HILL, by Edward W. Redfield; Center Bridge, Pa.; catalogue No. 217.

A LAREN WEAVER, by Martin Borgord, Pittsburgh; catalogue No. 29.

The subjects are widely varied in character. Tanner's is a Biblical study. Simon's is a life size group portrait. Hoffbauer's is a modern roof garden scene that gives a hint of the treatment and spirit of a magazine illustration; Redfield's is a boldly treated landscape, and Borgord's is a strong and characteristic life study.

Mr. Borgord is a native of Norway, a pupil of Constant and Laurens, and attracted attention in this country by his work in assisting Kenyon Cox and Gari Melchers in the decorations at the World's Fair in Chicago. He first exhibited at the Carnegie galleries in 1900 with "The Wheat Field." During the seasons of 1899 and 1900 he was critic for the Art Students' League of Pittsburgh and the Allegheny School of Art. He established himself at Laren, Holland, but during the last year returned to Pittsburgh and again served as critic for the Art Students' League.

Mr. Tanner was born in Wylie avenue, Pittsburgh, and is a son of Bishop Tanner. He was a student in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia, and studied abroad, winning honorable mention in the Paris Salon in 1896, and subsequently received many honors both in America and Europe. This is his second picture to be added to the permanent collection at the Carnegie galleries.

Simon's "Evening in a Studio," a distinctly broad and brilliant work, contains no less than 16 life-size figures, viz., a portrait group of five men, three women and two children. Curiously, three of the five men represented, M. Edouard Saglio, Charles Cottet, and Rene Menard with Andre Dauchez and Andre Saglio, formed the distinguished group of the work entitled "Portraits," awarded a mention at the Carnegie Institute in 1899, purchased by the committee for the department of paintings in the same year, and destroyed in a Pennsylvania railroad wreck while in transit to the Art Institute of Chicago last December.

In 1904 Mr. Redfield visited Pittsburgh as a member of the International Jury of Award of the Institute, and last October he was awarded the Institute's silver medal for his painting entitled "The Crest," one of his familiar studies of the Delaware valley, near his home, under a light fall of snow.

THE BATH COMEDY

By AGNES AND EGERTON CASTLE,
Authors of "The Pride of Jennico."
(Copyright, 1900, by Egerton Castle.)

(Continued from Yesterday.)

"Mr. O'Hara," said Sir Jasper, "will you shake hands with me?"

"With all the pleasure in loife!" cried the genial Irishman. "Faith, 'tis great friends we will be, but perhaps ye had better not introjuce me to ye'r lady, for I'm not to be trusted where the dear creatures are concerned, and so 'tis best to tell you at the outset."

The opponents now shook hands with some feeling on either side. The wound was attended to, and several bottles of wine were thereafter cracked in great good-fellowship.

"There is nothing like Canary," vowed O'Hara, "for the power of healing."

It was past midnight when, on the arm of Mr. Stafford, Denis O'Hara set out to return to his own lodgings.

The streets were empty and the night dark, and they had many grave consultations at the street corners as to which way to pursue. If they reeled a little as they went, if they marched round King's Circus, and round again more than once, and showed a disposition to traverse Gay street from side to side oftener than was really required by their itinerary, it was not, as O'Hara said, because of the Canary, but all in the way of "diversion."

"Sir Jasper's a jolly good fellow," said Lord Kilcroney's heir as he propped himself against his own door post and waggled the knocker with tipsy gravity. "And so are you," said he to Stafford. "I like ye both." Here he suddenly showed a disposition to fall upon Stafford's neck, but as suddenly arrested himself, stiffened his swaying limbs and struck his forehead with a sudden flash of sobriety. "Thunder and 'ouns," said he, "if I did not clean forget about Spicer!"

He was with difficulty restrained by Stafford (who, having a stronger head, was somewhat the soberer), with the help of the servants who now appeared, from setting forth to repair his negligence. By a tactful mixture of persuasion and force, the wounded gentleman was at length conducted to bed, sleepily murmuring:

"Won't do at all—most remiss—affair of honor—never put off!" until sleep overtook him, which was before his head touched the pillow.

Meanwhile Sir Jasper sat, with guttering candles all around him, in the recesses of an armchair, his legs extended straight, his bandaged wrist stuffed into his bosom, his head sunk upon his chest, his spurious flash of gayety now all lost in a depth of chaotic gloom. Dawn found him thus. At its first cold rays he rose sobered, and could not have said whether the night had passed in waking anguish or in hideous nightmare. He looked round on the cheerless scene, the blood-stained linen, the empty wine glasses with their sickening reek, the smoking candles, the disordered room; then he shuddered and sought the haven of his dressing room, and the relief of an hour's sleep with a wet towel tied round his throbbing head.

CHAPTER VII.

Mistress Bellairs was up betimes. In truth she had slept ill, which was a strange experience for her. What her 57 lovers had never had the power to wring from her—a tear and a sleepless night—this had she given to the one man who loved her not.

She was tortured with anxiety concerning the danger which her caprice (or, as she put it, Lady Standish's inconceivable foolishness) might have brought upon Lord Verney. At daybreak she rang for her maid, and with the 8 o'clock chocolate demanded to be posted with all the news of the town. She was of those who possess the talent of making themselves served. The chocolate was to the full as perfumed and creamy as ever, and Miss Lydia was bursting with tidings of importance, as she stood by her lady's couch.

"Well, Lydia, well?" cried her mistress sharply.

"Oh, Lud ma'am the whole town's ringing with it! My Lady Standish has been found out. There, I for one never trust those solemn prudes that ever keep their eyes turned up or cast down, and their mouths pursed like cherries. 'You would not be so proper if there was not a reason for it,' I always think."

"Lydia," said Mistress Bellairs, "do not be a fool. Go on; what has Lady Standish been found out in pray?"

"Oh, ma'am," said Lydia, "it ain't hard to guess. 'Tis what a woman's always found out in, I suppose. But, Lud, the shamelessness of it! I hear, ma'am," she came closer to her mistress and bent to whisper, almost trembling with the joy of being tale-bearer to such purpose, "I hear Sir Jasper found Col. Villiers there yesterday afternoon. Oh, ma'am, such goings-on!"

"Pshaw!" said Mistress Kitty.

"Well, they're going to fight, anyhow," cried the girl "and Sir Jasper tore off the colonel's wig and beat him about the face with it, ma'am, and the colonel's been like a madman ever since, and he vows he will shoot him this morning."

Mistress Bellairs gave a sigh of relief.

"Let them shoot each other," said she, sinking back on her pillows and stirring her chocolate calmly. "I do not find the world any better for either of them."

"But that is not all, ma'am, for poor Sir Jasper, no sooner had he thrashed the colonel than he finds Mr. Denis O'Hara behind the curtains."

"Denis O'Hara!" exclaimed Mistress Bellairs sitting up in amaze. "You're raving!"

"No, ma'am, for I have it from Mr. O'Hara's own man; and did not he and Sir Jasper fight it out then and there, and was not Mr. O'Hara carried home wounded by the watch?"

"Mercy on us!" exclaimed the lady.

"And that is not all, ma'am," said the maid.

"You frighten me, child."

"There is Capt. Spicer, too, whom you can't a-bear, and Lord Verney."

"Lord Verney!" cried Mistress Kitty.

"Ah, ma'am; he and Sir Jasper's going to fight this morning. Sir Jasper's going to fight them all, but Lord Verney is to be the first, for Sir Jasper found him kissing Lady Standish yesterday at noon; the others were later on. So it's my lord comes first, you see, ma'am."

"Ls, girl" cried Mistress Bellairs with a scream and upset her chocolate. "going to fight this morning? 'Tis not true!" Her pretty face turned as white as chalk under its lace frills.

"Yes, ma'am," pursued the maid, gabbling as hard as she could "Yes ma'am, first there's Lord Verney. Sir Jasper, they say, behaved so oddly to Capt. Spicer, who brought the first challenge, that Lord Verney sent another by a chairman this morning. And then Col Villiers. Of course as Mr. Mahoney says (that's Mr. O'Hara's man, ma'am), Sir Jasper is safe to kill Lord Verney, and Col. Villiers is safe to kill Sir Jasper. But if the colonel does not kill Sir Jasper, then Sir Jasper will fight Capt. Spicer! La, ma'am, the chocolate's all over the bed!"

"Oh, get out of that, you silly wench," cried Mrs. Bellairs; "let me rise! There is not a moment to lose. And where is Sir Jasper supposed to fight Lord Verney? (Give me my silk stockings useless thing that you are!) I don't believe a word of your story. How dare you come and tell me such a pack of nonsense? But where are they supposed to fight? Of course you must have heard the hour?" she was pulling silk stockings over her little arched foot and up her little plump leg as fast as her trembling hands would obey her.

"I don't know where, ma'am," said the maid demurely, "but the colonel is to meet Sir Jasper in Hammer's fields at noon so I suppose my Lord Verney and he will fight about this time."

"Oh, hold your tongue," cried her mistress; "you're enough to drive one mad with your quacking!"

Not a dab of rouge did the widow find time to spread upon pale cheeks, not a dust of powder upon a black curl. The pretty morning hood was drawn round a very different face from that which it usually shaded; but who shall say that Kitty, the woman, running breathless through the empty streets with the early breeze playing with her loose hair, was not as fair in her complete self-abandonment as the fashionable lady, powdered, painted, patched and laced known under the name of Mistress Bellairs? Her small feet hammered impatiently along and her skirts fluttered as she went. She would not wait for a coach; a chair would have sent her crazy.

At the turning of the Crescent another fluttering woman's figure, also hooded, also cloaked, also advancing with the haste that despises appearances passed her with a patter and a flash. They crossed, then, moved by the same impulse, halted with dawning recognition.

"Mistress Bellairs!" cried Lady Standish's flute-like voice.

"Julia Standish!" screamed Mistress Bellairs. They turned and caught at each other with clinging hands.

A PAGE FOR THEATERGOERS

BY CHARLES M. BREGG.

NIXON — The Rogers Brothers

GAYETY European Sensation Burlesque Co

BELASCO — Pete Dailey in "The Press Agent"

ACADEMY Nana McLain

ALVIN "The Old Homestead"

EMPIRE—"At Piney Ridge"

GRAND—The Zanzigs

EVIDENTLY our thrifty friends, the producers, intend that we shall form our New Year vows amid the cachination of much laughter.

"The Old Homestead" and "At Piney Ridge" partially save the day from a dramatic standpoint, unless the contribution of playlets by actors of serious purpose in vaudeville may be counted, and, knowing Miller Kent and Hugh Ward, I think they may.

I am almost disposed to grow hopeless about the Nixon. If it were not for the form of E. S. Willard that looms up in the distance I should cry "Ichabod" in dead earnest, which in plain English means, "Thy glory has departed."

The Rogers boys are there this week, the apex of a mountain of farcical nonsense and Wayburnism that has lifted itself over the dramatic fame of this house, that was promised to be a palace of Art's habitation, a temple upon whose altars was to burn always incense to the Muses.

From September to January an almost uninterrupted stream of song and dance, genuflections and gauze, tights and tinklings, chorus girls and coryphees, has poured itself across this biggest dramatic stage and out the stage door of this handsomest theater in America.

O tempores, O mores!

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In all the vaudeville specialty "shows" there have been elements of merit. It could hardly be otherwise. People talented in various ways are surrounded by these musical and scenical outbursts, and their ability to extract laughter and applause is more or less worthy of a proper exercise on the stage.

We want to laugh. This is a dreary old world, and to laugh is good medicine. But there are people who believe in the exercise of other faculties, and in the name of stage art can we not have a variation of the setting?

"The Pearl and the Pumpkin" last week possessed excellent features for a Christmas week entertainment for children, and merely elemental amusement seekers.

It had a group of exceedingly graceful Spanish dancers and Harry Gilfoil is a talented specialist in certain forms of merely grotesque fun.

But that was all to differentiate the piece, unless you count the fairy element, and that was in "Humpty Dumpty," "Babes in Toyland" and "The Wizard of Oz." Otherwise, it was imitation, imitation, imitation.

Oh, the rank copyist in stage manners! He is growing into such appalling monotony that unless some one chokes him off the sensible theatergoer will die of inanition. If we could only see a chorus do something else than march and bend their bodies and kick their legs in certain que, two, three style the relief would be immense.

Ned Wayburn was a genius. He is now a hopeless and sometimes mortifying copyist.

That "wing" drill of his was great when we first saw it. Now we see it everywhere. It has become a stage nightmare and actually turned up last week in the guise of a fire brigade fighting flames at the bottom of the sea.

Could intelligent people be asked to stand for any more, no matter how sodden they may be and how ready to cackle and applaud at this puppet business?

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And right here is the trouble. The producers have got it into their heads that Pittsburgh is dead in love with pictorial nonsense and vaudeville slap stick.

It won't do to keep on pointing out to the bookers of the Nixon that much of its stable, reliable patronage is staying at home, and that its audiences, which at times are large, are more "floating" than ever before.

It is all well enough to "popularize" for the sake of the masses, but when it comes to permanent support, the other kind of theatergoers, who can tell the difference between a hawk and a handsaw, are a necessary defense in the time of storm.

Between the thoughtless, obvious-loving theatergoer and the poor, deluded encore fiend, Pittsburgh has secured a bad reputation as a town that "doesn't understand."

There are visible evidences of this. I "watched" the applause and encores at the Nixon carefully one night last week. Some of it was pitiful, but back came the genuflecting chorus and went over the same trivial business, singing the air of a refrain that has been heard in one form or another in street ballads since the days of Hallen and Hart.

It is this sort of unthinking clatter that makes "show" people telegraph back to New York "the show went great, crowd fairly howled."

On the other hand, some of the patrons of the serious, reflective play, are helping along this idea that Pittsburgh theatergoers are still playing with doll babies and making mud pies in the back yard.

At the Belasco last week, where a play of philosophical and serious mold was presented, there was at times the most painful evidence of the public's failure to grasp the saner idea of the theater.

Behind me at the performance on Monday sat two or three people of eminently respectable appearance, who giggled at the most serious revelations of a moral philosophy that has to do with some of the most sacred and serious things of human life.

So, what are you going to do, with trivial education going on ceaselessly and trivial theatergoers to help it along?

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"Monna Vanna" is not a play to laugh at. Neither is it a play to enjoy very deeply, considered apart from the very fine examples of serious acting that the present cast offers.

One given to the constant dishes of flippant musical messes or the rubbishy plays of social manners that too largely form the present day theatrical bill of fare, is in danger of over-emphasizing the value and importance of plays like "Monna Vanna."

It is so intelligently acted, so richly yet quietly staged, and is in many of its phases so intellectually and dramatically superior, that the beholder, tired of inanities, is apt to exclaim triumphantly: "Here we are at last; this is a real play!"

I want to emphasize my gratification at the sight of actors who act with histrionic intelligence, and who give clear, beautiful actuality to characters and lines of thoughtful, emotional and literary value.

The ensemble effects of the Maeterlinck play indicate that actors are still to be found on the American stage who can maintain worthily some of the best traditions of the art of character portrayal.

Nor does reference include only the star of "Monna Vanna." We are quite accustomed these days to writing glowing tributes in the singular person. The "star system" has well-nigh given the ensemble motive its permanent quietus.

In "Monna Vanna" Madame Kalich formed only a link. Her personality and history may give her work a peculiar interest, and the emotional requirements of the story focus somewhat the attention upon her acting, but otherwise she only helped to give symmetry and perfection to the cast.

Her work was excellent in certain passages and under certain forms of emotional stress. There was a clearness in her reading and a comprehension of the peculiar mentality of the role that were always enjoyable and convincing.

Madame Kalich will be a tragedy queen when the full maturity of her powers have been reached under English-speaking environments.

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But equally great in each instance was the work of the players selected to aid the star. Nothing could be finer that Frederick Perry's Marco. It was intellectual on the side of conception and technically impressive in the form of its expression.

Mr. Perry read the long passages of persuasive logic that Maeterlinck puts into the mouth of Marco without a vocal discord.

It is such a pleasure these days to find a player equal to the elocution of a serious and thoughtful role. There is an intellectual stimulus and uplift in good reading, and a badly written sentence or paragraph may be illuminated and given force and beauty by intelligent emphasis.

The Maeterlinck dialogue isn't badly written, on the other hand it is poetic and impressive, and to follow Mr. Perry's incisive and scholarly reading was always a delight.

Without extending this comment it may be affirmed of all the players that in more or less degree they gave evidence of admirable understanding of their roles and played them with careful technical skill.

Of the play, however, in its moral and philosophical aspects there can hardly be unanimous praise. I do not believe our native stage needs such plays as "Monna Vanna." Nor do I mean by this to underestimate its intellectual quality or withhold proper appreciation of its serious and philosophical import.

The educational value of such a play is confined almost entirely to the opportunity it presents for intelligent and thoughtful acting.

I fail completely to understand the moral value of the theme. Its discussion and a study of its emotional variations might be profitably added to one's library, for there is a note of heroic self-sacrifice in this story of Giovanna's deed, but clothed with dramatic habiliments and proffered to promiscuous audiences it can have no ethical value.

There is too much suggestion in its dramatic form of the problem upon which hinges the reinstatment of Giovanna in public esteem after the return from the tent of Prinzivalle.

The main proposition of the play, and by far the more soundly philosophical and ethical, is overshadowed by the author's introduction of the doubt in the mind of the woman's husband.

This is offensive, I care not how given to freedom of thought one may be. There is a taint to pure mindedness in this phase of Maeterlinck's philosophy.

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I have steadfastly refused to use a synopsis of the drama in what I have written. On Tuesday morning I contented myself with pointing out the merits and demerits of the performance without introducing a connected account of the story. This is not the most understandable form of comment for those who may not have seen the play, but my purpose was a sincere one, not to pique curiosity in a play the ethics of which are not sound, however much I would like to have every intelligent and appreciative theater-goer enjoy the superb acting of the several roles.

Whether the Maeterlinck philosophy be medieval or an attempt to engraft stoicism upon modern social problems, does not, after all, count for much.

The presentation of a situation in which a woman's personal chastity and her bodily sense of womanly modesty are made to serve as object lessons in the preachment of theories, however exalted in themselves, can hardly be regarded as a necessary element in the restoration of the drama.

Maeterlinck is a writer of most alluring lines, however. His sentiments and the expression of the emotions of his people are cast in beautiful forms. It is intellectually inspiring to hear repeated some of the noble passages of the play.

For this reason, and because we find in the Belgian dramatist a serious and courageous purpose to treat human life with first regard to its real and heroic possibilities, "Monna Vanna" can hardly be condemned unreservedly.

The taint of old world social philosophy, where it refers to the sacred relations and conditions of life, is in the drama, however much relieved by a majestic and intellectually satisfying treatment.

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Beyond the references already made to the Christmas week attractions I did not find anything else that requires more than pleasant comment and adieu.

The Grand opera house was the Mecca of very many theater-goers who have good memories of the good days of the old stock company.

Hugh Ward and Miss Izett at this house last week served to link that theater with its stock company history. It is now the home of bright vaudeville and Mr. Ward brought some of his art of character interpretation to give Christmas attractiveness to the regular menu.

His "Daddy Doolittle" was characteristic, and played with sympathy and humor. The actor has been in pantomime and spectacle over in London for several years, but his acting last week proved that he has not neglected the cultivation of his individual talents.

The playlet he presented was a wholly inocuous and inadequate affair, quite below the artistic requirements of both Mr. Ward and Miss Izett, but all the friends of the pair were so glad to see them at home again that this defect did not count for much.

This popularity has induced Mr. Ward to secure a new playlet and remain at the Grand another week, where he will be seen with Miss Izett in "The Vagabond," a little play that the late Felix Morris used with great success.

At the Empire a fairly good performance of "The Sign of the Cross" was given. I did not see personally the new melodrama presented for the first time on any stage at the Bijou, but reliable information is that it was somewhat better than the usual brand and with improvements and eliminations would do credit to the redoubtable Lincoln J. Carter.

At the Alvin "Hap" Ward did individually good work, as did Lucy Daly and most of the company.

"The Grafter" is rather weak and useless farce comedy of the hoydenish kind, and serves no other purpose than to let Ward do even better individual work than he did in the old days with Vokes. The equipment was also excellent.

At the Gayety and Academy the week was joyously spent by patrons of vaudeville burlesque. The "shows" were in both instances bettered by the presence of specialties or comedians who lifted the level of each attraction a shade higher.

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This week the offerings include musical, farcical and vaudeville features to a predominant degree.

"The Old Homestead" comes to the Alvin with a new Joshua Whitcomb in the person of William Lawrence.

Denman Thompson is temporarily in retirement, but it is his production which comes to the Alvin, I am told.

This old New England idyll is now a classic, and with or without Denman Thompson it tells a story that gets pretty close to one's heart strings, no matter how often he may have seen it.

Mr. Lawrence is said to re-embody the spirit of "Uncle Josh" and to give the role more nearly the Denman Thompson flavor than any one who has essayed it.

For the original Josh every lover of the stage will wish a speedy recovery and return to the work he loves.

Past 70 years of age the old man is still mentally vigorous and declares that he is coming back to the "old homestead" shortly, as strong as ever.

From the New Year seat of his immortal play the hope is sent him that he may soon realize his expectations.

At the Empire another play of rural inspiration will be seen. "At Piney Ridge" is a drama of southern life in which David Higgins at one time starred successfully.

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This concludes the dramatic list of the New Year week. Otherwise the musical farce will hold sway. At the Nixon, the Rogers boys will be seen in their latest McNally-made farce entitled, "The Rogers Brothers in Ireland."

This piece, I am told, is the best thing the farceurs have ever had. That it resembles in general structure everything else they have had goes without saying.

German dialect humor is the stock in trade of these clever young men, who are clever because they have been able to hold a conspicuous place in the esteem of a very large class of theatergoers for several years.

They deserve credit for this, for more gifted people have tried it and gone to the wall. Of course, the money and stage mechanism of Klaw & Erlanger have been potential factors in this success, but not all or the greater part of it.

If the kind of nonsense that the two spluttering comedians hand out had not been popular they would have failed long ago.

Look at Joe Cawthorn, an infinitely more artistic mutilator of the German speech. With a chorus bevy quite as attractive and a company even more talented, Joe is not reaping even the deserts due his gifts.

It is interesting to know in passing that this is the last season in which the brothers will be under the direct management of Klaw & Erlanger.

I do not believe that it has been clearly stated what their managerial relations will be, but it is supposed that they will be practically their own managers.

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At the Belasco, Pete Dailey will bring a revamped and rearranged comedy that was written for college boys under the title of "The Filibuster," but which has been turned into a musical farce for Mr. Dailey's use.

This comedian is popular in Pittsburgh and deserves to be, for in a limited way he is provocative of much amusement. He is Pete Dailey all the time, but by a certain gift at improvisation and an unctuous personality he sheds humor as naturally as peach trees shed peaches.

"The Press Agent" is the name of the musicalized farce which Mr. Dailey is using, and with him are Kate Condon, of Bostonian memories, and a good company.

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If I may be allowed the frankness, however, I would demur heartily at this New Year overplus of syndicate and anti-syndicate weakness. If we hadn't had so much of the nonsense show it wouldn't be so bad, but the prophecy contained in this use of the first week of the year in the two leading theaters is enough to make one shiver.

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At the Grand a prospectively good bill of vaudeville will be offered, concerning which only a view will fit one to pass more particular judgment.

The same may be said as to the burlesque and olio bills at the two houses that present this class of amusement.

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May the New Year bring all the readers of this department a realization of their best hopes, and a large measure of peace and prosperity.

Stage News and Notes

OVER in Columbus, O., the other day the police, under the direction of the mayor of that city, stopped the production of a melodrama of lurid moral suggestion. Arbitrary exercise of the police censorship for plays may have its dangers, but moral sentiment sometimes needs to be crystallized into the form of a bludgeon for the sake of the general moral welfare. The general public indifference to poisonous plays is astonishing, and if municipal authority is sometimes exercised the case must indeed be a bad one. That same play that was introduced in Columbus is a regular visitor to Pittsburgh. Draw your own conclusions.

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The new National theater which has been projected by Heinrich Conried is the subject of an article by Charles Henry Meltzer in the current Harper's Weekly. Although the National theater will be financed by 30 stockholders, each of whom will contribute $100,000, the theater will be essentially democratic in character, for seats in the orchestra and balcony will be available at the ordinary theater prices. That the institution will have also a liberal and educational character is shown by the reservation of at least 600 comfortable seats for students, which will be sold for 25 cents apiece. The repertory of the house will be, as far as possible, representative of the world's drama. It is authoritatively stated that the National theater will be opened in October, 1908.

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Chauncey Olcott in his new play "Edmund Burke," is the Alvin underline.

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Commenting on Mrs. Fiske's address before the Harvard students, the New York Mail says:

"One great play," Mrs. Fiske thinks, "may serve to save the theater." The question, then, is simply to get the play, or rather, the series of great plays. It may be that the time is drawing nearer when our theaters may cease to be "show houses" and become theaters again. Every element exists for the renaissance of significant drama—except the drama itself. Costly playhouses are multiplied, the theatergoing audiences are increasing in number and a new strain of discriminating criticism has appeared in the public. A unique reputation is to be won in playwriting. The Greek drama borrowed from epic and lyric poetry, and superseded them. The modern prose novel has borrowed from every form of literary effort, including the drama. Most of all, it has borrowed the services of the literary craftsmen whose activities in other ages would have expended themselves in playwriting, poetry, autobiography, even tract-writing. The prospect for a revival of the drama lies in the fact that men who use prose fiction as the vehicle of their message are tiring of it and turning to the drama. The stage is getting the contributions of novelists at first hand instead of second-hand, through the dramatization of some story of adventure or of manners. As Brander Matthews says in the North American Review, "Mr. James himself has tried it, and Mr. Howells and Mark Twain also. And now, in the opening years of the twentieth century, we see Mr. Barrie in London and Mr. Hervieu in Paris abandoning the novel in which they have triumphed for the far more precarious drama."

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E. S. Willard will have one or two new roles in his repertoire at the Nixon week of January 15.

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Madame Bernhardt's engagement at the Belasco will be for but four performances, beginning February 8. As soon as the matter of prices has been arranged, orders, accompanied by remittance, will be filled in the order in which they are received. It is probable that Madame Bernhardt will appear in four different plays during her short engagement.

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Julia Marlowe it was who inspired Hamlin Garland's novel of theatrical life, "The Light of a Star." For several years Mrs. Garland had been a warm friend of the star of Shakespeare and had piled eulogy upon eulogy of her upon her novelist husband's wandering attention.

"Modest you say, my dear," her husband repeated absently. "Do you mean to say she isn't like that?" He pointed to a violent poster announcing a forthcoming appearance of the young woman upon a western stage.

"No more like it, my dear, than you are like—cook."

The novelist is of slight and elegant figure. Cook was close to the 200 mark. The comparison altered.

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"Mexicana," a new comic opera, with Tom Seabrooke and Christie McDonald, is the Belasco underline.

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Harrison Grey Fiske, editor of the Dramatic Mirror and manager of Madame Kalich in "Monna Vanna," spent several days in Pittsburgh last week. Mr. Fiske is the husband of the gifted actress of the same name and shares that star's hopeful and helpful attitude toward the renaissance of the theater.

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The New York World devoted a column and a half editorial to "The Decay of the English Speaking Stage," the other day in which extreme pessimism is indulged. In part it said:

"The patrons of the theater in England and America are responsible in great measure for its decay. They have ceased to regard it as a place of serious interest. They have grown to accept the stage as a source of relaxation and frivolous amusement. Shrewd capitalists take advantage of the public attitude and debase a great art into a commercial enterprise. Their excuse is that they 'give the people what they want.' In America they have organized the dramatic profession into a powerful trust, the effect of which is to stunt the development both of dramatic literature and histrionic art. These and other commercial managers have learned the value of personality. They elevate to the rank of stars men and women who know nothing of the primary principles of elocution and character portrayal, but who are able for a time to attract public curiosity. They have reduced playwrights to tailors and dressmakers. Writers no longer develop their own inspirations. They are assigned to topics and employed to conceal the deficiencies of the players for whom they write. If dramatists rebel against the conditions imposed their plays remain unproduced.

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Miss Eugenia Blair is booked to appear in the Empire theater at an early date when she will be seen as "Nancy Sykes" in "Oliver Twist."

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Arrangements are being made for Kyrle Bellew to play Armand to Sarah Bernhardt's Camille at a single performance in New York next spring.

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Robert B. Mantell has announced that he will produce Stephen Phillip's "Nero" next season. He will also play "Louis XI," Wolsey in "Henry VIII," Jack Cade, Mathias in "The Bells," and Becket, the two latter secured from the Irving estate.

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Lulu Glaser, in "Miss Dolly Dollars," is an early Nixon underline.

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The members of the Blanche Walsh company celebrated Christmas at the Raleigh hotel in Washington. During a banquet gifts were distributed to the members of the company, which included a present of a beautiful diamond scarf pin by the star, Miss Walsh, to her manager, Mr. John B. Reynolds, who will accompany her to London in the fall when she goes abroad to fill a special engagement.

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Miss Grace Emmons, one of the sextet of fairies in "The Pearl and the Pumpkin," which was at the Nixon theater last week, is in line for promotion to a more important role. Miss Emmons, who was recently promoted from the chorus, is gifted with powers of mimicry, and between the acts one night several weeks ago, she gave several imitations of artists she had seen. This took place behind the scenes before a group of chorus girls. Miss Emmons was, therefore, much surprised when the next day she received word to report at Mr. Erlanger's office. It seems that Ned Wayburn, general stage manager with Klaw & Erlanger, had witnessed her imitations, and reported that she was too clever to remain simply one of the fairies. Miss Emmons has received as a Christmas gift, a contract for a nice little part and a good fat salary, beginning next season, and she is the envy of the other members of "The Pearl and Pumpkin" company.

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Hugh Ward and Miss Izett are the first vaudevillians who have played two successive weeks at the Grand opera house.

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When Madame Bernhardt was in this country last her indifference to everything except her own comfort and the whims that great artists affect was notorious. The "divine Sarah" had to be handled with kid gloves. Things are different now. The actress is actually going to play in a town hall in Portland, Me., because all the theaters of that city are under the control of the bold, bad syndicate.

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During the engagement at the Alvin of "Buster Brown," Master Gabriel will celebrate his twenty-second birthday.

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Last season's success, "My Wife's Family," will be seen at the Empire theater at an early date.

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Charles Frohman has finally decided that Francis Wilson will have the star role in "The Mountain Climber," when that piece is presented in this country for the first time. It has scored a success in London.

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Poor Virginia Harned is in bad luck. Her play from the French has closed. Perhaps if Miss Harned would change the character of heroines she would do better.

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"Mozart" is the title of the romantic play in which Howard Kyle is to begin a stellar tour shortly under the management of Maurice Campbell. Mrs Ivy Ashton Root, niece of Secretary Root, has written the play, and Campbell will start it at Harrisburg.

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"The Isle of Spice" is an Alvin underline.

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Mme. Emma Eames, on her concert tour, found that she was a native of many places, according to the newspaper reports. Most of those who wrote about her, however, decided that she was born in Maine. "None of them were right," said Mme. Eames' mother, who was talking of the matter after the arrival of the prima donna. "Her father and mother were natives of Maine, but she was born in Shanghai. She did not see Maine until she was five years old."

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Blanche Bates, in "The Girl of the Golden West," is appearing before audiences that buy their tickets five weeks in advance.

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The fine hand of Charlie Strine is discernible in that alleged appeal of Mme. Bernhardt to the state department for aid in forcing the syndicate to allow her to play in theaters in Mississippi and Louisiana. Mr. Strine is a master promoter of publicity.

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Manager Orr of the Gayety re-emphasizes his purpose to keep the Gayety shows clean. Speaking of the matter the other day Mr. Orr said: "We have an iron-clad rule, and insist on its enforcement, that managers of companies visiting the Gayety must cut out every suggestive word or act, and we also demand that the productions be up to the standard we have set and which we propose maintaining. This policy has proven a winner and we are going to see that it is continued."

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The closing weeks of the year have witnessed several "closings" of companies of importance. "The Winning Girl" finished its tour a week ago. "La Belle Marseillaise" came to an end at the Knickerbocker theater, New York, on Saturday night. The tour of "Lady Teazle," with Grace Van Studdiford, closed down abruptly last week. "A Fair Exchange" was put upon the shelf December 24. Thomas W. Ross is to have a new play. Melbourne McDowell is with the disengaged. He is studying a new play. "The Belle of the West" has been put into cold storage.

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The last time "The Vagabond" was seen in Pittsburgh it was played by Felix Morris. Hugh Ward and Jessie Izett will play it at the Grand this week assisted by Dennie Harris.

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Charles Frohman has decided to make an elaborate production of Jeanne D'Arc. This heroine, who has been seen in various dramatic guises during the past century, will be given an entirely new setting in the forthcoming production. Mr. Frohman will cast the drama from his large force of players. It is stated that his Jeanne D'Arc will not be the same version of the Maid of Orleans' exploits that is now being made for Beerbohm Tree.

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After a few seasons under the management of Hurtig & Seamon, and then toying with Lew Dockstader for a few months, Williams & Walker have finally succeeded in securing a new manager in Melville B. Raymond.

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The sale of the Irving collection, which comprised oil paintings, curios, household furniture and an extensive library, realized nearly $94,000 in London last week.

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"Happyland," with De Wolf Hopper, is a Belasco attraction during the month of January.

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February at the Nixon will be "dramatic month." Mansfield, E. H. Sothern and William Gillette are all to follow in close succession.

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Frank and Jen Latona, whose musical comedy is so pleasantly recalled by Grand patrons, are coming this way again and Vallerie Bergere is also scheduled for an early appearance.

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Denman Thompson, the Uncle Josh Whitcomb of "Old Homestead" fame, is reported to have said the other day at his home in Swanzey, N. H.: "I've been sick, yes, and I'm going to retire for the winter. I'm going to stay right here in West Swanzey. Not South Swanzey. Get out your notebook and put that down, West Swanzey. And write this down, too: I'm going to play Joshua Whitcomb as long as I darned please. I'm 72 years old now. Well, I'm going to play it until I'm 82, or until I'm 92 if I don't pop off."

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The editor of this department has received from Louis Bishop Hall an interesting item of recent stage history. It is the prompt book of the Hall Caine play, "The Prodigal Son," that failed to make good on this side. The eliminations and changes by the American producers all appear in the book, making an interesting exhibition of how they cut "Caine."

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The Thalia Theater company is a February booking at the Belasco.

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Vaudeville is a unique proposition. Lillian Russell was a failure and disciples of the American beauty are decrying the artistic discrimination of vaudeville audiences. Edward Mollenhauer, the violin virtuoso is a success and defenders of the vaudeville are citing it as an instance of vaudeville's high standards. A slap-stick quartet in the same bill with an exprima donna or ex-star of the drama will often receive the most vigorous and commanding applause by far. At the Grand last week, Charlotte Guyer George, one of the Savage "Parsifalians," sang beautifully and was rewarded by enthusiastic applause, though her music was semi-classic. So was the essentially low-comedy of the Keatons. The vaudeville cat is very "onsartin."

What the Programs Offer

[It must be understood that the following notices reflect only the opinions of the press representatives of the several attractions. This department assumes only a supervisory responsibility as to their contents.]

Nixon—"The Rogers Brothers."

THIS time the Rogers brothers are in Ireland. They have gone pretty well over the world—from Central park to Paris. It goes without saying that their this year's production of "In Ireland" was written by the man who has furnished them all their successes, John J. McNally. It will be seen at the Nixon theater on Monday afternoon and during the week. It is stated that in this their newest vehicle there is a wide departure from the entertainment they have offered in past seasons. Formerly their plays have been little else than a string of variety and vaudeville turns connected with a thread of a story. In "In Ireland" it is stated they have a genuine Irish comedy, possessing humor, seriousness and strong-heartedness.

Of course, Messrs. Max and Gus will appear in their usual German character roles, and thereby be in strong contrast with the other characters in the play, who will all be of the sod and endowed with a rich brogue.

Messrs. Hobart, Gresham and Ned Wayburn have devoted their energies to staging the production, and that means there will be all sorts of novelties in the way of stage business and new steps in the dances. The lyrics were written by George V. Hobart and the music by Max Hoffmann.

The cast includes Gus and Max Rogers, Josie Intropodi, Bessie DeVole, Ethel Intropodi, Julia Eastman, Maurice DArcy, Charles McCarthy, John Conroy, Edward O'Connor, George Earl, Arthur V. Gibson, William Torpey, Grace Grindell, Lillian Collins, Lynn D'Arcy and 100 others. Matinees will be given Monday (New Year's day), Wednesday and Saturday.

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Belasco—"The Press Agent."

Peter F. Dailey, a comedian whose ability is well known in Pittsburgh, comes to the Belasco theater on New Year's day for a week's engagement, opening with a matinee, in a new musical play by Mack E. Swan and John P. Wilson, called "The Press Agent." The supporting company is one that includes a number of extremely capable lyric artists besides Kate Condon, last seen in Pittsburgh with the English Metropolitan grand opera company and the Bostonians; Isabel Hall, late with Henry W. Savage's operatic forces; Frank Lalor, one of the funniest little men on the stage; Bertram Wallis, late with Fritzi Scheff.

Mr. Dailey, in the role of Benton Scoops, a press agent who has been engaged to go to the republic of Conca, ne as a war correspondent, is given ample opportunities to project the Daileyesque brand of humor, the rizible character of which has made him one of the most unique men on the stage today.

The play is in two acts, the scenes of which are laid on the pier of a steamship company and the seaport of a Central American republic. The authors have endeavored to deviate from the beaten path and create a story and an atmosphere entirely on new lines. To us Americans, accustomed to a staple government, the petty bickerings and internal strife with which the Latin-American governments are infested, has many humorous sides, all of which have been taken advantage of and furnish much of the comedy element of "The Press Agent."

A number of new characters to the stage are introduced and who furnish much of the merriment with which this musical comedy abounds. An interesting chorus of 50 beautiful girls adds zest to the 15 interpolated musical numbers and, taking it altogether, the Belasco theater should resound with hearty laughs throughout the week of this engagement.

Aside from the New Year's and Saturday matinees, one will be given on Wednesday at popular prices, ranging from 25 cents to $1.

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Alvin—"The Old Homestead."

Denman Thompson's perennial favorite, "The Old Homestead," will hold the stage at the Alvin for New Year's week, commencing with a special matinee New Year's day. As fresh and green in principles and good morals as the day it was produced—now nearly 20 years back—this homespun drama continues on its successful way in spite of the great changes that have taken place on the stage since that time. Its familiarity to the public has passed it beyond the stage of criticism or encomium to the point where real humor and pathos may be experienced.

To those who witness "The Old Homestead" for the first time satisfaction must be experienced, which becomes real only on a second visit, for the lovable old characters are wonderfully attractive. The play has become the standard for all bucolic stage effort, and yet despite the flock of imitators and some excellent plays written on New England life, "The Old Homestead" is the ideal.

The cast includes William Lawrence, Charles Clarke, Fred Clare, Burke Clark, Frank Knapp, Gus Kammerlee, Lizzie Bryer, Anita Fowler, Laura Bradford and others.

The scenic surroundings of the play have played an important part in its success and it is said that in that respect there will be nothing lacking. The original surroundings will be seen, though in newer and brighter dress. Mr. Thompson has always secured for his musical force the very best singers possible and the famous double quartet this season will delight all music lovers, it is said. In addition to the holiday matinee, the regular afternoon performances will be given on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

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Grand—Hugh Ward in Vaudeville.

New Year's week at the Grand opera house will be a memorable one in vaudeville. Fifteen of the best acts procurable will be enhanced by Hugh J. Ward and Jessie Izett as an extra attraction. They are retained for a second week and this is the first time in the history of local vaudeville that this has been done. The bill will be changed to the splendid one-act play, "The Vagabond," one of the strongest bits of drama ever written. It will be recalled as one of the most delightful things in the repertoire of the late Felix Morris. Mr. Ward will be seen in the role of this lovable vagabond, the character having a tremendously strong human appeal and being a bit of dramatic life. Miss Izett, too, will have a splendid part in the little play and Dennie Harris, another favorite of the local Davis stock companies, will assist in the role of the artist.

This being an extra feature for the week, the regular headline attraction is found in the Zancigs, with their wonder-working demonstration in the science of mental telepathy. Their performance this season is said to be more wonderful than ever. S. Miller Kent, a popular dramatic star, will be seen in a clever little comedy called "Just Dorothy." Mr. Kent has the assistance of Frank I. Frayne, another well-known actor, who portrays a droll Chinaman. Howard's dogs and ponies constitute the best animal act in its scope and versatility in vaudeville. Emma Francis is the pretty little acrobatic dancer who was featured with Rogers Brothers and "Buster Brown." She appears with her Arabian whirlwinds, two amazing Arab boys in acrobatics and dancing. The original Max Welson troupe will be a sensation. This is a quartet of European acrobats who give an aerial performance on ropes that is said to be daring and remarkable. Lew Sully, president of the fun trust, will be heard in his vocal and oratorical disturbances. Niblo and Riley are clever eccentric dancers, and Ellen Richards is a beautiful young woman who gives a startling performance on the wire. There are 15 acts in all.

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Empire—"At Piney Ridge."

Most theater-goers are familiar with the play, "At Piney Ridge." It is one with considerable interest and some strong dramatic situations. Mr. David Higgins, the author of the play, did good work and it has been fully appreciated by the public for the seven years that this drama has been profitably on the stage, with a promise of many more seasons of success. Time tries and tests us all out and its so with dramatics. A good play is about the hardest thing in the way of fiction to write and not every subject lends itself to stage representation as many capable writers have found out to their cost both of time, labor and money.

The play is well worth an evening for it is full of good scenes, character studies and solid sentiments well expressed, and it has a style and swing to it peculiarly its own. These factors have been powerful in keeping it fresh and new in the public esteem, and the present company give it with every attention to detail under the direction of the author. "At Piney Ridge" will be the attraction at the Empire theater for the New Year's offering, commencing with a matinee tomorrow (Monday).

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Gayety—European Burlesquers.

Commencing with the usual matinee on New Year's the "European Burlesquers," one of the largest and most popular companies on the road, will appear at the Gayety for one week. The curtain raiser is a sort of a swell restaurant affair that clearly shows how guests from the country get it handed to them by the clerk, waiter and bell boy, then comes the olio, consisting of half a dozen vaudeville headliners and the windup of the show is a comic surprise, entitled "A Souvenir." Both in the opening and closing skits the chorus has a chance to disport itself. In the olio will be seen Merritt and Rozella, a bright pair of travesty stars. The Misses Bruce and Dagneau both have excellent voices. The celebrated Saitz Moore, assisted by Harry Harvey and Miss Heloise Horton, in an exceedingly funny sketch, "A Trip to the Races." They give some very valuable tips to the devotees of the betting ring. Tom Morrisey and Annie Rice have a sort of a cyclonic skit without any real meaning, but as a good all round producer of mirth it will be found hard to beat.

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Academy—"May Howard Co."

At the Academy next week the May Howard Extravaganza Company will be the attraction. This company is too well known to the theater going public to need much advance heralding, though it is said that Miss Howard has this season a company of burlesque artists far superior to any of her previous undertakings, to say nothing of the prettiest of stage settings, pretty girls and catchy musical numbers, and pretty costumes, which go to make attractions of this kind popular with the people. Max Lovelle, into whose hands falls the principal comedy role, is well known for his clever work. He has been voted a very clever and comical little Hebrew impersonator. "Mlle. Fi Fi" should never be taken seriously, but as a good clean comedy musical extravaganza."

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"The College Widow."

Comedies are seldom supplied with really stirring episodes, spectacularly presented, but "The College Widow," which comes to the Nixon next week, offers a real "thriller" in the football scene of the third act. As this is the backbone of the plot and as everything has led up directly to the outcome of the contest the interest in it is natural and intense. Add to this all that such a resourceful stage manager as George Marion can do with ample material at his command and the scene becomes of preponderating effect.

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"Mexicana" at Belasco.

Thomas Q. Seabrooke, Christie MacDonald and Joseph Herbert, supplemented by a splendid singing company, including Clara Bloom, Edward Martindell, Yvonne Lamor and Edmund Stanley, are the principals in the cast of "Mexicana," the picturesque "tropical topical" comic opera which Sam S. and Lee Shubert will introduce at the Belasco week beginning January 8. The music is said to be novel and the story amusing.

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Chauncey Olcott.

Chauncey Olcott, the romantic singing comedian, is a universal favorite in this city, and his advent at the Alvin next week insures for him crowded houses. His new romantic play "Edmund Burke," is by Theodore Burt Sayre. As usual Mr. Olcott has been provided with an excellent vehicle. The piece is termed a romantic comedy and the title role is said to be much to Mr. Olcott's liking.

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Josephine Cohan.

Josephine Cohan, the graceful danseuse, lately of the Four Cohans and the Rogers Brothers Company has come back into vaudeville after nine years' absence and is appearing with a clever little company in a playlet called "Friday the Thirteenth." It involves comedy, music and dancing.

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Another Stock Favorite.

Pittsburgh has had quite a run of "stock" favorites recently—Annie Irish, Hugh Ward, Jessie Izett and now comes Thomas Meighan with "The College Widow" at the Nixon. Mr. Meighan has a double hold upon local favor for the reason that he is a native Pittsburgher and comes of a well-known family. The

THOMAS MEIGHAN.

young man has never been so well cast as he is in the title piece. He was here last with the Kolb and Dill cast of "The Two Orphans." Mr. Meighan has had football experience and his role in "The College Widow" finds him at home in the guise of pigskin fiend.

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Gossip of the Players.

Hugh J. Ward enjoys the unique distinction of being the only American who has ever played the principal comedy role in "A Christmas Pantomime" at Drury Lane theater, London. He did that during the last two pantomime runs. Mr. Ward is more or less of a Pittsburgher by reason of his long connection here with the Davis stock companies. Further ties bind him to Pittsburgh by reason of having married a Pittsburgh girl, Grace Miller, who will be recalled as solo soprano at old St. Paul's cathedral and one of the most accomplished of singers. She is at present at the Ward home in St. John's Wood, London. Mr. Ward will leave Pittsburgh after his engagement at the Grand during the coming week when he plays "The Vagabond" and intends going to England and Australia before again returning to Pittsburgh.

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Annie Russell is to play for a term of five years under the management of Wagenhals & Kemper. Her new managers have secured three new plays for her, but their nature and their authors have not been given out. Her husband, Oswald Yorke, has been engaged as her leading man.

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New Year matinees will be held in all the local play houses.

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Virginia Harned is to produce a new play in the spring.

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Mrs. Stuart Robson is having a successful career in vaudeville.

✦ ✦ ✦

Forrest Robinson is to be engaged for the cast of "As Ye Sow."

✦ ✦ ✦

Jeanette Lowrie is soon to make her debut as a monologue artist.

✦ ✦ ✦

Bijou Fernandez has been engaged for the cast of "Cashel Byron's Confession."

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William Courtleigh has been engaged for the leading role in "The Redemption of David Corson."

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Mary E. Wilkins' play, "Jerome," dramatized from her novel, may be used in the stock companies. The play is one of New England life.

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James O'Neill has engaged a young Australian actress, Abagail Marshall, to play the role of Mercedes in his revival of "Monte Cristo."

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Al Reeves' Burlesque Company is a Gayety underline.

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William Lawrence is playing Denman Thompson's role in "The Old Homestead" and is praised everywhere for the excellence of the portrayal.

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After an inspection of the Nixon theater last week a well known traveler and globe trotter, who has inspected theaters in every leading city in the world, from Peking, China, to St. Petersburg, Russia, declares the stage, power, equipment, ventilation and dressing rooms of the Sixth avenue house to be the most complete and safest in the world, so far as his observation goes.

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An Accidental Prima Donna.

Miss Kate Condon, Peter F. Dailey's prima donna, is indebted to an accident for her first engagement on the stage and also for the choice of her life's vocation. While visiting some friends in St. Louis during the engagement of Richard Mansfield in that city, when he played "The First Violin," it was discovered that the soloist engaged to sing the aria from "Sampson and Delilah" did not report for duty. The business manager of the company, being acquainted with Miss Condon, and happening to notice her in the audience, prevailed upon her to help them out in the dilemma. She consented and her voice attracting the attention of Henry W. Savage, he sought her after the performance and gave her an engagement with his Castle Square Opera Company, then playing an engagement in that city. Since that time Miss Condon has been identified with some of the best known musical organization in this country, including the Bostonians, English Metropolitan Grand Opera Company, and with the Florodora Company for six months during its memorable run at the Casino theater, New York city.

KATE CONDON.

London Play Satirizes Statesman

LONDON, Dec. 23.—It is now quite a lengthy time since there has been a play by Capt. Robert Marshall. His last was "The Lady of Leeds," which failed so badly here that it was not even tried in the United States, and perhaps this set-back after his long run of successes made the author of "The Duke of Killiecrankie" think that he needed a holiday. Anyhow, he took himself off to the south of France, and for several months didn't write a single line.

Now, however, the dramatist is back in London, and brings with him a play which has already been "placed" and which may make something of a sensation, especially on this side of the water. For its central character is nothing more or less than a stage counterpart of the English Winston Churchill, son of Lady Randolph Churchill, and one of the most picturesque figures in British politics today. The only difference is that the young politician in Capt. Marshall's play who quit his Conservative environment to become a Radical is a lord—in fact, the cause of peers will have almost as much fun poked at it in the military dramatist's new piece as it did in "Iolanthe."

These liberties are quite likely to be resented by all concerned, in which case it will be the second time that Capt. Marshall's daringness has caused a commotion. King Edward, it may be remembered, was highly annoyed by some of the sly flings at crowned heads which were introduced in "A Royal Family," and did his best to keep English society away from the piece when played at the Court theater. The new Marshall play—which is still unnamed—is likely to be given at the Comedy, and it is now expected that John Hare may be secured for the part of an elderly peer. He has not been seen in London since he appeared in Barrie's "Little Mary" at Wyndham's. As for Marshall, he must be rich enough to afford risky stage experiments, for after making a lot of money at the outset with "His Excellency the Governor" he has made but more out "The Second in Command," "The Duke of Killiecrankie" and "There's Many a Slip," not to mention "A Royal Family," which was even a greater success in America than in England.

For the first time on record, an actor is about the run for parliament. The thespian in question is "Ben" Nathan, who will stand for a district of Birmingham at the next general election, and if he should happen to be sent to Westminster the thing would be incongruous enough, for Nathan's last part was the not very dignified one of "Tweedlepunch" in "A Chinese Honeymoon." That, however, was several years ago. Since then Nathan has been interested in quite a prominent theatrical agency in London. This has just been dissolved, and the erstwhile comedian has decided to enter politics rather than return to the theatrical profession. The possessor of a good deal of genuine ability it is understood he has been invited to "stand" for the Birmingham constituency, as a Liberal, and there seems a more than fair chance of his election.

All Paris is marvelling over the discovery that one of the most popular singers is a male Trilby, having been literally mesmerised into fame 15 years ago. The amazing story, which, however, is well authenticated, has just been told for the first time, apropos of a recent action by the town council of Marseilles. This was a refusal to allow a hypnotist named Picquard to hold a seance in their city. It seems that Picquard is well-known in the south of France, and it was at Toulon, in 1890, that he played Svengali to the singer already referred to. During a seance there, Picquard, as his habit is, hypnotised a number of the audience, drew them by his will power onto the stage, and made them sing. As a general rule they did so very badly, but among the number there was a sailor lad, named Ludovic, who sang delightfully, imitating Paulus and all the popular singers of the day. Before he woke him up again, Picquard ordered Ludovic to fetch a broom next day at the same hour, ride astride it from the other end of Toulon to the theater and, still astride his broom, to come and sing.

Next day the hall was packed, and the road between it and the home of the singer was lined with amused spectators, waiting for Ludovic. He came, dressed as he had been the evening before in his fisherman's cap and jersey, rode through the town on his broomstick, and sang better than ever. When he awakened he was furious with Picquard, but his anger dropped when the management of the theater engaged him to sing on excellent terms. At his debut he was a failure, owing to nervousness—there was no Picquard that time—and his engagement was a very short one. But Ludovic was plucky and intelligent. Picquard had taught him that he had a voice, and he worked hard to train it. He sang his way up the ladder, and he is today one of the most popular singers of his kind in Paris. The name which he has taken is Mavol, and it is the fisher lad of Toulon who "created" the huge success "Vieux Foumoule" and "La Mattohiche," and earns a princely income in the Paris cafe concerts.

It is seldom that the leading character in a piece is played by four people at the same theater, but that is what has happened at the London "Vaudeville," where "The Catch of the Season" is running. The part of the heroine of this musical comedy was written originally for Eilaline Terriss, who is the wife of Seymour Hicks, its author, but when the piece was first put on Miss Terriss was ill, and could not appear, so Zena Dare was chosen in her place. Miss Dare played the part for a while, but then Eilaline Terriss recovered and took it up. Soon afterward, however, Hick's plans necessitated a provincial tour for "The Catch of the Season," so his wife had to leave the London cast again, her place being taken by the younger sister of Zena Dare, Phyllis, who has played the heroine ever since. Now she has been obliged to withdraw, owing to a prior engagement for one of the pantomimes, and Madge Crichton, who played "Three Little Maids" in America, has taken the part. And still the tuneful piece runs on. It has now been played at the "Vaudeville" 540 times, but shows not the slightest sign of waning popularity.

NECROLOGY OF THE STAGE FOR 1905

The stage world of today is poorer by the loss of fourscore of its lights than it was this time 12 months ago. Death in the year 1905 has removed many men and women notable in the theatrical profession. The final curtain has fallen for Joseph Jefferson, Henry Irving, Maurice Barrymore, A. M. Palmer, Sam S. Shubert, Jessie Bartlett Davis, Kirke La Shelle, Wm. Le Moyne and others whose names have for years been familiar to playgoers. The following table shows in detail the gaps occasioned in the various branches of the mimic world:

1905.	Place of Death.	Name	Age.	Cause.
January 3	Chicago	Theodore Thomas	70.	Pneumonia.
January 7	Philadelphia	Charles Stokes	—.	Heart failure.
January 8	New York	Bettina Girard	—.	Pneumonia.
January 11	New York	John Matthew	69.	General debility.
January 14	Richmond, Ind	Ben T. Ringold	—.	Heart failure.
January 23	New York	Henry F. Daly	78.	Pneumonia.
January 24	New York	Harry Sparrow	35.	Pneumonia.
January 29	New York	Evelyn Temple	35.	Heart failure.
February 4	St. Joseph, Mo	George Hodey	40.	Pneumonia.
February 11	New York	Frank Purcell	—.	Pneumonia.
February 11	Jefferson City, Mo	Mrs. Nellie Gibney	—.	Heart failure.
February 14	New York	Edward J. Nugent	—.	Pneumonia.
February 17	East Milton, Mass	Edward F. Goodwin	41.	Heart disease.
February 21	Hartford, Conn	Pearl Hammond	29.	Peritonitis.
February 25	New York	John T. Cravin	68.	Pneumonia.
February 25	Brooklyn	Daniel J. Mills, Jr	42.	Fall from car.
February 26	Columbus, Miss	Henry H. Humphreys	—.	Drowned.
February 27	New York	Harry Morris	60.	Pneumonia.
February 28	New York	George Peterson	38.	Peritonitis.
March 7	New York	Albert M. Palmer	67.	Apoplexy.
March 23	Amityville, L. I	Maurice Barrymore	55.	Mental disorder.
March 27	Cleveland, O	Edward J. Snyder	—.	Appendicitis.
March 30	New York	George Becker	—.	Result of tonsilitis.
March 31	New Rochelle, N. Y	Wm. H. Mecker	83.	Old age.
April 1	Washington, D. C	Dan Waldron	—.	Pneumonia.
April 10	Pittsburgh	Daniel McCullough	43.	Apoplexy.
April 11	New York	D. H. Braham	—.	—.
April 11	New York	Mrs. Mary Ann Crabtree	85.	Old age.
April 15	Philadelphia	Louis Heck and wife	—.	Acc'd'l asphyxia'n.
		Mary Belle Bekert	—.	Acc'd'l asphyxia'n.
April 20	New York	Harry B. Hull	—.	Pneumonia.
April 23	Palm Beach, Fla	Joseph Jefferson	76.	Ac. stom'h trouble.
April 23	Rifle, Ariz	W. W. Tillotson	—.	Kidney trouble.
May 4	Berlin, Germany	Wilhelm Stengel	69.	Operation.
May 6	London, Eng	Charles Arnold	—.	Apoplexy.
May 10	Denver, Col	George S. McFadden	—.	Consumption.
May 10	Aurora, Ill	Joseph Broderick	—.	Heart disease.
May 11	Hudson River	Wallace MacCreary	—.	Sui. by drowning.
May 12	Harrisburg, Pa	Sam S. Shubert	29.	Railway wreck.
May 13	St. Louis, Mo	H. DeCourtney Cowan	56.	Grief.
May 14	Chicago, Ill	Jessie Bartlett Davis	46.	Nephritis.
May 14	Boston, Mass	Edwin P. Does	—.	Heart disease.
May 16	Bellport, L. I	Kirke La Shelle	41.	Phlebitis.
May 27	Chicago, Ill	Robert Fulton	35.	Stomach trouble.
June 5	Westchester, N. Y	Mrs. Josine Hoey-Hone	—.	Paralysis.
June 19	Livermore, Cal	Robt. Elliott	34.	Nervous prostrat'n.
June 27	Richmond Hill, L. I	W. J. Fielding	—.	Apoplexy.
June 27	Baltimore	John Ward	—.	Heart prostration.
July 4	Manchester, Eng	Josephine Witt	31.	Peritonitis.
July 12	New York	Fred Anderson	—.	Apoplexy.
August 4	Worcester, Mass	Wm. S. Mullaly	—.	General debility.
August 21	Kansas City, Mo	Benj R. Nentwig	—.	Heart failure.
August 25	Piermont, N. Y	Mrs. Thos Barry	—.	Typhoid fever.
August 28	Los Angeles, Cal	Lawrence Hanley	—.	Consumption.
September 7	New York	Florence Zeitlin	—.	Heart failure.
September 14	Lexington, Ky	Charles E. Norman	50.	Paralysis.
September 27	Yonkers, N. Y	Jacob Litt	48.	Apoplexy.
October 4	New York	Will A. McConnell	51.	Appendicitis.
October 5	New York	Oscar de Bollien	—.	Accident.
October 5	Kansas City, Mo	Ernest Schenk	—.	Peritonitis.
October 10	New York	William Burger	42.	Acc'd'l asphyxia'n.
October 13	Bradford, England	Sir Henry Irving	67.	Death fol. sympo.
October 17	Quincy, Ill	Charles W. Boyd	—.	Gastritis.
October 19	New York	Frederic W. Rankin	36.	Typhoid fever.
October 23	Hot Springs	Dan Lester	—.	Heart failure.
November 4	New York	Annie Wood	64.	Heart disease.
November 6	Inwood, N. Y	Wm. J. Le Moyne	70.	Bright's disease.
November 6	New York	Arthur W. Clark	54.	Shooting.
November 5	Cleveland, Ohio	Max Bostock	68.	Paralysis.
November 10	Brookline, Mass	Horace Lewis	51.	Heart failure.
November 12	New York	Lillian Mainwaring	—.	Appendicitis.
November 22	Boston, Mass	Helen McGregor	—.	Op'r'n for deafness.
November 23	Missoula, Mont	Daniel E Bandmann	60.	Heart failure.
December		Aunt Louise Eldredge	—.	—.

DUQUESNE GARDEN
"Where the Nice People Go."
ICE SKATING
Aft. and Eve., With Music
Morning Sessions this week on Mon. and Sat. only.

Special CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL, Pittsburgh, Pa.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, January 13, at 2.30 O'Clock
Only Appearance This Season
KUBELIK
The Bohemian Violinist.
Tickets $1 to $2.
On sale Monday, January 8, at Mellor's, 319 Fifth Ave. Mail orders accompanied by check will be filled on receipt. Knabe piano used.

ALVIN ALL THIS WEEK | SPEC'L PRICE MATS. TUES. THURS. SAT. | BEST RES'V'D SEATS 25 & 50
PHONES—BELL 82 GRANT—P&A 100 MAIN
SPECIAL "HAPPY NEW YEAR" MAT. TO-MORROW—DENMAN THOMPSON'S
THE OLD HOMESTEAD
INCLUDING THE FAMOUS OLD HOMESTEAD DOUBLE QUARTETTE
MON. JAN. 8 CHAUNCEY OLCOTT IN HIS NEW ROMANTIC DRAMA EDMUND BURKE
SEATS READY MONDAY, JAN. 1.

EMPIRE THEATER UP TOWN Collins Ave. P. & A. 'Phone 351 East, Bell 'Phone 9141 Highland.
PRICES TO SUIT ALL THE PEOPLE ALL THE TIME, 25, 35, 50 75, $1.
Reached by all Car Lines. E. J. McCULLOUGH, MANAGER.
Week Commencing With a New Year's Matinee Monday
David Higgins (Author of His Last Dollar) Famous Southern Play
AT PINEY RIDGE
Filled to Overflowing with Rich Comedy.
Introducing MR. VAN KINSIE
Supported by MISS AMY FARNSWORTH and an excellent company.
A New Scenic Production.
REGULAR MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Next Attraction—My Wife's Family.

NIXON Special Price New Year's and Wed. Mat. Best Seats $1.50. Others 25c, 50c, 75c and $1.00. Good Orchestra Seats, $1.50. Balcony, 50c, 75c and $1. 500 Opera Chairs in Second Balcony, 25c.
TOMORROW MATINEE at 2:15. REG. MATS. WED. AND SAT.
KLAW AND ERLANGER PRESENT THE
ROGERS BROS. IN IRELAND
John J. McNally's Latest Musical and Comedy Novelty.
Lyrics by GEORGE V. HOBART. Music by MAX HOFFMAN.
115—ENTERTAINERS—115.
The notable cast includes Gus and Max Rogers, Corinne, Josie Intropodi, Julia Eastman, Lynn D'Arcy, Maurice D'Arcy, Charles McCarthy, Edward O'Connor, John Conroy, Bessie De Vole, Ethel Intropodi, Lillian Collins, Grace Grindell.
GREAT CHORUS OF 50 BEAUTIFUL GIRLS.
NEXT WEEK—SEAT SALE BEGINS THURSDAY
HENRY W. SAVAGE WILL OFFER
GEO. ADE'S COLLEGE WIDOW
THE ONLY ALL-SEASON SUCCESS OF THE LAST THEATRICAL YEAR IN NEW YORK.

GAYETY
GREATER PITTSBURGH'S GREATEST THEATER
INAUGURATING THE NEW YEAR BY PRESENTING THE WORLD FAMOUS
EUROPEAN SENSATION BURLESQUERS
BEVY OF BEWITCHING BEAUTIES, DAZZLING COSTUMES, CATCHY SONGS, OLIO OF ALL-STAR VAUDEVILLE. MESHAN'S EDUCATED DOGS.
MATINEES DAILY. | RESERVED SEATS, 25c, 50c and 75c. | GALLERY, 15 Cents.
NEXT WEEK—AL REEVES' BIG BEAUTY CO.

TAKE THE FAMILY TO THE GRAND GRAND HARRY DAVIS, Owner & Mgr. Week Of..... JAN. 1 WHERE THE SHOW IS ALWAYS GOOD
BEGIN THE NEW YEAR BY SEEING THIS SPLENDID VAUDEVILLE SHOW
THE ZANCIGS These wonder-working disciples of scientific mental telepathy appear in astonishing demonstrations of thought transmission and psychological intercourse.
HOWARD'S DOGS and PONIES Animals of intellect that present a genuine circus of fun and feats of cleverness, especially delightful to the little folks, and highly amusing to their elders as well.
S. MILLER KENT popular dramatic star, appears with Frank I. Frayne in a playlet called "Just Dorothy," and another feature is
LEW SULLY of the fun trust, with his vocal and oratorical disturbances. Also the
MAJESTIC TRIO will be seen in their comedy and eccentric dancing and singing, and
TASCOTT is an irresistible interpreter of the "coon" song, and will be a popular diversion, while
LEMEYER & LEMEYER will present an unique novelty that will add to the splendid ensemble strength.
EXTRA! 2nd Week By Popular Request HUGH WARD Assisted by JESSIE IZETT and DENNIE HARRIS Changing the Bill to "THE VAGABOND." Absorbing Dramatic Playlets Played by Felix Morris.
NIGHT PRICES: 400 Reserved Seats, First Floor, Balance 75c and $1. 50c. 350 Balcony Seats, 25c, 35c, 50c. Reserved,
MATINEES: Best Seats 25, 35, 50c
THE FOUR WELSONS The original Max Welson troupe, from Berlin, appear in a daring performance on aerial ropes, while
EMMA FRANCIS the pretty dancer, of Rogers Brothers and Buster Brown, brings her marvelously agile Arabian Whirlwinds. A clever young woman,
LILLIAN SHAW will be found in a clever and original bit of character comedy, while
GOETZ & NELSON are a pair of equilibristic artists who are as funny as they are startling, and there will be
CINEOMATOGRAPH pictures that are new and interesting will be presented, among other acts, making a bill of 15.
NEXT WEEK—JOSEPHINE COHAN, OF THE 4 COHANS, IN "FRIDAY THE 13th"

HARRY W. WILLIAMS Academy
"THE HOME OF BURLESQUE"
WEEK OF JAN. 1, 1906. MATINEE DAILY.
May Howard's Extravaganza Company
PRESENTING THE LATEST MUSICAL SATIRE, ENTITLED,
"MLLE. FI-FI"

BELASCO THEATER
SPECIAL MAT. NEW YEAR'S DAY
6 Nights and 3 Mats.
Prices 25c to $1.50
Mats. Wed. and Sat. Pop. Mat. Wed. Prices 25c to $1.00.
SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, (Inc.)
—Offer—
The Inimitable Comedian,
PETER F. DAILEY
—IN—
The Press Agent
By MARK SWAN AND J. P. WILSON.
A WHIRL OF MIRTH AND MELODY
60 People, All Singers, "100 Laughs and Then Some."
Monday, January 8th
Mats. Wed. and Sat.
Wed. Mat. 25c to $1.00
SEAT SALE THURSDAY.
MEXICANA
The Latest and Biggest Comic Opera.
Cast of Stars:
THOMAS Q. SEABROOKE,
JOSEPH HERBERT,
CHRISTIE MACDONALD
100 SINGING PEOPLE.

$86,000,000 AND MORE FOR CHARITY GIVEN AS 1905 HAS RUN ITS COURSE

Carnegie, Raising His Total Benefactions to $115,582,633 by Gifts of $14,099,000, Would Lead the Honor Roll, but for "Anonymous," Who Ranks Him With $22,013,500.

By WARWICK JAMES PRICE.

One hundred and seventy-nine dollars a minute! That is the Christian tribute paid by the year now passing, through each its hours, night and day, to mankind's betterment and relief from suffering. The total is astounding, unless one has followed the course of such annual reports and so becomes somewhat accustomed to eight-figure giving—$86,104,432!

Yet all records such as this are necessarily incomplete. Much that is given passes without public notice, so that even an estimate is out of the question. The journalistic statistician must rely upon figures published from day to day, and must farther define the limits of his work because of the uncertainty of publication in one part of the country of gifts of small total made in some other part. In these tables $5,000 has been assumed as the minimum to be considered—and the multiplicity of small donations thus lost sight of would certainly raise the year's total by 10 millions.

Individual givers, too, are here accounted for only, which fact prevents the list from enrolling such a magnificent charity as that which went out to the suffering Russian Jews.

With all of these limitations, however, the American people, on this New Year's eve, with peace and good will ruling their land, may congratulate themselves that their nation has given to good causes since January last came in at the rate of an hourly average of $107,410 57.

Considerably more than half of the grand total has gone to the advancement of education. Eighty-three colleges and schools are named in that part of the annual report, though even so the gifts to this cause would not have stood in such overwhelming proportion to the benefactions of the whole 12-month had not the four largest donations of all fallen under this head. In April Mr. Carnegie set by $10,000,000 as a fund for aged educators, followed a month later by Mr. Rockefeller with another $10,000,000 for the cause of general education; while the tragic death of Mrs. Leland Stanford threw into this same scale $4,875,000 more.

The dozen of most lucky universities rank, then, as follows:

Leland Stanford university	$4,875,000
Harvard university	1,500,000
Yale university	1,405,000
University of Chicago	1,150,000
Union Theological seminary	1,100,000
McCormick seminary	1,000,000
Millikin university	1,000,000
Columbia university	699,000
University of Virginia	610,000
Brown university	550,000
College of the State of New Jersey (Princeton)	437,000
University of California	400,000

Good Names in a Good Cause.

Among these givers to the training of ideas old and young are several of the country's more prominent citizens. Senators Elkins and Aldrich have each given $10,000 to the Catholic university; T. P. Shonts of the Canal commission has given to Monmouth university and Colonel J. M. Guffey of Pittsburgh to the University of Virginia. Thirty thousand went to various educational works in the name of W. J. Bryan, and the will of Elizabeth Wheaton left the whole residue of her fortune to the seminary which bears her name. Is one also to consider as educational the bequest of $5,000 by an anonymous Chicagoan, who wished his money to be used to "explore the soul?"

Following education the benefactions of 1905 rank as follows: To galleries, museums, and societies of kindred aims went $7,024,000; to "homes," hospitals, and asylums, $5,391,500, with $4,700,175 to miscellaneous charities. Church works of various sorts followed close with $4,242,757, and $1,993,000 for library buildings. Add to these totals $2,435,000 which came in gifts other than of cash, though valued "officially," and this country is found to have received in all $84,089,432—$2,015,000 was sent to do its work in foreign fields.

1905 $21,250,000 Behind the "Record."

A study of these figures, in connection with the similar totals of the past five years, shows that 1905 has surpassed 1904, though it has not equaled earlier years; failing, indeed, far behind 1901's splendid "record." The benefactions for these years, in round numbers, have been:—$47,500,000 in 1900; $107,360,000 in 1901; $94,000,000 in 1902, with 1903 beating that by an even million; only $62,000,000 last year—and $86,100,000 this.

In the second place, compare the gains and losses in the various divisions as shown by the figures of '04 and '05. There have been losses in the gifts to galleries and museums, in those made to church work and to miscellaneous charities, and nearly $8,000,000 less has been sent abroad, but there have been gains in the benefactions made to hospitals and libraries, while the advance shown under the head of education is of itself so immense that the year's total rises more than $24,000,000 above that which 1904 could show.

Woman's Part in the Work.

The detailed lists following show also that American womanhood is playing a mighty part in this splendid work, and that no less than 16 of the givers have equalled or surpassed the million mark—among themselves giving more than a half of the whole year's total.

Four of these last are women, while Miss Helen Gould, giving $700,000, and Mrs. F. F. Thompson but $50,000 less, might well be included in the roster. Three other women who have generously helped the world's work are Mrs. T. F. Ryan ($225,000), wife of the financier; Miss H. T. Gardiner ($200,000), and Mrs. Russell Sage ($75,000).

The "Roll of Honor," where one may ran the givers of millions, reads:

Andrew Carnegie	$14,099,000
John D. Rockefeller	11,635,000
Mrs. Jane L. Stanford	4,985,000
Stephen Salisbury	3,450,000
John C. King	2,000,000
Gen. Isaac J. Wistar	2,000,000
Mrs. E. D. Rand	1,250,000
Henry Phipps	1,050,000
Margaret A. Jones	1,025,000
Mrs. Emmons Blaine	1,000,000
George W. Clayton	1,000,000
Benjamin Ferguson	1,000,000
Cyrus McCormick	1,000,000
James Millikin	1,000,000
Darius O. Mills	1,000,000
W. F. Milton	1,000,000
Total	$48,494,000

Carnegie Raises His Total.

Mr. Carnegie, however, may be considered as only in second place, for that immortal old gentleman whom someone once named as his favorite poet—Mr. Anonymious—gave $22,013,500 as '05 ran its course.

But the "Iron Master" has done pretty well. Where he had reached only $101,483,633, when this dying year was on its threshold, he has now advanced to $115,582,633—along that self-established road which is to prove private wealth a public trust. Mr. Rockefeller, ranking second on the honor roll, has given in all $61,371,000 to various causes.

Other "household names" on the completed list, with gifts ranging from Adrian Iselin's $5,000 to Levi P. Morton's $650,000, include Samuel Sloan, Cornelius Bliss, James Speyer, Morris K. Jesup, James Stokes, John Wanamaker, J. P. Morgan, Jacob Schiff, H. C. Frick, James Stillman, D. K. Pearsons, Ralph Voorhees, and W. K. Vanderbilt.

The Record of the Months.

As the months have followed one after the other February has taken the first place with $24,376,000 to its credit. April shows $17,867,000, and then the line dwindles from May's $13,847,000 to a scant $947,000 in August.

The detailed lists follows:

To Educational Institutions — $48,303,000.

Anonymous—Union Theological Seminary	$1,100,000
Andrew Carnegie—Lebanon Valley College (Pennsylvania)	50,000
John C. Coombs—Bowdoin college	100,000
J. Pierpont Morgan—Catholic University of America	10,000
Senator W. L. Elkins—Catholic University of America	10,000
Senator N. W. Aldrich—Catholic University of America	10,000
J. J. Albright—Rensselaer institute	50,000
Mrs. H. B. Newberry—Cornell university	5,000
Mrs. Alexander Patton—Dickinson college	10,000
Col. James M. Guffey—University of West Virginia	15,000
George C. Sturgis—University of West Virginia	5,000
E. W. Codman—Harvard university	250,000
Henry Norris—Haverford college	5,000
Miss E. J. Emory—Tuskegee institute	40,000
Mrs. Jane L. Stanford—Notre Dame university	10,000
Mrs. Mary H. Hunt—Hobart college	5,000
Mrs. A. R. Maney—Hobart college	15,000
Andrew Carnegie—Rensselaer institute	125,000
Andrew Carnegie—University of Virginia	500,000
Mrs. M. M. Littlefield—Brown university	500,000
Mrs. Emmons Blaine—University of Chicago	1,000,000
Mrs. S. D. Brown—Princeton university	332,000
B. S. Peabody—Andover academy (Massachusetts)	32,000
J. D. Rockefeller—Mississippi Baptist college	35,000
Andrew Carnegie—Stevens Institute of Technology	50,000
Andrew Carnegie—Norwich university (Vermont)	50,000
Andrew Carnegie—University of Rochester	100,000
M. O. Adams—School at Ashburnham, Mass.	20,000
J. I. Irwin—Butler college (Indiana)	100,000
Jacob H. Schiff—Columbia university	100,000
Mrs. William Thaw—MacAllister college (Minn)	100,000
D. K. Pearsons—Washington college	25,000
Samuel Hill—Harvard university	50,000
W. F. Milton—Harvard university	1,000,000
James C. Carter—Harvard university	200,000
James C. Carter—University of Virginia	10,000
Mrs. M. T. F. Collard—Radcliffe college	10,000
Anonymous—Radcliffe college	5,000
Anonymous—Bloomfield seminary	25,000
Anonymous—Princeton university	100,000
Mrs. A. L. Hubbell—Princeton university	5,000
Mrs. A. L. Hubbell—University of Pennsylvania	50,000
Miss H. T. Gardiner—Catholic University of America	100,000
John D. Rockefeller—University of Virginia	100,000
Mrs. Jane L. Stanford—Leland Stanford university	3,875,000
C. W. Alpine—Exeter academy (Mass.)	15,000
D. K. Pearsons—Five small southern colleges	150,000
Andrew Carnegie—Baldwin university (Ohio)	24,000
Andrew Carnegie—Franklin and Marshall college	37,500
Andrew Carnegie—National Farm school, Doylestown, Pa.	12,500
Andrew Carnegie—Fund for Aged Educators	10,000,000
Andrew Carnegie—Library school at Atlanta, Ga.	12,000
Andrew Carnegie—Colored school at New Castle, N. J.	25,000
Andrew Carnegie—Livingston college, North Carolina	12,000
Andrew Carnegie—Davidson college, North Carolina	20,000
Andrew Carnegie—Radcliffe colege	75,000
Andrew Carnegie—Colorado college	50,000
Gen. W. P. Palmer—Colorado college	100,000
Anonymous—Yale university	100,000
R. S. Pierrepont—Columbia university	500,000
Harris W. Sharp—Ohio Wesleyan university	105,000
Cyrus McCormick—McCormick seminary (Chicago)	1,000,000
Herman A. Metz—High school, Brooklyn, N. Y.	5,000
J. P. Branch—Randolph-Macon institute	31,000
Anonymous—Brooklyn (N. Y.) institute	25,000
Mrs. G. F. Swift—East Greenwich (R. I.) academy	10,000
Mrs. H. A. Morgan—Wells college	50,000
Mrs. Elizabeth Kelly—University of Chicago	150,000
Mrs. Elizabeth Wheaton—Wheaton seminary	30,000
Mrs. W. H. Hurlburt—Yale university	10,000
Mrs. G. P. Taft—Yale university	15,000
Miss Jennings—Yale university	30,000
Thomas Cunningham—Morrisville (Kan) college	10,000
John D. Rockefeller—Yale university	1,000,000
Levi C. Velts—Yale university	250,000
Morris L. Clothier—Swarthmore college	50,000
W. H. Laird—Carleton college, Northfield, Vt.	53,000
Mrs. E. C. Thayer—Brown university	50,000
H. W. Carpenter—Columbia university	20,000
Anonymous—Columbia university	23,000
Mrs. T. F. Ryan—Georgetown university	125,000
Mrs. Alice Bates—St. Mary's school, New York city	13,000
Thomas Shevlin, University of Minnesota	60,000
John D. Rockefeller—Howard college (Alabama)	60,000
Andrew Carnegie—Smith college	125,000
Andrew Carnegie, Western Reserve university	25,000
Andrew Carnegie, Lancaster college	237,000
James Millikin—Millikin university (Illinois)	1,000,000
John D. Rockefeller—To general education	10,000,000
William J. Bryan—Various western and southern schools	30,000
D. K. Pearsons—Montana College school	25,000
Maxwell Sommerville—University of Pennsylvania	60,000
Edward S. Clark—School at Cooperstown, N. Y. Y.	10,000
Mrs. Eleanor Saunders—Bernard college	5,000
F. P. Olcott—School at Bernardsville, N. J.	125,000
Henry C. Frick—Wooster university	50,000
Benjamin P. Davis—Exeter academy (Massachusetts)	250,000
Frank H. Ceilley—Massachusetts Institute of Technology	70,000
Mrs. R. D. Rand—Various educational works in the east	1,250,000
Mrs. Russell Sage—School at Sag Harbor, L. I.	75,000
William H. Murphy—Drew Theological seminary	10,000
William A. Wheelock—New York university	20,000
Charles Tidd Baker—Massachusetts Institute of Technology	20,000
Charles Tidd Baker—Tuskegee institute	10,000
Charles Tidd Baker—Kindergarten, Jamaica Plains, Mass.	15,000
Joseph E. Gillingham—Haverford college	50,000
Joseph E. Gillingham—University of Pennsylvania	50,000
Joseph E. Gillingham—Swarthmore college	60,000
Joseph E. Gillingham—Woman's Medical college (Philadelphia)	5,000
Joseph E. Gillingham—Bryn Mawr college	50,000
Miss Maria L. Stevens—Bryn Mawr college	30,000
Stephen Salisbury—Worcester Polytechnic institute	200,000
Samuel Sloan—Columbia university	6,000
Ralph Voorhees—Huron college (Ohio)	100,000
T. P. Shonts—Monmouth college (Illinois)	10,000

To Libraries—$1,993,000.

Andrew Carnegie—Westfield, N. J.	$10,000
Andrew Carnegie—Oberlin college (Ohio)	125,000
Andrew Carnegie—Lawrence university (Wisconsin)	50,000
Andrew Carnegie—Tufts college	100,000
Andrew Carnegie—University of Maine	50,000
Andrew Carnegie—Syracuse university	150,000
Andrew Carnegie—Wellesley college	125,000
Andrew Carnegie—Colored Institute, Cheyney	10,000
Andrew Carnegie—Patchogue, L. I.	10,000
Andrew Carnegie—Otterbein, Ohio	20,000
Andrew Carnegie—Lincoln Memorial university	20,000
Andrew Carnegie—Monmouth college (Ill.)	30,000
Andrew Carnegie—Juniata college	28,000
Charles H. Hackley—Muskegon, Mich.	200,000
Mrs. F. F. Thompson—Vassar college	500,000
Mrs. F. F. Thompson—Williams college	150,000
George W. Brown—Northfield, Vt.	20,000
E. B. Cragin—Colchester, Conn.	15,000
John Q. Packard—Salt Lake City, Utah	125,000
Mrs. D. R. Evarts—Athens, N. Y.	50,000
J. T. Crumbaugh—Leroy, Ill.	50,000

To Galleries, Museums and Societies—$7,025,000.

Andrew Carnegie—Maryland institute	$263,000
Andrew Carnegie—Iron and Steel institute	25,000
James C. Carter—New York Bar association	25,000
James C. Carter—Society for the Improvement of Poor	10,000
J. Dundas Lippincott—Philadelphia Art Needle-Work society	5,000
J. Dundas Lippincott—Philadelphia Acedamy of Natural sciences	5,000
J. Dundas Lippincott—Philadelphia Fairmount Park association	5,000
Ralph Voorhees—American Tract society	101,000
Benjamin Ferguson—Chicago Art institute	1,000,000
Margaret A. Jones—Metropolitan museum, New York	25,000
Benjamin P. Davis—Metropolitan museum, New York	50,000
Benjamin P. Davis—American Museum of Natural History	25,000
Mrs. Samuel Colt—Wadsworth Atheneum, Hartford	50,000
J. Pierpont Morgan—Wadsworth Antheneum, Hartford	30,000
Anonymous—The Audubon society	100,000
Gen. I. J. Wistar—Wistar Institute of Anatomy	2,000,000
Herman Siebling—Philadelphia branch of the Elks	50,000
Stephen Salisbury—Worcester Art museum	3,000,000
Stephen Salisbury—American Antiquarian society	250,000
Joseph E. Gillingham—Philadelphia Historical society	5,000

To Churches, the Y. M. C. A. and Home Missions—$4,242,757.

Levi P. Morton—Cathedral of St. John the Divine	$600,000
T. E. Bondurant—"The Christian Church"	400,000
Charles Lockhart—Various in Pittsburgh	85,000
Mrs. Lucy Boardman—Christ church, West Haaven, Conn.	25,000
Mary C. Dulles—Five Philadelphia Presbyterian churches	16,500
Mary E. Hunt—Episcopal churches and missions, New York	26,000
John D. Rockefeller—Brooklyn (N. Y.) Y. M. C. A.	100,000
John D. Rockefeller, Baptist Home Missions	200,000
Andrew Carnegie—Philadelphia Christian Settlement	7,500
Zenas Crane—Y. M. C. A. at Dalton, Mass.	39,500
John F. Jube—The Congregationalist Church	5,000
J. Dundas Lippincott—Trinity church, Princeton, N. J.	21,000
Anonymous—German Theological Seminary, Newark	25,000
Anonymous—"The Disciples of Christ," Kentucky	200,000
A. M. Chapman—Presbyterian Home Missions	15,000
A. M. Chapman—American Bible Society	5,000
Cornelius N. Bliss—Broadway Tabernacle, N. Y.	10,000
S. M. Abernathy—Broadway Tabernacle, N. Y.	10,000
Mrs. F. F. Thompson—Broadway Tabernacle, N. Y.	5,000
E. G. Heller—Forest Hill Presbyterian church, Newark, N. J.	50,000
Rev. Frederick Bender—Roman Catholic church, Colorado Springs	100,000
Mrs. F. B. Cooley—Center church, Hartford, Conn.	100,000
Mrs. M. C. Thompson—Memorial chapel, Williamstown, Mass.	500,000
Mrs. Elizabeth Wheaton—Home missions	6,000
Mrs. E. B. Saunders—Six New York city churches	5,500
W. W. Carson—Church of Our Father, Newburg, N. Y.	25,000
J. T. Crumbaugh—"To the cause of Spiritualism"	200,000
Mrs. Sarah Martin—Episcopal churches, New York and Washington	13,000
Mrs. Edward King—Episcopal church, New York city	9,000
Mrs. W. F. Cochran—St. John's church, Yonkers, N. Y.	40,000
George C. Thomas—Episcopal work in Philadelphia	35,000
Miss Helen Gould—To the Y. M. C. A.	700,000
William S. Vare—Church of the Mesiah (M. E.), Philadelphia	9,757
Pauline E. Henry—Two Episcopal churches, Philadelphia	20,500
Thomas F. Byrne—Roman Catholic church, Phoenixville	50,000
Nicholas Walsh—St. Mary's cathedral, Covington	100,000
Charles J. Fiske—Ewing Presbyterian church, Trenton, N. J.	33,000
Mrs. Samuel Colt—Church of the Good Shepherd, Hartford	33,000
Mrs. E. C. Harris—Various Philadelphia churches	20,000
Mrs. K. F. Gray—The Y. M. C. A. of Illinois	10,000
Mrs. H. N. Lawrence—Various New York churches	20,000
Mrs. T. F. Ryan—Memorial chapel, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	100,000
A. C. Stewary—Chapel, Marshall, Mo.	30,000
G. P. Lord—Y. M. C. A., Elgin, Ill.	25,000
John D. Rockefeller—Brooklyn (N. Y.) Baptists	50,000
William H. Wanamaker—Various Congregationalist causes	28,500
Anonymous—Manor chapel, New York city	20,000
Joseph E. Gillingham—The Y. M. C. of Philadelphia	5,000
William J. Bradley—Various New Haven churches	25,000
William H. Murphy—Two Newark (N. J.) churches	11,000

To Hospitals, Homes and Asylums — $5,391,500.

Charles Lockhart—Various Pittsburgh hospitals	$230,000
Dr. J. D. Tatum—Hospitals in Philadelphia and Trenton, N. J.	40,000
F. G. Stinson—Norristown (Pa.) Home for Aged Women	25,000
Mrs. E. H. Weeden—Pawtucket (R. I.) Home for Aged Women	50,000
W. T. Wardell—Red Cross hospital, New York city	100,000
Mrs. Mary E. Ryle—Various Paterson (N. J.) hospitals	40,000
Henry Norris—Three Philadelphia charities	15,000
Mrs. Jane L. Standford—Thirteen "curative institutions"	100,000
Mary C. Dulles—Presbyterian hospital, Philadelphia	17,000
Colonel William Barbour—The Paterson home	10,000
Mrs. Mary H. Hunt—Home for Insurables, New York city	5,000
Isaac Roskam—Six Hebrew charities, New York city	11,000
Kayrel Sarashon—Four Hebrew charities, New York city	6,000
John F. Jube—Various charities in New York city	5,000
Francis M. Ruhl—Various charities in Philadelphia	14,000
J. Dundas Lippincott—Three Philadelphia homes and hospitals	5,000
Samuel P. Mandell—Four New York Hebrew charities	8,000
Miss H. T. Gardiner—Two asylums, New York city	100,000
A. L. Hubbell, Philadelphia hospitals and homes	6,000
William Vogel—Five New York Hebrew institutions	15,000
Miss Ann Leary—Italian Settlement work, New York	40,000
Anonymous—Children's Aid society, Brooklyn, New York	100,000
John D. Rockefeller—Cleveland dispensary	25,000
Andrew Carnegie—University Settlement, Philadelphia	10,000
William H. Murphy—Eight charities, Newark, N. J.	8,000
Charles Tidd Baker—Two Boston charities	30,000
Leon Godchaux—Touro infirmary, New Orleans	50,000
Adrian Iselin—New Rochelle (N. Y.) hospital	5,000
R. F. Ballantyne—Newark Eye and Ear infirmary	25,000
Mary Scott Newbold—Various Philadelphia charities	43,000
Caroline Stevenson—Various Presbyterian charities	7,000
Frederick Potter—Ossining (N. Y.) hospital	65,000
T. C. Hunter—Philadelphia Home for Nurses	40,000
Murry Guggenheim—Mt. Sinai hospital, New York city	30,000
Pauline E. Henry—Two hospitals in Philadelphia	35,000
Margaret A. Jones—Three New York hospitals	1,000,000
Anonymous—Sisters of Poor home, Los Angeles	225,000
F. F. Ayer—General hospital, Lowell, Mass.	50,000
Mrs. E. C. Harris—Various Philadelphia charities	100,000
Mrs. M. H. Olmstead—Los Angeles Free hospital	200,000
John C. King—Old Men's home, Chicago, Ill.	2,000,000
Harper N. Carpenter—Ballston (N. Y.) infirmary	5,000
Joseph E. Gillingham—Various Philadelphia charities	83,000
Miss E. Brasier—Roman Catholic charities, Philadelphia	14,300
Miss H. E. Benson—Various New Jersey charities	5,000
Redfield Procter—State infirmary, Vermont	150,000
Louisa Banman—Five Philadelphia charities	5,000
Thomas Woolman—Five Philadelphia charities	7,500
Murry Guggenheim—Sydenham hospital, New York city	5,700
Daniel Francis—Home for Aged People, Des Moines	30,000
Benjamin P. Davis—Children's Aid society, New York city	100,000
Dr. John Warner—Clinton (Ill.) hospital	100,000
Jacob H. Schiff—New York Hebrew sanitarium	10,000
G. P. Lord—Old Folks' home, Elgin, Ill.	25,000

To Miscellaneous Charities — $4,700,175.

Henry Phipps—Model tenements, New York city	$1,000,000
F. A. Poth—Various causes, Philadelphia	25,000
Miss E. H. Bourne—The George Junior Republic	9,900
Andrew Carnegie—Depositors in Citizens National, Oberlin, O.	15,000
Andrew Carnegie—Franklin fund, Boston	250,000
S. A. Crozier—Park improvements, Chester, Pa.	5,000
B. F. Clyde—Itan Creek building, Philadelphia	5,000
Col. E. R. Warner—Various causes, Montrose, Pa.	22,575
Anonymous—Books to Kings County Medical society	5,000
Anonymous—"To explore the human soul"	5,000
Isaac Rossham—Various Hebrew causes, New York city	7,500
J. K. Lincoln—Various causes, New York city	5,000
David R. Jaques—Various causes, New York city	90,000
William E. Cramp—Various causes, Milwaukee	30,000
George W. Clayton—Model homes, Denver	1,000,000
George A. Grund—Municipal hotel, Kansas City	102,500
Joseph Milbank—Peoples Palace, Jersey City	100,000
H. W. Cushman—To any town named after him	10,000
Lillian C. Rand—Swimming pool for Montreal	7,500
Rudolph Kleybolte—Peary's Polar expedition	5,000
Morris K. Jesup—Peary's Polar expedition	25,000
Thomas H. Hubbard—Peary's Polar expedition	10,000
John W. Parmlee—To the poor of Chicago	400,000
Miss E. Brasier—Various causes, Philadelphia	5,000
Mrs. Cecilia Berg—Various causes, New York city	50,000
Joseph E. Gillingham—Various causes, Philadelphia	8,000
Mrs. Sarah Martin—Various causes, New York city	5,000
William A. Wheelock—Various causes, New York city	22,500
Levi P. Morton—Industrial Home, Rhinecliff, N. Y.	50,000
Thomas Woolman—Eight Philadelphia charities	8,100
D. O. Mills—Mills Hotel No. 3, New York city	1,000,000
Mrs. R. L. Jervis—To the poor of New York	47,500
Mrs. Almira Kraman—To the poor of Kalamazoo, Mich.	10,000
Mrs. J. E. Hackley—To the poor of Muskegon, Mich.	300,000
Henry Phipps—In aid of Prof. Behring's discovery	50,000

Gifts Other Than of Cash — $2,435,000.

Charles L. Freer—Curios to the Smithsonian, valued at	$500,000
Capt. J. D. Smith—Herbarium to the Smithsonian, valued at	30,000
Mrs. Theodore Thomas—Musical library to Chicago Orchestra, valued at	100,000
Gen. Lew Wallace—Farm to the government for fish hatchery, valued at	30,000
Mrs. Charles B. Taft—Bethel Home to Cincinnati, valued at	7,500
Mrs. Jane Stanford—Her jewels to Leland Stanford University	1,000,000
Mrs. R. P. Flower—Drinking fountain, Watertown, N. Y.	15,000
Mrs. E. C. Potter—School site to Cooperstown, N. Y.	10,000
Mrs. Phoebe Hearst—Archeological collection, University of California	400,000
Charles Parsons—Art objects to Washington University	250,000
Abraham Shimmer—His home to the Des Mines Hospital	50,000
Henry C. Frick—Park ground to Homestead, Pa.	12,500
Cornelius Zabriskie—Playground to Jersey City	30,000

Gifts Sent Out of the Country — $2,015,000.

Charles Lockhart—Foreign missions	$50,000
John H. Converse—Foreign missions	50,000
Miss Anna MacKenzie—Foreign missions	150,000
Mary C. Dulles—Foreign missions	5,000
Mrs. Edward King—Foreign missions	5,000
John D. Rockefeller—Foreign missions	100,000
W. K. Vanderbilt—A hospital in Paris, France	500,000
H. N. Seligmann—Children's Home, Baiersdorf, Bavaria	150,000
John Wanamaker—Y. M. C. A. in the Far East	130,000
Jacob H. Schiff—In aid of the Russian Jews	50,000
J. Pierpont Morgan—In aid of Calabrian earthquake sufferers	10,000
J. Pierpont Morgan—American Academy, Rome	100,000
Henry Walters—American Academy, Rome	100,000
W. K. Vanderbilt—American Academy, Rome	100,000
H. L. Higginson—American Academy, Rome	100,000
Henry C. Frick—American Academy, Rome	100,000
James Stillman—American Academy, Rome	100,000
James Stillman—School of Fine Arts, Paris	100,000
James Stokes—St. Petersburg Y. M. C. A.	75,000
D. K. Pearsons—Anatolia College, Turkey	50,000
Andrew Carnegie—Library to Sydenham, New Zealand	20,000

Touching the oft-repeated inquiry as to whether the world is growing better or worse, it is inspiring to consider such facts as these. They prove a stalwart unselfishness, a willingness of the favored ones to promote the welfare of the less favored. They show a growing tendency on the part of men and women of large means to personally administer a fair share of their estates to aid the educational, religious and philanthropic activities of the whole wide world.

LECTURE BY PRESIDENT OF THE GAELIC LEAGUE

Dr. Douglas Hyde, Distinguished Irish Scholar and Author, to Speak in Old City Hall.

Dr. Douglas Hyde, distinguished Irish scholar author and orator, and president of the Gaelic league, will deliver a lecture on "Gaelic Revival" on Saturday evening, January 6, in Old City hall, under the auspices of the United Irish Societies of Allegheny County.

The object of the Gaelic league is to revive the ancient language, literature and music of Ireland, and thus restore to that country its almost completely lost nationality. The movement carried on by the Gaelic league in Ireland is non-sectarian and non-political. Dr. Hyde is himself a Protestant, the son of a Protestant clergyman and a graduate of a Protestant university. It is to raise funds to carry on this movement that Dr. Hyde is devoting his life and energies.

At the meeting in Old City hall Saturday night Bishop Canevin will preside. The committee on reception includes the Rev. E. R. Donehoo, pastor of the West End Presbyterian church; the Rev. Father Price, rector of St. James Roman Catholic church; the Rev. S. Edward Young, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, and a large number of prominent citizens as well as delegates from local Irish societies.

YOUNG COUPLE TO MEET.

Marriage of King Alphonso and English Princess Is Practically Arranged.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—(Special Cable.)—It is now fairly well known that the marriage of Princess Ena with the king of Spain is practically arranged, and the young people are to meet abroad before long. Gossip has it that the king admired the pretty daughter of the duke of Connaught, but she is determined that she is going to lead the life of an English gentlewoman and adjure crowns and other such dangerous implements.

Having failed in this direction, the king held out the scepter to the charming young daughter of Princess Henry of Battenburg, a delicate blonde with a beautiful complexion. At present I believe their acquaintance has begun and ended in a dance, but the attraction on the part of the young lady has been very strong, and it is likely that the flaxen-haired princess will, without doubt, ascend the throne of the ancient southern monarchy.

Sensation in Women's Suits and Coats. See Rosenbaum Company's big ad. in Monday's Gazette.

SILENT REAPER'S HARVEST OF GREAT IN YEAR JUST CLOSED

The Necrology of the Past 12 Months Bears the Names of 326 Men and Women, Foremost in Their Varied Callings, Whose Places It Will Be Hard to Fill.

By WARWICK JAMES PRICE.

Nineteen five has seen death reap a notable harvest. As its months have passed, in one land after the other, figures which for long have held the center of the world's stage have been called forever behind the scenes. In January passed thus Lord Kinross, justice general of Scotland, and R. Swain Gifford, the American artist, and that W. H. Baldwin, who, in very spite of his mere 41 years, was not only one of this country's leading railroad men, but one of her foremost citizens. The closing days of the twelve-month heard those veteran generals, F. T. Sherman and Andreas Tchertkoff, answer to the roll for the last time. And between these there has been built up a roster of world-known names totalling today at 326.

Consider the breadth and depth of the loss involved in the deaths of such as these:

JOHN HAY, who took his earliest lessons in wisdom at the feet of Lincoln, and, spanning the whole development of the new union, brought serenity and strength to the councils of McKinley and Roosevelt.

MAXIMO GOMEZ, that "grey little, great little man," knight errant and disinterested champion of true freedom.

ALPHONSE DE ROTHSCHILD, perhaps the most influential of world bankers.

SIR HENRY IRVING, great as an actor, greater as a stage manager, and greatest in the uplifting influence he exerted upon his calling.

JANE LATHROP STANFORD, in some respects the most remarkable benefactor of modern times.

THEODORE THOMAS, who had done so much toward the cultivation of a love for the best music among the American people.

DR. THOMAS BERNARDO, "the father of nobody's children," whose epitaph might well read: "He saved 60,000 unwanted and destitute children from suffering, vice and crime."

MARY A. LIVERMORE, reformer, organizer, nurse and patriot, who did great deeds because she was a great woman.

"JOE" JEFFERSON, who will be remembered as long as gentle humor is prized, or while the odor of kindness and pity remains sweet in man's nostrils.

HENRI GERMAIN, than whom no other financial man in present-day Europe had more influenced continental banking methods.

ORVILLE H. PLATT, the most active, distinguished and useful member of the upper house of the national legislature.

Nations Now the Poorer.

Scarce a land but has heard the cold swish of the scythe of death, announcing the erasure from the roll of the living of some name now ancient in history, now new though honorable in the doings of today. Spain mourns for those political leaders Silvela and Villaverde; Russia for that splendidly brave old Gen. Dragomiroff and Paul Lessar, her able diplomat; France for Reclus the scientist, Henner the artist, and Verne the prophetic romancer; and America, among so many others, for W. T. Richards, master among marinists, and that venerable Jay Cooke, who, with his great work long since finished, had lingered as a living reminder of perhaps the most crucial period in the republic's development.

To the north of us have passed that learned lawyer, Christopher Robinson, and Rev. John de Sayres, the Dominion's most able divine. To the south death has called Luiz Cobral, Brazil's millionaire philanthropist; Galindo, the poet of Peru; and Juan Paul, ex-president of Venezuela. An assassin closed forever the career of Delyannis the Greek premier; poverty put the period to the good works of Italy's Countess del Drago; while disease carried from the fields of German science and diplomacy those two notable workers, the brothers von Richtofen.

In the United States there have been, in all, 169 deaths of men and women properly classified with "the great" of modern times, with 66 in England, 29 in France, and 19 in Germany. Russia has lost 9, Spain 6, Italy 5, and Canada 4. The rest of the list, in ones and twos and threes, is divided between Austria, Sweden and Belgium; Turkey, Japan and Brazil; Chile, Cuba and Finland; Greece and Mexico, Peru and Venezuela.

Monarchs of Title and of $ $ $ $.

Loss has come to every walk in life. If one consider royalty and nobility there are the names of the Grand Duke Adolf of Luxemberg, the oldest reigning sovereign in Europe, and Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, who, as history recalls, was the nominal cause of the Franco-German war. Or take those who have ruled the worlds of commerce and industry. Boston no more sees Francis Peabody or Montgomery Sears, nor Philadelphia Ellis Yarnall anad J. Dundas Lippincott, nor Pittsburgh Charles Lockhart. Baltimore is the poorer for the death of John K. Shaw; Hartford for that of Colonel Greene; and Springfield (Mass.), has lost the wisely generous benefactions of "Uncle John" Olmsted.

From various fields of diplomacy and politics have been called "Joe" Hawley and G. S. Boutwell and Carlos Martinez and Rene Goblet, and a baker's dozen of the former governors of sovereign states of this union.

So might one run through all the death roll. Not a vocation through which men help on the work of the world but has suffered since January last came in. Science has lost such explorers as Glazier and Gregory and De Brazza, "The French Stanley;" such inventors as Whitten and Coldwell and Lagerman. The church no longer counts among its living councillors Cardinal Ajuti and Archbishop Chapelle, and Bishops Joyce and Davies and Favier—the last named one of the most notable personalities in all the Far East. James C. Carter and Sir Francis Jeune have forever retired from the bar; Boughton and Bouguereau have laid by brush and palette; Wallace and de Heredia will write no more, nor such master correspondents as Pearse and Boynton, and Barrymore and Le Moyne have made their final exits from the great stage of life. The complete lists follow, whom she now has left.

Royalty and Nobility—28.

Prince Carl of Lippe-Detmold, Grand Duchess of Saxe-Weimar, Earl of Morley, Earl of Kenmare, Dowager Duchess of Abercorn, Earl of Stanhope, Lord Grimthorpe, Prince Barclay de Tolley, Archduke Joseph, Earl Cowper, Sir William Laird Clowes, Prince Nicholas of Nassau, the Infanta Amalia, Grand Duke Adolf of Luxemberg, Earl Cairns, Earl of Montault, Earl of Southesk, Grand Duke Sergius, Marquis of Anglesea, Earl of Chichester, Ahmed Kemal, Dowager Countess of Clancarty, Count Shuvaloff, Leopold of Hohenzollern, the Infanta Ferdinand, Princess Pierre Bonaparte, Duchess Talleyrand and Sagnan, Count of Flanders.

Men of Affairs—33.

F. B. Laughlin, James B. Oliver, Francis H. Peabody, Ellis Yarnall, Lord Inverclyde, W. H. Baldwin, Jr., Charles Lockhart, Henri Germain, Luiz de Costa Cobral, Colonel Jacob L. Greene, Meyer Guggenheim, J. Dundas Lippincott, Sir Mark Collett, Alphonse de Rothschild, Washington Duke, J. Montgomery Sears, John K. Shaw, Sir Clinton E. Dawkins, W. R. Travers, W. H. Wanamaker, Sir W. Portal, Henry V. Poor, William Sellers, Jay Cooke, Sir Edward Blount, Robert C. Luther, Adrian Iselin, John Olmsted, R. A. Constable, William F. Potter, George W. Elkins, Nathan de Rothschild, Sir Bernard Samuelson.

The Army and the Navy—33.

Brig.-Gen. E. R. Warner, Brig.-Gen. A. L. Wagner, Brig.-Gen. Roy Stone, Gen. Pierron, Lieut.-Gen. de Bellemare, Lieut.-Gen. von Boguslowski, Gen. C. T. Christensen, Gen. W. W. Blackmar, Gen. F. T. Sherman, Gen. C. W. Darling, Gen. Sir John Palmer, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Gen. Tcherkoff, Gen. Matsumura, Gen. Dragomiroff, Gen. Doksturoff, Rear Admiral F. C. Casby, Rear Admiral Voelkersham, Rear Admiral A. E. K. Benham, Admiral Saso, Vice Admiral Naziloff, Commodore Nicholson, Admiral Schwartz, Admiral Sir Arthur Cochrane, Hiram Cronk, Edhem Pacha, R. A. G. Donnelly, Lord Chelmsford, Sir John Ross, Maj.-Gen. Skoolovsky, Maj.-Gen. Sir George Hennesey, Maj.-Gen. W. J. T. Dana, Maximo Gomez.

Politics and Diplomacy—55.

Senator Orville H. Platt, Senator David Wark, Senator Joseph R. Hawley, Senator W. B. Bate, Senator E. A. Walcot, Senator de Thygeson, Sir Ambrose Shea, Sir Martin Gosselin, Sir Francis Pekenham, Chief Rain-in-the-Face, Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier, Don Manuel Aspiroz, Paul de Laboulaye, Juan R. R. Paul, J. F. X. O'Brien, J. C. A. Wingate, Premier T. P. Delyannis, George S. Boutwell, Marquis Villaverde, Francisco Silvela, F. Norton Goddard, Joseph H. Manley, Adolph Hedin, Rene Goblet, J. M. E. G. Cavaignac, Colonel F. M. Rhodes, Baron von Richthofen, ex-Gov. Howard (Rhode Island), ex-Gov. O'Ferrall (Virginia), ex-Gov. Hamilton (Illinois), ex-Gov. Hawkins (Tennessee), ex-Gov. Reagan (Texas), ex-Gov. Churchill (Arkansas), ex-Gov. Furnas (Nebraska), ex-Gov. Wilson (West Virginia), ex-Gov. Luce (Michigan), ex-Gov. Lubbeck (Texas), ex-Gov. Garber (Nebraska), ex-Gov. Lowndes (Maryland), ex-Gov. Claflin (Massachusetts), John Hay, Paul Lessar, Jacob Worth, Lord Norton, Lord Fortesque, Count Szapary, Gedeon Ouimet, Charles Tracey, Antonin Proust, F. G. Calderon, P. A. Collins, Carlos Marttinez, Jerry Simpson, S. F. Nixon, Daniel S. Lamont.

Bench and Bar—18.

P. E. Tillinghast, Amos Madden Thayer, Sir Francis Jeune, William Frederic Frick, John J. Glenn, Charles H. Van Brunt, Wheeler H. Peckham, James Madison Barker, Christopher Robinson, Jesse Knight, James C. Carter, Lord Kinross, Albert Mason, John Dean, F. J. DePeyster, Edward M. Paxson, Alexander Asher, S. S. Wade.

The Church—20.

Cardinal Langenieux, Mgr. Doan, John de Sayres, Cardinal Andrea Ajuti, Dr. James Shrigley, Archbishop Chapelle, Cardinal Pierotti, Bishop Alexander MacDowell, Bishop T. F. Davies, Bishop S. M. Merrill, Dr. E. J. Wolf, James Yuill, Bishop McLaren, Bishop Lewis, Bishop Lavier, Bishop Hargrove, Bishop Joyce, Bishop Watson, Bishop Douglass, Bishop Elliott.

Philantropy—11.

Mrs. Clara Stanahan, Jane Lathrop Stanford, Dr. Mary A. Livermore, Countess del Drago, Josephine Shaw Lowell, Charles Hackley, Hinman L. Hall, Mrs. Louisa Southworth, Thomas J. Barnado, Frederick E. Rindge, Sir George Williams.

Education—12.

Prof. B. W. Frazier of Lehigh, Prof. J. W. Mason of New York university, Prof. A. S. Packard of Brown, Prof. A. B. Prescott of Michigan university, T. W. Hermance, American school, Athens; Prof. G. E. Day of Yale, Miss Flora Stevenson, Sir William Muir, President E. H. Capen of Tufts, President E. H. Goodsell, William Henderson, dean of Carlisle; Rev. D. F. Salmond of Aberdeen.

Science—22.

E. A. Apgar (Botanist), William Paul (Rosarian), Nicholas Pike (Naturalist), John T. Michau (Architect), G. B. Buckton (Naturalist), Isaac J. Wistar (Penologist), Prof. E. E. Wood (Blood expert), P. L. A. de Potter (Archeologist), Col. Renard (Aerostat), Joseph Wiggins (Explorer), David M. Green (Engineer), Alexander M. Bell, Thomas Coldwell, Alexander Legerman, Col. Willard Glazier, Jean Jacques Elisee Reclus, Sir Augustus Gregory, Count S. de Brazza, Prof. Herman Nothnagel, W. H. Whitten (Turbine pioneer), Alexander McGaw (Engineer), Prof. von Richthofen (Geographer).

Art—20.

George H. Boughton, R. Swain Gifford, Louis Ernest Barreas, Oswald Achenbach, Jean Baptiste Meunier, Jean Jacques Henner, William Bougereau, Alfred Waterhouse, Rudolph Lehmann, Albert Edelfelt, Rudolph Siemering, Lemuel M. Wiles, Adolf von Menzel, Eugene Guillaume, Sol Eytinge, Paul Dubois, H. W. McVickar, Frank Beard, W. T. Richards, Gustaf Fuchs.

Literature—20.

Gilbert Rossiter, Guy Boothby, Sir Weymss Reid, Sarah Woolsey ("Susan Coolidge"), Albion W. Tourgee, Charles Henry Webb ("John Paul"), Dr. William R. Alger, Mary Mapes Dodge, Frederic Lawrence Knowles, Jose Maria de Heredia, W. C. Prime, Lew Wallace, Jules Verne, Juan Valera, Emerson E. Bennett, Dr. John William Streeter, Walter Kittridge, Hezekiah Butterworth, George MacDonald, Rudolf Baumbach.

Journalism—18.

Elbridge G. Dunnell, W. F. G. Shanks, John Augustus O'Shea, Maj. W. W. Armstrong, Sir John Archibald Willox, Gen. H. van N. Boynton, Beriah Wilkins, Albert E. Lancaster, Col. Finley Anderson, Sylvester Scovel, W. C. Bryant, H. H. S. Pearse, W. E. Cramer, Walter Neef, P. J. Hanway, Evan P. Howell, L. F. Austin, John Edward Taylor.

The Stage—14.

Bettina Girard, William H. Meeker, Maurice Barrymore, Jessie Bartlett Davis, Edward J. ("Bob") Murray, Daniel E. Bandman, Sir Henry Irving, Ben Ringgold, A. M. Palmer, Hedwig Raabe, Joseph Jefferson, Francesco Zocchi, Kirk La Shelle, William J. Le Moyne.

Music—12.

Madame Belle Cole, Fanny Moran-Olden, Thomas B. Bishop, Dr. Charles Steggall, William Seymour Smith, Francesco Tamagno, Theodore Thomas, William Hollingsworth, Julius Kniese, Minton Pyne, Leon Achard, Carl Gaertner.

Miscellaneous—8.

F. A. LaRoche (autoist), "Dan" Mills (Roulette "plunger"), G. E. Smith ("Pittsburgh Phil"), Tippoo Tib (Slave trader and friend of Stanley), Thomas Curtis ("The Father of American Bowling"), Louis Michel, Cicero J. Hamlin, A. F. Mackenzie (Chess master).

What sidelight is thrown upon the changing conditions of the world in this—that the first of the tables given enrolls the loss of the Grand Duke Sergius, the personification of autocracy, while this final one records the passing of Louise Michel, the firebrand of the commune; a woman innately dangerous to established order, and yet of so great a heart and ready a hand that her memory deserves much of those struggling thousands

As to Months and Ages.

February and September stand as the most fatal of the months of 1905. 42 of those whom the world has most watched or harkened to dying in each, with January a close third, showing 40 deaths. November, with but an even dozen written opposite its name, seems to have been safest.

The oldest of those who now have passed over to the silent majority was Hiram Cronk, sole surviving participant in the war of '12, who had passed his century five years ago. David Wark, Canada's veteran legislator was 101. Within a few months of the hundredth milestone was the Rev. Thomas Yuill, the last of those Scotchmen who had played their parts in the church disruption of 1843, while Francesco Zocchi, Italy's venerable actor, and de Thygeson, the "Father of the Swedish Rigsdag," were each of them 98. Those two financial experts, Sir Edward Blount the Englishman, and Henry V. Poor the American, were respectively 96 and 93, and Dr. James Shrigley, the "Grand Old Man of the Universalist Church," was 92. Five others were 90—George Edward Day, the Hebrew scholar; von Menzel, Germany's famous painter; Lord Norton, that pioneer of colonial self-government, Sir Ambrose Shea, once governor of the Bahamas, and F. R. Lubbeck, ex-governor of Texas.

There were two "Grand Old Women," too, in the year's list—the dowager duchess of Abercorn and the dowager countess of Clancarty. Born in the same year (1811) and married in the same year (1842) they left the world together, passing on the one at the close of March and the other in the opening days of May.

At the other end of the roll fall two names, each honored with the dignity which is lent to title—the grand duchess of Saxe Weimar was barely 20, when her broken heart refused longer to beat against unloving surroundings, while the tiny Infanta Ferdinand was not yet two. He was heir presumptive to the Spanish throne—and be it also recalled that another heir to kingly power has this year laid by forever all the pomp of such circumstance the count of Flanders, apparent successor to Leopold of Belgium.

Of the ages between these extremes, only six of those on the roll were in their thirties, 22 was in their forties, 34 in their fifties and 92 in their sixties. One hundred and sixty-seven had passed the three score and ten—the 15 already enumerated who had left 90 behind, 66 were in their eighties, and 86 in their seventies. The average age (of all) at death was 68 years, 7 months.

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REAL ESTATE

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

SPORTING

THIRD SECTION. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 31, 1905. EIGHT PAGES.

PITTSBURGH HAS ENJOYED A VERY PROSPEROUS YEAR IN REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING

PROUD RECORD IN REALTY BUYING

Total of Year's Sales is $59,481,500, a Gain of $14,000,000 Over Business of 1904.

STRONG FORCES AT WORK

Pittsburgh has a proud record to show in realty dealing for 1905, a gain of more than $14,000,000 over the total of sales made in 1904. A year that has been conspicuous for its great prosperity in all lines of business has closed with the real estate market in better shape, all things considered, than at any time since 1902. Only one year, 1903, had a larger total of real estate sales and certain undesirable conditions that prevailed at that time more than counterbalanced the difference in the actual transactions of the two years. For 1905 goes on record with sales amounting to $59,481,500, or considerably more than $1,000,000 a week, while the aggregate of business in 1903 was only $62,522,000.

In many ways the realty business of the past year has been peculiar. The buying movements have been irregular and in a way hard to account for. The year opened with a strong buying sentiment which brought out new buyers and resulted in many large deals. The customary boom that is looked for in the spring failed to materialize to a satisfactory degree. In the business district this apathy that continued throughout the summer and till near the close of the fall months was attributed to the stubbornness of both owners and would-be buyers. The former, encouraged by the steady advance in prices and the large profits that had been lifted in the dealing of the past two years, held aloof and were reluctant to give options or to entertain propositions to sell at such figures as the average broker could use to advantage. The buying element, looking about for property that would "carry itself" or a little better pending a good chance to sell, were discouraged at the low revenues reported and the high rents of which merchants complained so much. The two elements stood apart and for months dozens of downtown deals were just far enough apart to keep the market in an unsettled and unsatisfactory state.

Obstacles to Rapid Dealing.

Two other deterrent factors were in evidence strongly early in the first half of the year. One was the failure to successfully launch the "hump removal" boom. When the project was shelved indefinitely and as many thought for many years to come investors who had been waiting for the signal to put their money in property on and beyond the hump kept out of the market. Prices did not depreciate, but a period of slow sales followed which very materially reduced the total of the year's sales in the hump territory. Gradually the tide of buying in that district resumed its normal flow, but there has not been the same feverish haste and anxiety to invest there that formerly prevailed. Properties are strongly held and there is a healthy undercurrent of business activity that assures for the district higher values even if the hump is not removed.

Similar in its action on Allegheny dealing was the Greater Pittsburgh agitation. Every wave of sentiment in favor of making Allegheny a part of a Greater Pittsburgh caused a ripple of enthusiasm among buyers who were quick to anticipate the many benefits that would accrue to the North Side. When the agitation was at its height a boom developed that gave promise of a large amount of dealing later in the year. Just as soon as the annexation became problematical again the enthusiasm died out and during the last six months Allegheny has had to suffer under the depressed buying sentiment caused by the uncertainty as to when the Greater city would be realized.

Prosperous Parts of Pittsburgh.

In other parts of the city there has been a steady increase in buying activity. This is specially true of Oakland and Bellefield where the purchase of the Schenley farm for $2,500,000, much the largest deal of the year, pointed out to investors the future possibilities of the district in a residence way. Added to this the tremendous importance of the district as an educational center has been emphasized by the number and importance of the institutions that are already there or soon will be grouped around the Carnegie institute, the aggregate cost of which will run away up into the millions. With such a stimulus to values investors look for some rather startling price changes during the next 12 months, a period which is pretty certain to show even greater improvement in this territory than 1905.

During the entire year the East End has experienced a steady prosperity in a real estate way. During the months when the buying of downtown properties lagged very noticeably the dealing in East End residences made the backbone of the realty business. Every month, too, showed an extension of the East Liberty business district as measured by the purchases made by well-known firms who secured sites west of Highland avenue or in the side streets that had previously been thought undesirable for retail purposes. This movement has not been in the nature of a boom. The purchases have been made by men who are thoroughly familiar with the history of East Liberty from a business standpoint and who prepared to back up their confidence in its real estate future by liberal investments for sites and new buildings. Speculative buyers have not been conspicuous and the prices reported have not been such as to cause a lack of confidence in new investors who were looking to those streets.

Big Business in Suburbs.

The suburbs have enjoyed an unusually prosperous year. This is particularly true of Bellevue and Swissvale. Each has made perhaps the best record in its history during 1905. Property values in each have advanced rapidly under the pressure of a strong demand for residence sites from business and professional men. The total of sales in each borough has been large and in Bellevue 150 new houses built by individuals for homes bear witness to the growing popularity of that borough among the better classes.

The lot business of the year in the suburbs has been far ahead of that of the preceding year. The larger allotments, Brookline, East Bellevue, and Brighton Heights were closed out with a rush. Other lot plans, well located, on which a large amount of money was spent also shared in the liberal sales. The one thing needed to give the new allotments a more satisfactory growth was the building of houses. Speculative builders were not busy to the same degree as formerly and individual builders were hardly numerous enough to give the suburban allotments a townlike appearance.

In the business district the buying has been somewhat "spotted." Few deals were made for Fifth avenue property or for Smithfield and Wood street lots. On the other hand, buying broke out in several comparatively new centers, as in Seventh and Ninth streets, Penn avenue near the Union station, the vicinity of Fourth avenue and Grant street and the lower avenues, where the Wabash improvements are beginning to bear fruits in the larger demand for property for prospective business uses. Within the last six weeks the inquiry for downtown property has been much stronger and the year closes with the market in much the best shape viewed from the standpoint of prospective improvements and business needs, than it has been for 18 months.

Many New Investors in Market.

It is to be noted that during 1905 the well-known large buyers were less in evidence than formerly with one or two exceptions, and that a good number of new investors were coaxed into the realty field. Two of the skyscrapers to be erected next year will be built by such investors and others have caught the spirit of Pittsburgh's growth in a way that is causing them to look sharply for properties that seem to be in the path of progress and where early enhancement in prices seems assured as a result. This condition, with the fact that loans on good security have been easy to obtain of late has put new spirit into the market.

From an industrial as well as a real estate standpoint one of the most significant developments of the year has been the extensive buying of large sites down the Ohio river by Pittsburgh interests. Year by year the fact is borne home more forcibly to the tremendous manufacturing interests of this community that large sites on the rivers within a radius of 20 miles of Pittsburgh are growing extremely scarce. This fact seems to have taken hold of an unusually large number of investors this year and they have planted their money in large sums in farm lands on both sides of the Ohio river in the Beaver district. There is little doubt from the inquiry now being received for sites that these deals will yield a handsome margin of profit, and it is also practically assured that the new industrial town of Economy and others of similar character will profit largely by the location there of new industries next year.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS OF 1905

Assured removal of Pennsylvania railroad tracks and commission houses from Liberty avenue.

Wonderful development of Oakland and Bellefield as a center for educational institutions.

Rapid extension of East Liberty business district westward along Penn avenue.

Unusual activity in residence building in North Negley district.

Marked revival of interest in Squirrel Hill property the last half of year.

Buying of large manufacturing sites down the Ohio river by local capitalists.

Brokers' Expectations Fulfilled.

The total of realty sales in Pittsburgh is fully up to the expectations of brokers, who feared that the apathy that existed in 1904 might continue. A larger number of deals were made and the average size of the transactions was larger than the preceding year. Some idea of the magnitude of these operations may be gathered from the fact that 460 deals of $30,000 or more were put through, of which fully 400 were for city property. The following table shows the totals of real estate sales in Pittsburgh for every year since 1894.

Year.	No. of Sales.	Totals.
1905	7,319	$50,481,500
1904	6,316	45,803,600
1903	7,471	62,522,800
1902	7,259	54,797,100
1901	6,074	49,632,800
1900	5,391	44,936,800
1899	4,424	30,234,888
1898	4,425	24,549,959
1897	4,151	15,307,497
1896	3,789	15,498,800
1895	4,348	20,386,600
1894	3,638	18,619,800

The total amount of business by months during the year 1905 in Pittsburgh is given below:

Month.	No. of Sales.	Totals.
January	539	$4,217,300
February	508	4,178,200
March	760	5,371,200
April	809	3,891,000
May	611	3,921,300
June	696	7,476,200
July	562	4,247,000
August	584	4,016,000
September	602	4,182,300
October	668	3,792,100
November	641	3,867,400
December	646	5,169,500

Allegheny's Sales Totaled $6,647,645.

Allegheny shows a total of $6,647,645 in real estate sales compared with $5,752,414 in 1904, $7,787,958 in 1903 and $9,190,100 in 1902. This is a gain of about $1,000,000 over last year. Had the Greater Pittsburgh agitation not resulted so disastrously and the market been left to its normal state this gain would have been much larger, for the conditions were favorable to extensive dealing. Good gains were made in sales in the First, Third, Fourth, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Fifteenth wards. By wards the record of Allegheny's realty dealing is as follows:

First	$774,189
Second	856,065
Third	384,091
Fourth	1,344,467
Fifth	535,868
Sixth	312,614
Seventh	172,174
Eighth	26,103
Ninth	112,352
Tenth	566,128
Eleventh	307,320
Twelfth	125,173
Thirteenth	128,867
Fourteenth	29,483
Fifteenth	473,806

Falling Off in Building.

Pittsburgh's building total in slightly disappointing, the amount being $1,600,000 less than in 1904. This falling off may be accounted for by the fact that fewer large buildings have been erected, only one skyscraper having been built in the downtown section. The number of operations authorized by Building Inspector S. A. Dies was larger than last year which shows a commendable gain in residence building in the city wards and especially in the erection of store and flat buildings. The year has been comparatively free from labor troubles but the high cost of building kept many owners from going ahead with work in the spring and summer which they expected to push through. Much of this work is now coming on to the boards of local architects to be figured again and the prospects are that many contracts will be awarded shortly after the first of the year.

The following table shows the totals of building operations in Pittsburgh for six years:

Year.	No. Permits.	Totals.
1905	4,232	$16,315,110
1904	3,947	17,909,319
1903	3,130	15,950,729
1902	3,991	17,785,475
1901	4,468	19,569,633
1900	3,781	11,708,608

By months the record of building operations in Pittsburgh for this year is as follows:

Month.	No. Permits.	Totals.
January	169	$605,823
February	184	339,317
March	482	1,429,258
April	516	2,192,793
May	563	1,657,689
June	387	2,855,065
July	388	1,368,794
August	271	1,276,301
September	376	1,332,751
October	329	1,427,066
November	317	1,182,265
December, (estimated)	250	600,000

Gain in Building in Allegheny.

In building Allegheny maintained the pace she set last year which placed her in the first ranks of the large cities of the country, nearly every month, in point of relative gains. Her gain was $210,000, which considering the slump in realty buying the latter part of the year, is a commendable showing. With the exception of the new Union station in Federal street and two warehouse buildings in Isabella street the bulk of the building has been residence work. This has been confined chiefly to the outskirts which accounts for the large gains made in the Eleventh and Fifteenth wards. The following table shows the totals of Allegheny building for the past five years:

Year.	No. of Permits.	Totals.
1905	790	$3,411,827
1904	826	2,290,280
1903	735	2,127,175
1902	627	2,209,200
1901	606	1,510,750

By months the building record in Allegheny is as follows:

Month.	No. of Permits.	Totals.
January	26	$46,900
February	27	42,575
March	83	126,176
April	99	238,476
May	125	309,200
June	69	160,175
July	69	341,650
August	62	195,770
September	71	482,900
October	75	209,525
November	58	168,650
December	37	120,632

Largest Sales Downtown.

Smith block to Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company for $1,117,000.

N. Holmes & Sons to Union National bank, Wood street and Fourth avenue, for $900,000.

Chronicle Telegraph building to Harry Davis for $460,000.

Pittsburgh Valve, Foundry and Construction Company to Morris Kaufmann, Second avenue, for $375,000 (trade).

Harry Davis to George E. McCague 438-444 Fourth avenue, for $350,000 (trade).

Henry W. Oliver estate to A. E. Succop, 249 Fifth avenue, for $350,000.

Great Credit Due to Brokers.

Comparatively few persons realize the tremendous importance of the real estate dealing in Greater Pittsburgh. Fewer still realize that the majority of deals are conceived, started, pushed along and carried through by some of the 200 or more realty firms of this community. Without their efforts no such sum as $59,481,500 annually would be put in circulation through the medium of real estate transactions. If they were not always on the alert for opportunities to further develop the city in a business way and to make money for their clients by so doing, many a locality would lag behind in the matter of improvements, which now boasts of its costly buildings and modern appearance. The average man of means, large or small, would do well to note how well the efforts of these brokers have succeeded in 1905, for he may find ere another year rolls around that some of them may point out to him the way to profitable investments.

The following table gives the deals of $30,000 and over, which were consummated during the year 1905 in Pittsburgh and vicinity:

Downtown.

Atterbury estate to Hartje Brothers, 431-534 Second avenue, for $45,600, by Real Estate Corporation.

W. G. Schmidt to A. G. Nicola, 330 Liberty avenue, for $45,000, by Charles Crosby.

W. P. Fraser to George E. McCague, Penn avenue and Seventh street, for $165,000, by A. B. Hay, Jr.

W. A. Nimick to Demmler Brothers, Ross street and First avenue, for $90,000, by Samuel W. Black Company.

George W. Eberhardt to R. J. Stoney, Jr., half interest in 104-110 Wood street, for $135,000.

Dr. J. W. Oldshue to J. B. Corey, Grant street and Webster avenue, for $52,000, by O. C. Zellner & Co.

French estate to B. C. Youngman, Jr., 112 Fourth avenue, for $40,000.

F. E. Tanner and G. W. Beltzhoover to F. E. Schenck, 432-484 Penn avenue, for $100,000, by Commonwealth Real Estate Company.

C. Coleman to M. Friedman, 32 Second avenue, for $50,000.

Samuel Hamilton to W. P. Fraser, 806 Penn avenue, for $75,000, by O. C. Zellner & Co.

W. P. Fraser to J. W. Craig, 206 Penn avenue, for $81,500, by H. I. Adair and B. H. Culbertson.

O. M. Harper et al to D. H. Hostetter, 235 Third avenue, for $30,000.

Mrs. Hannah Bedillon to Harry Davis, 821 Penn avenue, for $75,000, by Samuel W. Black Company.

M. S. Verner to Henry Phipps, 947 Penn avenue, for $75,000, by B. H. Culbertson.

H. J. Bailey estate to L. Vilsack, 327-329 Second avenue, for $80,000, by Warren & Gray.

Henry and J. N. Hartman to W. L. Fuher, Second avenue and Ross street, for $68,750, by Warren & Gray.

Commonwealth Realty & Construction Company to M. F. Maloney, 412-414 Grant street, for $160,000, by Aronson Realty Company.

Weaver, Costello & Co., to G. D. Simen, 232 Second avenue, for $100,000, by Real Estate Trust Company.

Treacey & McTighe to W. N. Epping, 106-108 Ross street, for $50,000, by Real Estate Trust Company.

Seaboard Realty Company to J. Alex. Hardy, 235 Fifth avenue, for $250,000, by J. F. Berger and Home Trust Company.

F. F. Nicola and Wilbur Schenk to H. J. Lang, Seventh street, for $60,000, by George Schmidt & Son.

Theodore Cappell to Mrs. Hannah Bedillon, 240-242 Water street, for $68,000, by Commonwealth Real Estate Company.

James Crosby to L. T. Yoder, 407-409 Second avenue, for $80,000.

H. C. Wilkins estate to First ward school, 101-103 First avenue, for $45,000.

Rose Shannon to unknown, 109-111 Seventh street, for $96,000, by George Schmidt & Son.

W. B. Bennett to A. E. Succop, 336-338 Second avenue, for $52,000 by Real Estate Corporation.

Margaret Sauer to Theodore Kaufmann, 226-228 Second avenue, for $95,000, by Aronson-Friedman Company.

Morris Levino to J. W. Harrison, 803 Liberty avenue, for $100,00, by O. C. Zellner & Co.

S. E. Nelan to W. B. Bennett, 336-338 Second avenue, for $42,500, by Real Estate Corporation.

M. Oppenheimer to W. S. Arbuthnot, 811 Penn avenue and 21-23 Eighth street, for $227,000.

Keenan & Wheeler to W. L. Fuher, 524-528 Second avenue, for $72,500, by Commonwealth Real Estate Company.

John Henkel to Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railroad Company, Ferry street, for $66,300, by jury verdict.

W. F. Mueller to George E. McCague, First ward school house, for $140,000, by Samuel W. Black Company.

I. L. Aronson and Max Friedman to Commonwealth Realty & Construction Company, 402-404 Grant street, for $140,000, by Aronson Realty Company.

J. Alex. Hardy to Wilbur Shenk and F. F. Nicola, 139-141 Seventh street, for $56,000, by Charles Crosby and Home Trust Company.

Mrs. E. P. Edwards et. al. to Benjamin Thaw, Wood street and Third avenue, two-fifths interest, for $60,000.

W. I. Dilworth, trustee, to Ruud Manufacturing Company, 340-342 Second avenue, for $110,000, by John K. Ewing Company and Currier Company.

John Dalzell to Harry Davis, 935 Penn avenue, for $75,000, by Samuel W. Black Company.

George A. Beckert to Pittsburgh Harness and Supply Company, 325 Penn avenue, for $51,000, by Freehold Real Estate Company.

R. J. Davidson to J. W. Harrison, 233-235 First avenue, for $55,000, by Home Trust Company.

Susan Holmes estate to Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railroad Company, 407 Penn avenue, for $160,000, by Commonwealth Real Estate Company.

J. Woodwell to B. C. Youngman, Jr., 421 Third avenue, for $42,500, by George Brothers.

M. Axthelm to B. C. Youngman, Jr., 423 Third avenue, for $40,000, by George Brothers.

L. T. Yoder to Leopold Vilsack, Third avenue, for $128,000, by Warren & Gray.

James H. Park to A. W. Mellon, 518 Grant street, for $75,000, by B. H. Culbertson.

Rebecca B. Berger to Harry Davis, 407-409 Grant street, for $112,500, by Avey & Irish.

G. T. Rafferty to Rebecca B. Berger, Grant street and Fourth avenue, for $250,000, by Avey & Irish.

M. E. Mathews to unknown, 212 Second avenue, for $35,000, by Aronson Friedman Company.

John Porterfield to W. J. Walker, 136 First avenue, for $36,000, by Howard Brown & Brother.

P. J. McNulty and R. M. Gulick to James F. Keenan, 22 Ninth street, for $30,000, by Commonwealth Real Estate Company.

James F. Keenan to John Gibson and David R. Henry, 22 Ninth street, for $31,000, by Commonwealth Real Estate Company.

Max Friedman to Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railroad Company, 28-32 Second avenue, for $51,500.

Z. Barach to James Crosby, 407-409 Second avenue, for $60,000, by C. V. Sharp.

J. A. Staley to T. N. Barnsdall, 25 West Diamond street, for $80,000 by Liggett & Lennox.

L. H. Smith to Louis Mueller, 423-427 Seventh avenue, for $125,000, by Aronson-Friedman Company.

P. Mulvaney heirs to A. A. Frauenheim, Water and Market streets, for $135,000 by Real Estate Trust Company.

J. H. Aiken to Harry Davis, 410 Fourth avenue, for $50,000, by Home Trust Company.

G. T. Rafferty to Zorah Barach, Wylie and Sixth avenue, for $67,500, by Avey & Irish.

Martha Smith heirs to Pittsburgh Life & Trust Company, Smith block, Liberty avenue and Sixth street, for $1,117,000, at auction.

Elizabeth Long to Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railroad Company, First avenue, for $34,000.

Second Presbyterian church to F. F. Nicola and Wilbur Shenk, Hotel Boyer, Seventh street and Duquesne way, for $225,000, by Charles Crosby.

Lincoln Company to A. L. Richmond, Jr., Hotel Lincoln, for $375,000, by C. F. Rankin.

George E. McCague to Harry Davis, First ward school house, for $215,000, by Samuel W. Black Company.

Harry Davis to George E. McCague, 438-444 Fourth avenue, for $350,000, by Samuel W. Black Company.

Morris Baer to Harry Davis, 428 Fourth avenue, for $52,500, by Samuel W. Black Company.

Ellen S. Page to Albert Curry, 411 Grant street, for $60,000, by Avey & Irish.

Boggs & Buhl to Theodore Cappel, 243-245 Water street, for $60,000, by Samuel W. Black Company.

Albert Curry to Harry Davis, 411 Grant street, for $60,000, by Avey & Irish and Home Trust Company.

Zion Evangelical church to John McC. Kennedy, Sixth avenue, for $60,000, by M. J. Ehrenfeld.

J. H. Goehring to T. J. Keenan, 643 Liberty avenue, for $125,000, by A. W. Mendel.

Tree of Life church to Albert Curry, Fourth avenue and Ross street, for $87,000, by Avey & Irish.

O. M. Edwards, Jr., to Harry Davis, Fourth avenue and Ross street, for $50,000, by Samuel W. Black Company.

W. D. Henry et al. to Harry Davis, 347 Fifth avenue, for $460,000, by C. G. Paul.

John Murphy to Harry Davis, 524 Fourth avenue, for $30,000, by Samuel W. Black Company.

Margaret Printy to Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railroad Company, Fourth and Liberty avenues, for $75,000.

William Printy to Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railroad Company, Liberty avenue, for $40,000.

H. W. Oliver estate to A. E. Succop, 249 Fifth avenue, for $350,000, by James L. Marshall.

Morris Kaufmann to A. A. Frauenheim, 208 Grant street, for $35,000, by Real Estate Trust Company.

Harry Davis to Mary P. Dilworth, 955 Penn avenue, for $100,000, by Samuel W. Black Company.

W. W. Blackburn to Harry Davis, 815-817 Penn avenue, for $275,000, by Samuel W. Black Company.

L. W. Dalzell to Henry Tranter, 107 Water street, for $60,000, by Land Trust Company.

D. H. Wallace to Harry Davis, Eighth street, for $90,000, by George Brothers and Home Trust Company.

S. E. and R. J. Dunlevy and T. J. Keenan to L. Vilsack, 334-336 Third avenue, for $58,000, by Freehold Real Estate Company.

Jacob Tannenbaum to Daniel H. Rubenstein & Co., 109 Market street, for $32,000, by Aronson Realty Company.

Jennie A. Dalzell to August Daub, 70 Water street, for $60,000.

Reuben Miller, Jr., to A. W. Mellon, 307-309 Diamond street for $70,000.

George Lang to John Goettmann, 207 Grant street, for $32,000, by R. A. Saxton.

S. Golden and Jacob Stein to Lawyers Realty Company, 104 Market street, for $30,000, by Real Estate Corporation.

M. L. Olmstead to J. Ferguson, 823 Second avenue, for $40,000.

Mortgage Banking Company to Duquesne Sanitary Company, Second avenue and Cherry alley, for $25,000, by J. J. McAllister.

R. H. M. McKenzie to Samuel Hamilton, Penn avenue and Barkers alley, for $204,000, at sheriff's sale.

George Eberhart and R. J. Stoney, Jr., to Isaac Kaufmann, 106-110 Wood street, for $305,000, by C. H. McAuley.

Jacob Painter heirs to Harry Sellers, 227-229 Water street, for $105,000, by Aronson Realty Company.

E. C. Burkhardt to Harry Davis, 4 Eighth street, for $30,000, by Real Estate Corporation.

North American Savings Company to Frank McCann, Fourth avenue and Market street, for $325,000, by W. P. Fraser.

H. H. Smith to C. L. Walther, First avenue and Cherry alley, for $100,000.

John M. Clapp to Strong Realty Company, 236-242 Fourth avenue, for $400,000.

J. McD. Crossan estate to C. H. Adleman and Jacob Stein, 5-11 Market street, for $63,000, Commonwealth Real Estate Company.

Jacob Tannenbaum to I. L. Aronson and M. Trauerman, 207 Grant street, for $35,000, by Aronson Realty Company.

John Goettman to Jacob Tannenbaum, 207 Grant street, for $33,000, by Aronson Realty Company.

H. W. Oliver estate to Morris Baer, 626 Smithfield street, for $90,000.

C. C. Mellor to W. B. Bennett, First avenue, for $100,000, by Real Estate Corporation.

James Scott to A. R. Bassett, Water street and Cherry alley, for $100,000, by George Brothers.

N. Holmes & Sons to Union National bank, Fourth avenue and Wood street, for $900,000.

Frank J. Lanahan to A. L. Sailor, 432 Wood street, for $1.00, by Real Estate Trust Company.

E. H. Myers to T. J. Keenan, Liberty avenue and Seventh street, for $800,000.

Pittsburgh Valve, Foundry and Construction Company to Morris Kaufmann, Second avenue, for $375,000.

N. B. Craig to J. W. Harrison, 629 Liberty avenue, for $123,000, by O. C. Zellner & Co., and Sidney H. Totten.

McKenna heirs to Jacob Tannenbaum, 1225-1227 Liberty avenue, for $62,500, by John J. McKenna & Co.

J. J. Mitchell estate to James M. Clark, 421 Second avenue, for $35,000, by L. A. Clark & Co.

Oldshue heirs to Isaac Sachs and R. J. Davidson, 1121-1125 Liberty avenue, for $70,000, by orphans court.

John B. Jockson to Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railroad Company, Fourth avenue, for $140,000.

O. P. Nicola to Walther-Robertson Drug Company, First avenue and Wood street, for $235,000.

Anna M. Boehm and Hannah B. Dickson to National Bank of Western Pennsylvania, 37-39 Ninth street, for $75,000, by Samuel W. Black Company.

Isaac Sachs and R. J. Davidson to Samuel Dempster, 1121-1125 Liberty avenue, for $73,000, by O. C. Zellner & Co. and Home Trust Company.

McClure Tinplate Company to Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railroad Company, Second avenue and Redoubt alley, for $95,000.

H. C. Bair to Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railroad Company, Third avenue and Ferry street, for $140,000.

Joseph Fleming estate to Mrs. E. F. Shannon, 410 Market street, for $70,000; No. 3 Diamond square for $50,000; Nos. 8 and 9 Diamond square, for $75,100.

Joseph Fleming estate to Mrs. Annie F. Richardson, 412 Market street, for $127,500; Nos. 4 and 5 Diamond square, for $80,100.

W. P. Fraser to George F. Deitz, 35 Ninth street, for $36,000.

John A. Staley to S. Rosenbloom, 431 Liberty avenue, for $110,000.

B. J. Wilson et al to Joseph DeRoy, 303 Smithfield street, for $106,000.

James Scott to H. H. Willock, Scott place, for $68,000, by J. P. Donovan.

P. J. McNulty and R. M. Gulick to unknown, Ninth street, for $72,000, by Avey & Irish and Baldridge, Watson & Co.

A. D. Miller estate to Charles Donnelly, 328 Liberty avenue, for $50,000, by Samuel W. Black Company.

Mercantile Trust Company to unknown,

Continued on Second Page, Third Section.

Best Residence Sales.

A. A. Frauenheim to Morris Kaufmann, Wightman street, for $188,000 (trade).

George H. Singer estate to A. W. Mellon, Point Breeze, for $175,000.

Mrs. E. J. Mashey to A. W. Mellon, Point Breeze, for $100,000.

W. P. Snyder to E. V. Babcock, Ellsworth avenue and Colonial place, for $85,000.

H. D. W. English to James A. Lockhart, Fifth avenue and Ivy street, for $75,000.

Big East Liberty Sales.

Emory Methodist Episcopal church to Oswald Werner, North Highland avenue and Broad street, for $145,000.

J. D. Brown to D. H. Wallace, 58-64 Frankstown avenue, for $110,000.

Empire theater to Mrs. Mary McTighe, Collins avenue, for $100,000.

J. D. Houston to Thomas F. Newhaus, Shakespeare and Beitler streets, for $100,000.

A. L. Benitz to McCready & Moore, 6358-6366 Penn avenue, for $96,750.

Calvary Episcopal church to W. J. La Fountaine, Penn avenue and Station street, for $85,000.

"Ring out the old,
Ring in the new,
Ring out the false,
Ring in the true."

Spear greets the people at the beginning of the New Year in the spirit of this rhyme. He has *rung out* the *old* installment methods of other houses which prevented very many people from availing themselves of credit privileges. He has *rung in* a *Just* and *Dignified* method of dealing which has brought happiness to thousands of homes and has placed within the reach of every housekeeper a plan of purchasing in keeping with the idea of modern merchandising.

He has *rung out* the *false* and unjust price marking which gave the installment business a reputation that caused it to be avoided by thrifty buyers. He has *rung in* a *true* and honorable method of placing values on his goods, fair to the purchaser and to himself.

In brief **Spear** has established a system of selling which is based on the principle of *Justice.* And because of this just manner of dealing with the public he has gained its confidence. Confidence begets confidence. *You* have confidence in *Spear* and *he* has confidence in *you.* Thus on this plain, everyday foundation of *honest* and manly dealing has **Spear** built his success.

He greets you on the dawn of the New Year and brings you tidings that will banish worry from your mind for he has placed within your reach a means of house-furnishing without the after-burden of a gnawing debt.

No one is ever taken advantage of, no one can be taken advantage of under the **Spear** method of dealing. *His Credit System is a Credit.*

He asks you to meet him in the same spirit; to continue to show him your confidence and he will return it. He not only advertises that he *trusts the people everywhere,* but he means it. He means it in 1906 as he did in 1905.

Pin your faith to *Spear's Dignified Credit System* and the year that is at hand will be a happy and prosperous one for you. **Let Spear Feather Your Nest.**

SPEAR'S
908 AND 910
PENN AVENUE

Our New Building Across the Street is Nearing Completion. Take a Look.

MANY SALES DURING THE YEAR REFLECT ACTIVITY IN GREATER PITTSBURGH REALTY MARKET

Continued from First Page, Third Section.

415-419 Fourth avenue, for $275,000, by Kelly-Wood Real Estate Company.

S. A. Samuels to A. L. Richmond, Jr., 801 Liberty avenue, for $135,000.

Holland Butterine Company to S. A. Samuels, 518-526 First avenue, for $100,000.

Mrs. M. Ebert to Carrie S. Hays, 444-446 Liberty avenue, for $100,000, by Commonwealth Real Estate Company.

German-American Savings and Trust Company to American National bank, Smithfield street and Sixth avenue, for $242,000.

Charles Donnelly to unknown, 328 Liberty avenue, for $55,000, by Samuel W. Black Company.

H. T. Miller to unknown, 413 Grant street, by Avey & Irish.

B. Oppenheimer to unknown, Ferry street, for $90,000, by Samuel W. Black Company.

Outer Fifth Avenue.

Charles Friedberg to Leopold Vilsack, 1737-1739 Fifth avenue, for $32,000, by Freehold Real Estate Company.

A. C. Dean to A. C. Stein, 1817 Fifth avenue, for $30,000, by Aronson Realty Company.

First Congregational church to W. P. Fraser, Fifth avenue opposite Washington street, for $90,500, by Merchants Savings and Trust Company.

J. Susman to John Kelly, Fifth avenue, near Stevenson street, for $55,000, by Aronson Realty Company and George C. Norris & Co.

Elizabeth Burns to D. L. Gillespie, 3356 Fifth avenue, for $32,500, by Freehold Real Estate Company.

K. Klebansky to H. E. Austin, 1223 Fifth avenue, for $30,500, by George C. Norris & Co. and S. W. Greenland & Co.

Morris Baer to Morris Levino, 1601-1603 Fifth avenue, for $47,500, by Aronson Realty Company.

W. L. Sloan to Leopold Vilsack, 911 Fifth avenue, for East End Savings & Trust Company.

Morris Kaufmann to Dr. J. J. Buchanan, 1414 Fifth avenue, for $36,000, by Merchants Savings and Trust Company.

A. C. Stein to M. Trauerman, 1817 Fifth avenue, for $32,500, by Aronson Realty Company.

K. Klebansky to Dr. X. O. Werder, 1034 Fifth avenue, for $58,000, by L. A. Clark & Co.

Dr. X. O. Werder to K. Klebansky, 1514 Fifth avenue, for $40,000, by L. A. Clark & Co.

F. W. Kiefer to Morris Kauffmann, 1707-1709 Fifth avenue, for $40,000, by Aronson Realty Company.

Mary Dean to W. H. Packett, 1605-1607 Fifth avenue, for $40,000, by Aronson Realty Company.

William Long to B. Friedman, 1628 Fifth avenue, for $36,000, by Daniel McWilliams.

Conlin & McGrath to J. M. Clark, Fifth avenue and Pride street, for $36,500, by L. A. Clark & Co.

Mrs. T. C. Werder to W. A. Thomas, Fifth avenue and Marion street, for $38,750, by L. A. Clark & Co.

J. Dunlap to St. Agnes Roman Catholic church, Fifth avenue and Robinson street, for $72,500, by Warren & Gray.

M. F. Maloney to D. C. Neary, 1903-1905 Fifth avenue for $85,000, by Molamphy & Bochert.

K. Klebansky to Joseph Greenwald, 1514 Fifth avenue, for $40,000, by Merchants Savings and Trust Company.

Asbury Methodist Episcopal church to Isaac Kauffmann, Fifth avenue, near Magee street, for $150,000, by Merchants Savings and Trust Company.

H. Saul to John Kelly, 1345 Fifth avenue, for $55,000, by Aronson Realty Company and George C. Norris & Co.

Eshelman heirs to Dr. J. J. Buchanan, 1329 Fifth avenue, for $31,000, by B. R. Faulkner, incorporated.

Joseph Jacobson to F. F. Nicola and Wilbur Shenk, Fifth avenue, near Moultrie street, for $51,000, by M. J. Ehrenfeld.

H. E. Austin to Harry Davis, Fifth avenue, near Logan street, for $30,500.

W. P. Fraser to D. F. Henry, Fifth avenue, near Washington street, for $165,000, by Hay & Brown and John R. Griffiths.

N. Leiber to J. B. Levy, 2501-2505 Fifth avenue, for $30,000, by Aronson Realty Company.

Morris Kaufmann to Pittsburgh Valve, Foundry and Construction Company, 1707-1715 Fifth avenue, for $125,000.

T. W. Nevin and L. A. Clark to S. H. Rubenstein, 1207 Fifth avenue, for $36,000, by L. A. Clark & Co.

K. Klebansky to E. W. Moore, 1506 Fifth avenue, for $35,000.

Friedman & Rosenfeld to Isaac Seamans, Fifth avenue and Brady street, for $56,000, by A. O. Detchon.

S. H. Rubenstein to Charles Spandau, 1207 Fifth avenue, for $37,500, by Merchants Savings and Trust Company.

Anthony Wetzel estate to unknown, 1225 Fifth avenue, for $34,500, by Samuel W. Black Company.

John B. Larkin to I. Cohen, 1334 Fifth avenue, for $35,000, by Aronson Realty Company.

Notable Sales by Churches.

Second Presbyterian church to F. F. Nicola and Wilbur Shenk, Hotel Boyer, for $225,000.

Asbury Methodist Episcopal church to Isaac Kaufmann, Fifth avenue, for $150,000.

Emory Methodist Episcopal church to Oswald Werner, North Highland avenue and Broad street, for $145,000.

First Congregational church to W. P. Fraser, Fifth avenue, for $90,500.

Tree of Life church to Albert Curry, Fourth avenue and Ross street, for $87,000.

Calvary Episcopal church to W. J. La Fontaine, Penn avenue and Station street, for $85,000.

Hill and Hump.

Patterson estate to W. C. and H. C. McEldowney, 1313-1321 Wylie avenue, for $50,000, by Samuel W. Black Company.

A. Panarello to Lawton Real Estate Company, Juniata street, for $32,000, by Mortgage Banking Company.

Julius Strausberger to J. Bennett, Fulton street, for $35,000, by Aronson-Friedman Company.

Fred Muegele to Hugh Murphy, Wick street, for $75,000, by M. J. Ehrenfeld.

M. Blackmore to J. Perelstine, Wylie avenue and Logan street, for $60,000.

J. S. Lambie estate and Homer Wright to Franklin school, Cliff street, for $31,000, by Geissenhart & Lamb.

W. Curran to Julis Baer, Sixth and Wylie avenues, for $40,000, by Aronson Realty Company.

Caroline F. Smith to Allegheny county, Old avenue, for $49,663.

J. Geist to Goorin-Shapira Company, 633 Wylie avenue, for $32,000, by Aronson Realty Company.

Martin and Thomas Burke to G. Conti, 1011-1013 Wylie avenue, for $32,000, by Merchants Savings and Trust Company.

Jacob Solomon and H. H. Vance to Young Women's Christian association, 57-59 Chatham street, for $33,000, by Burns & Reilly Real Estate Company.

L. E. Burns and Max Fineberg to Young Women's Christian association, 61-65 Chatham street, for $35,400, by Burns & Reilly Real Estate Company.

F. D. Geist to C. B. Goorin, 524 Wylie avenue, for $35,000, by Columbia Realty Company.

E. Abel et al to G. T. Rafferty, Wylie avenue and Federal street, for $80,000, by T. J. Lawton & Co and Isaac Sachs.

George W. Rankin to H. M. Steen and William Cohen, Webster avenue, for $37,000, by Aronson-Friedman Company.

H. W. Kiskadden to I. Guckenheimer, Vine street, for $40,000, by Aronson-Friedman Company.

B. H. Voskamp heirs to J. R. Voskamp, Wylie avenue, for $30,000.

R. M. Lennox to McKilveen, White & Co., 1314 Bedford avenue, for $30,000, by Real Estate Trust Company and Real Estate Savings and Trust Company.

Alexander McCracken to John B. Descalzi & Son, Wylie avenue and Washington street, for $63,500, by Samuel W. Black Company.

Isaac Kaufmann to R. J. Stoney, Jr., and George W. Eberhardt, Locust street, for $80,000, by C. H. McAuley.

M. Kretz to Ira Aronson, Kirkpatrick and Mahon street, for $31,500, by Aronson-Friedman Company.

James P. Speer to unknown, Center avenue and Roberts street, for $30,000.

S. Lichner, 1402-1410 Clark street, for $42,000, by Samuel Levy.

Isaac W. Seamans to Friedman & Rosenfeld, 1712 Wooster street, for $30,000, by A. O. Detchon.

S. Perelstine to Friedman & Rosenfeld, Clark and Logan streets, for $40,000, by Aronson Realty Company.

G. Conti to W. P. Fraser, 1011-1015 Wylie avenue, for $44,000, by Merchants Savings and Trust Company.

D. W. C. Bidwell estate to unknown, Marion and Bluff streets, for $37,500, by Commonwealth Real Estate Company.

McKilveen, White & Co. to Jennie A. Hanna, 1314 Bedford avenue, for $30,000.

Ira Aronson to Mrs. Tillie Friedman, Kirkpatrick and Mahon streets, for $31,500, by Aronson-Friedman Company.

Oakland and Bellefield.

William Wood to Fannie H. King and J. J. Morris, Fifth avenue, near Halket street, for $34,000.

William Wood to Willis L. King, Fifth avenue, near Halket street, for $34,000.

John McSorley to Emanuel Wertheimer, Center avenue and Craig street, for $75,000, by Union Realty Company and S. H. Lloyd.

Florence C. Meskimen to John C. Fisher, Craig and Winthrop streets, for $50,000, by Coyle Brothers.

Thomas Watson to K. Klebansky, Carolina street, for $57,000, by Borland & Waddell.

J. L. Bunnell to Carrie B. Anthues, Elsinore square, for $32,000.

Schenley estate to Schenley Farms Company, Schenley farm, for $2,500,000, by Commonwealth Real Estate Company.

M. Cosgrove to John Wilson, 233-237 Oakland avenue, for $46,000, by Fidelity Title and Trust Company.

Mercantile Trust Company assignee, to W. J. Elliott, Craft avenue and Elsinore square, for $200,000, by Union Realty Company.

W. J. Elliott to James E. Booth, Kennett and Elsinore squares, for $60,000, by Union Realty Company.

G. Biggs to John C. Fisher, Craig street and Elsinore square, for $30,000, by Coyle Brothers and Real Estate Trust Company.

J. H. White to James B. Graham, Craig street, for $33,000, by Baldridge, Watson & Co.

James B. Graham to Joshua C. Duncan, Craig street, for $34,000, by Baldridge, Watson & Co.

Union Realty Company to Edward Hoopes, Kennett square, for $1.00.

J. Z. Levy to M. and P. Liberman, 3205-3209 Elsinore square, for $30,000, by Aronson Realty Company.

D. F. Henry to W. P. Fraser, Dahlia street, for $75,000, by Hay & Brown and John R. Griffiths.

A. Murdock heirs to E. F. Rusch, Forbes and Bouquet streets, for $72,000, by Land Trust Company.

Schenley Farms Company to F. T. F. Lovejoy and R. C. Hall, Center avenue, for $32,500, by Commonwealth Real Estate Company and C. G. Paul.

Schenley Farms Company to University club, Grant boulevard, for $40,000, by Commonwealth Real Estate Company.

Edward Hoopes to Peter Hermes, Niagara street, for $75,000, by John K. Ewing Company.

East End.

J. G. A. Leishman to O. J. Parker, Murray Hill avenue, for $35,000, by Commonwealth Real Estate Company.

A. W. Mellon to James F. Keenan, Center and Euclid avenues, for $50,000, by Commonwealth Real Estate Company and Real Estate Trust Company.

E. H. Jennings and Bruce Millard, to Willis McCook, Fifth and Amberson avenues, for $70,000, by John A. Sharp.

Frank Liggett to J. M. Hauser, Howe street, for $40,000, by Liggett Brothers.

W. E. Semple to Mrs. J. J. O'Reilly, Frankstown avenue and Station street, for $45,000, by East End Savings and Trust Company.

Lee Smith et al to Charles Luke, Belmar place, for $42,000, by McKilveen, White & Co.

A. J. Hopkins to W. L. Hardy, 24 Franstown avenue, for $42,750, by Commonwealth Real Estate Company.

Calvary Episcopal church to W. J. LaFontaine, Penn avenue and Station street, for $85,000, by C. G. Paul.

Charles Donnelly to E. C. Reilly, Penn and Euclid avenues, for $40,000, by Kelly-Wood Real Estate Company.

Otis Shepard to J. C. Fisher, Center avenue and Cypress street, for $30,000 by Coyle Brothers.

W. H. Whiteside to K. P. Reed, Thomas boulevard, for $30,000, by Kirk & Vogel.

C. G. Moll to W. C. Lyne, Wightman street and Murray avenue, for $30,000, by J. B. Crooks.

Bauer Brothers & Co. to Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Hamilton avenue, for $36,325, by Charles Crosby.

Jeanette Pitcairn to Bauer Brothers & Co. Ellsworth avenue, for $60,000, by Charles Crosby.

Sarah A. Vance to T. D. Chantler, Morewood avenue and Bayard street, for $40,000.

W. B. Newton to Carrie M. Parker, 314-324 Collins avenue, for $30,000.

E. Wertheimer to John McSorley, Thomas boulevard, for $36,000, by Union Realty Company and S. H. Lloyd.

W. H. Kuhn to Leopold Vilsack, Collins avenue and Kirkwood street, for $53,500, by East End Savings and Trust Company.

D. W. Llewellyn to E. W. Houston, Meadow street, for $40,000, by Davies & Green.

J. M. McCauley to George M. Koser, Penn avenue, for $49,000, by J. N. Straub & Co.

S. A. Dickie to John McLeod, 6315 Walnut street, for $47,000, by A. Z. Byers & Co.

George Anderson and C. H. Ridall to John Goettmann, North Highland avenue, for $50,000.

Phillip Anthues to J. L. Bunnell, Liberty and Winebiddle avenues, for $55,000, by Cooper & McAllister.

J. H. Stewart to George Hillard, Homewood avenue, for $30,000, by A. Z. Byers & Co.

Marcus Rauh et al to Independent Brewing Company, Richmond street, for $80,000, by Colonial Trust Company.

Hugh Murphy to Fred Muegele, Penn avenue, near Denniston avenue, for $54,000, by M. J. Ehrenfeld.

Elizabeth F. McCombs to J. W. Friend, Shady and Wilkins avenues, for $70,000, by George Brothers.

Dr. J. C. Hopkins to W. L. Hardy, 6229 Penn avenue, for $42,650, by Commonwealth Real Estate Company.

David Kirk to E. J. Allen, 5915 Fifth avenue, for $40,000, by A. Z. Byers & Co.

J. S. Brown to D. H. Wallace, 58-64 Frankstown avenue, for $110,000.

Thomas Wightman to John Goettmann, Penn avenue and St. Clair street, for $72,000.

G. P. Black to Mrs. Mary McCune, 5425 Fifth avenue, for $40,000, by Real Estate Trust Company.

McCready & Moore to S. M. Willock, Bradley place, for $85,000.

S. M. Willock to McCready & Moore, Beechwood boulevard, for $45,000.

L. T. Yoder to James Crosby, Wilkins avenue, for $40,000.

C. E. Clapp to Taylor Alderdice, Wilkins avenue, for $65,000, by C. G. Mitchell.

H. K. Porter to E. H. Jennings and Bruce Millard, Fifth and Amberson avenues, for $110,000, by John A. Sharp.

W. J. Burns estate to R. G. Gillespie, Fifth avenue, for $35,000, by Burns & Reilly Real Estate Company.

E. G. Kay to Eugene L. Messler, Forbes street, Twenty second ward, for $37,000.

J. L. Bunnell to C. A. Muehlbronner, Liberty and Winebiddle avenues, for $55,000, by Phillips Realty Company.

George H. Singer estate to A. W. Mellon, Fifth and Penn avenues, for $175,000, by Real Estate Trust Company and George S. Ebert.

Mrs. H. M. Reed and A. L. Benitz to McCready & Moore, 6358-6366 Penn avenue, for $97,650, by Henry L. Fisher.

McCready & Moore to Mrs. H. L. Reed et al, Wilkins avenue, for $41,000, by Henry L. Fisher.

James T. George to F. C. Hodkinson, Mellon street, for $42,000, by Kelly-Wood Real Estate Company.

F. G. Kay to E. L. Messler, Forbes street, for $34,300.

George H. Shickler to Brookville Woollen Mills Company, Homer street, for $135,000, by C. C. Hamilton and A. C. McComb & Co.

Charles Meyran estate to Dr. S. M. Pool, Shady avenue and Howe street, for $30,000.

John I. Shaw to Lawton Real Estate Company, Stanton avenue, for $63,000, by Mortgage Banking Company.

M. M. Woodward to G. W. McCallam.

Largest Suburban Sales.

J. Dunlap and others to West Liberty Improvement Company, West Liberty, for $700,000.

Henry Denniston to McClintic-Marshall Construction Company, Swissvale, for $490,000.

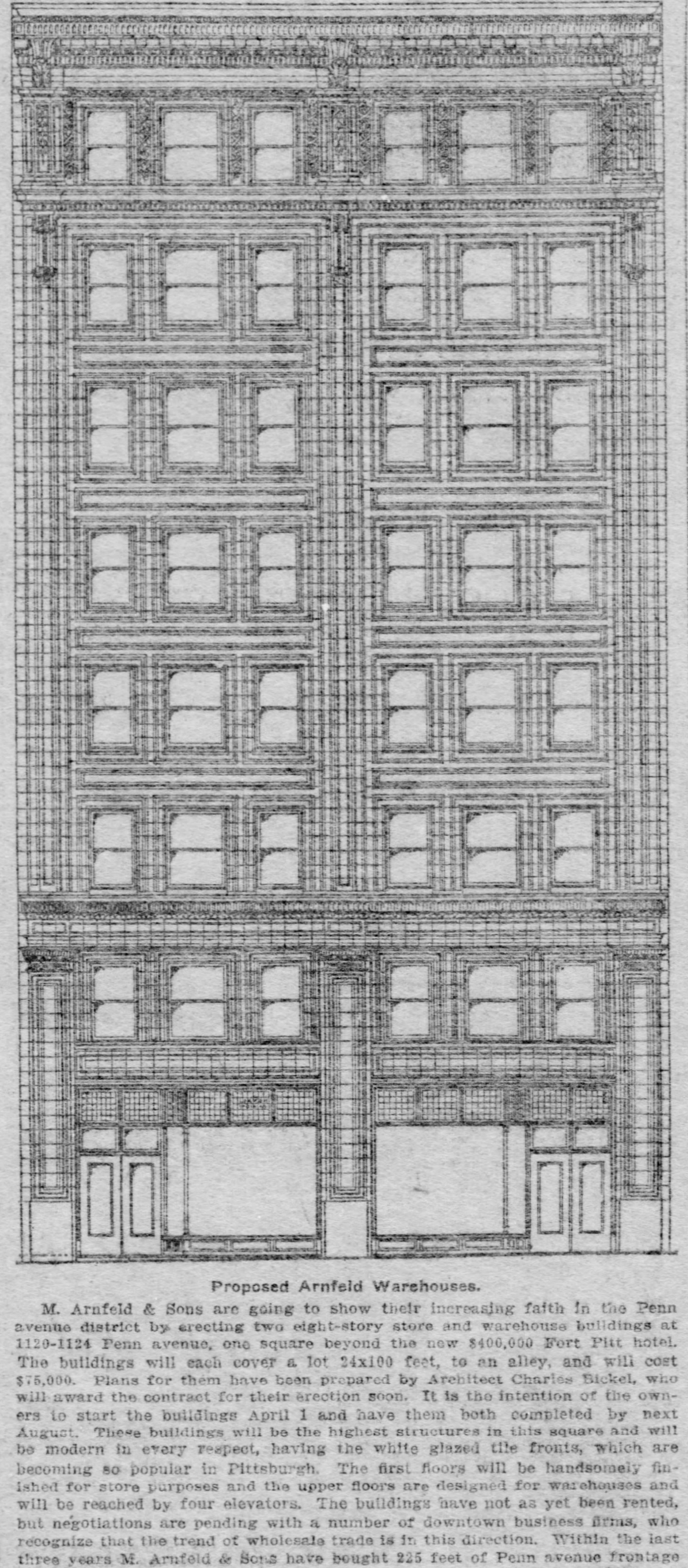
Delafield heirs to Aspinwall-Delafield Company, Aspinwall, for $450,000.

Sherman property to Borland & Waddell, Swissvale, for $315,000.

William Roseburg to T. Lee Clark and Joseph M. Hastings, Bellevue, for $147,000.

George L. King to W. N. Vanleer, East Bellevue, for $130,000.

COSTLY BUSINESS BLOCK TO BE BUILT AT 1120-1124 PENN AVENUE



Proposed Arnfeld Warehouses.

M. Arnfeld & Sons are going to show their increasing faith in the Penn avenue district by erecting two eight-story store and warehouse buildings at 1120-1124 Penn avenue, one square beyond the new $400,000 Fort Pitt hotel. The buildings will each cover a lot 24x100 feet, to an alley, and will cost $75,000. Plans for them have been prepared by Architect Charles Bickel, who will award the contract for their erection soon. It is the intention of the owners to start the buildings April 1 and have them both completed by next August. These buildings will be the highest structures in this square and will be modern in every respect, having the white glazed tile fronts, which are becoming so popular in Pittsburgh. The first floors will be handsomely finished for store purposes and the upper floors are designed for warehouses and will be reached by four elevators. The buildings have not as yet been rented, but negotiations are pending with a number of downtown business firms, who recognize that the trend of wholesale trade is in this direction. Within the last three years M. Arnfeld & Sons have bought 225 feet of Penn avenue frontage within two squares of this lot, which they secured last May. The steady trend of business out Penn avenue, as shown by the costly buildings now being erected near Ninth street, led the firm to seize upon the first opportunity to improve its new site, which is close to the Union station.

Fifth and Aiken avenues, for $44,000, by Real Estate Trust Company and Commonwealth Real Estate Company.

John McSorley to W. I. Mustin, Baum street, for $80,000, by Coyle Brothers.

George W. Dilworth to J. P. McKinney, Fifth avenue opposite College avenue, for $85,000, by H. I. Adair and S. H. Robinson.

W. I. Mustin to John McSorley, Wightman street, for $40,000, by Coyle Brothers.

G. A. McLean to Aaron Cohen, 330 Winebiddle avenue, for $35,000.

W. C. Lyne to John F. Scott, Bartlett street, for $30,000, by Page Brothers & Co.

J. G. A. Leishman to Charles Dixon et al, Wilkins avenue, for $53,000, by Commonwealth Real Estate Company.

F. J. Leichman to Eugene L. Messler, Forbes street, for $37,000.

Martha E. Frew to C. A. Muehlbronner, Liberty avenue, for $55,000, by Phillips Realty Company.

A. A. Frauenheim to Morris Kauffmann, Beacon street, for $188,000, by Real Estate Trust Company.

Morris Kaufmann to A. A. Frauenheim, Shady avenue, for $65,000, by Real Estate Trust Company.

W. H. Rowe and John Eaton to Emmett Queen, Ellsworth avenue, for $55,000, by George S. Ebert.

Leopold Vilsack to Vincent, Scott & Co., Penn avenue and Beatty street, for $75,000, by East End Savings and Trust Company.

Elizabeth F. McCombs to Joseph A. Kelly, Wilkins avenue, for $31,000, by George Brothers.

W. H. Goehring et al to Uring Brothers, 111-115 Collins avenue, for $35,000, by Coyle Brothers.

Lee Smith to C. E. Luke, Race street, for $30,000.

Lloyd Little to J. G. Bennett, Westminster street, for $40,000, by Samuel W. Black Company.

L. and M. J. Beezer to J. M. Brody, Baum and Amber streets, for $42,500, by Keystone Realty Company.

W. C. King to Homeopathic Hospital association, Aiken avenue, for $35,000, by East End Savings and Trust Company.

J. H. Stewart to Mary J. Hillard, Homewood avenue, for $30,000, by A. Z. Byers & Co.

Elizabeth Sproul to F. R. Babcock, Woodland road, for $50,000, by John A. Sharp and Safe Deposit and Trust Company.

J. D. Houston to Thomas T. Newhans, Shakespeare and Beitler streets, for $200,000.

Oswald Werner to John Goettman et al, 5807-5812 Penn avenue, for $48,000, by Real Estate Trust Company.

George H. Schickler to Nathan Means, Liberty avenue, for $45,000, by Land Trust Company.

W. P. Snyder to E. V. Babcock, Ellsworth avenue, for $85,000.

C. R. Miller to St. Andrews Protestant Episcopal church, Hampton and St. Clair streets, for $33,000, by Baldridge, Watson & Co.

D. H. Wallace and J. P. McKinney to Third United Presbyterian church, Northumberland street and Shady avenue, for $52,750, by Real Estate Trust Company.

Thomas L. Shields to A. H. Burchfield, Mathilda street, for $30,000, by Samuel W. Black Company.

J. J. Kiner estate to J. F. Keenan, Fifth avenue, near Atwood street, for $31,000, by Commonwealth Real Estate Company.

S. S. Marvin to Ralph Lonecker and Southard Hay, Dahlia street, for $45,000, by Commonwealth Real Estate Company.

Pool & Buchannon to Mrs. Sophia Meyran, 627 Collins avenue, for $33,000, by S. F. Truby.

Mrs. Sophia Meyran to Pool & Buchannon, Shady avenue, for $33,500, by S. F. Truby.

J. B. Crooks to Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Dallas avenue, for $36,500.

Pennsylvania College for Women to George M. Laughlin, Woodland road, for $40,000, by John A. Sharp.

E. M. Brickell and John E. Bader to William Anderson, Spencer street, for $50,000.

F. C. Hodkinson to William G. and James L. George, Race street, for $42,000.

Beechwood Improvement Company, ltd., to Grant McCargo, Northumberland street, for $37,000.

Mrs. Anthony Bennett et al to A. J. Wormley, Penn avenue, for $95,000, by Henry L. Fisher.

A. J. Wormley to Mrs. Anthony Bennett et al, Beechwood boulevard, for $56,000, by Henry L. Fisher.

H. H. Willock to A. A. Quinette, Murray and Burchfield avenues, for $42,000, by Land Trust Company.

Beechwood Improvement Company, ltd., to H. L. Crowley, Race street, for $70,000.

Union Realty Company to Edward Hoopes, Penn avenue, near Highland avenue, for $1.00.

Mrs. E. J. Mashey to A. W. Mellon, Point Breeze, for $100,000, by Real Estate Trust Company.

Leopold Vilsack to John Kearns, Frankstown avenue, for $37,000, by East End Savings and Trust Company.

Henry Nuttall to E. M. Walker, Forbes and Murdoch streets, for $30,000, by Real Estate Trust Company.

J. Schumacker to William Anderson, Frankstown avenue, for $40,000, by John A. Sharp.

James M. Ferse to Isaac Jenks, Beechwood boulevard, for $35,000, by A. Z. Byers & Co.

W. C. Lyne to George R. McAbee, Meade street, for $40,000.

Jacob Neff to Albert M. Travis, Thomas boulevard, for $64,000.

E. B. McAbee to W. C. Lyne, Meade street, for $42,500.

H. Schnieldeman to C. H. Lehner and Isabella Wallace, Collins avenue, for $37,500, by Woods & Coleman.

James Crosby to Frank L. Steen, Wilkins and Murray Hill avenues, for $35,000.

Robert J. Kerr to J. W. Barber, 5803 Forbes street, for $30,000, by J. N. Straub & Co.

George N. Powell to Henry Rosser, Alder and Walnut street, for $63,000.

Emory Methodist Episcopal church to Oswald Werner, North Highland avenue and Broad street, for $145,000, by George B. Kelly.

Dr. J. B. Fulton to Emory Methodist Episcopal church, North Highland avenue and Rippey street, for $80,000, by George B. Kelly.

William Adams to J. J. O'Reilly, Morningside road, for $44,500, by East End Savings and Trust Company.

Pittsburgh Construction and Manufacturing Company to unknown, Finance street, for $72,000, by Real Estate Trust Company.

Kennedy Crumrine et al to William H. Whitfield, Hobart and Douglass streets, for $42,500, by Coyle Brothers.

George M. Koser to Setzer Brothers, Broad and Sheridan streets, for $30,000, by F. G. Conley & Co.

Reiss heirs to E. W. Moore, 5622-5628 Penn avenue, for $45,000, by D. Belen & Son.

Jean C. Bradley to J. G. Patterson, Dallas avenue and Reynolds street, for $40,000, by Real Estate Trust Company.

W. D. Deshon to H. B. Kuhn, Frankstown and Homewood avenues, for $65,000, by J. H. O'Brien.

W. P. Fraser to G. Conti, 4824 Mathilda street, for $35,000, by Merchants Savings and Trust Company.

Mary E. Davidson to J. S. Brown, 5716 Penn avenue, for $60,000, by Kelly-Wood Real Estate Company.

Frank L. Steen to J. G. Chalfant, Wilkins and Murray Hill avenues, for $37,000.

T. A. and E. P. Mellon to Thomas A. Coleman, Mellon street, for $85,000.

S. S. Marvin to Ralph Longenecker and Southard Hay, Dahlia street, for $30,000, by Commonwealth Real Estate Company.

S. Oaley to George J. McKee, North Negley avenue and Broad street, for $35,000.

Hilda Cramer to W. W. Vensel, Collins avenue and Broad street, for $1.00.

A. Fisher to H. D. W. English, Thomas boulevard, for $65,000, by Real Estate Trust Company.

A. A. Frauenheim to E. Hallett, Shady avenue, for $65,000, by Real Estate Trust Company.

W. A. Black to Morris Falk, 420 Graham street, for $35,000, by Samuel W. Black Company.

J. Munhall estate to Mary McTighe, Empire theater, 220-222 Collins avenue, for $160,000.

Peter Hermes to Edward Hoopes, Shady avenue and Douglass street, for $50,000, by John K. Ewing Company.

H. D. W. English to James A. Lockhart, Fifth avenue and Ivy street, for $75,000, by George Brothers.

John E. Born to Matthey Krug, Walnut street, for $63,000.

Shadyside Land Company to John P. Ober, Center avenue and Pennsylvania railroad, for $120,000, by J. N. Straub & Co.

John P. Ober to Shadyside Land Company, Shady avenue, for $50,000, by John N. Straub & Co.

John M. Addy to John Werner, Highland and Penn avenues, for $75,000, by George B. Kelly.

South Side.

W. C. Gundelfinger to Robert G. McIntosh, South Main street, for $36,000, by Liggett & Lennox.

Independent Ice and Coal Company to G. C. Hoting, Bradford and Tenth streets, for $49,000.

American Window Glass Company to Oliver Iron and Steel Company, Muriel street, for $125,000.

John Scott to John Graham and J. A. Murphy, Carson and Twenty-second streets, for $63,000, by Molamphy & Bochert.

C. I. Shannon to H. Saul, 1313-1315 Carson street, for $32,000, by George C. Norris & Co.

Friedman & Rosenfeld to S. Perelstine, Carson and Fourteenth streets, for $80,000, by Aronson Realty Company.

Scattering Wards.

Jacob Sloan to Dennis McIntyre, Harrison street, for $35,000, by Aronson Realty Company.

Mary McTighe to Thomas R. Mackey Baking Company, Forbes and Miltenberger streets, for $50,000, by Coyle Brothers.

Mrs. Elizabeth Kirkpatrick to James Fanning, Twenty-first street and Penn avenue, for $40,000, by C. C. Hamilton.

Biddle Arthurs to H. H. Willock, 1161-1165 Liberty avenue, for $60,000, by Currier Company.

D. Shanahan to Thomas G. Orr, 1027-1029 Forbes street, for $45,000, by Freehold Real Estate Company.

M. Arnfeld & Sons to John Goettmann, Penn avenue and Thirteenth street, for $65,000, by Elderkin-Stanton Company and Commonwealth Real Estate Company.

J. C. Wainwright to C. C. Smith, Butler street, for $50,000, by Fidelity Title and Trust Company.

Thomas G. Orr to Dauler, Close & Johns, 1027-1029 Forbes street, for $45,000, by Freehold Real Estate Company.

Rees Brothers to Jacob Weinberger, 5448-5452 Second avenue, for $30,000, by Samuel W. Black Company.

Phillip Blattau to A. C. Stein, 1210-1212 Penn avenue, for $35,000, by Real Estate Trust Company.

G. P. McCandless to Frank Sanes, Home street, for $35,000, by John K. Ewing Company and Aronson Realty Company.

Annie Hines to Charles McKnight, Penn avenue and Twenty-first street, for $90,200, by Safe Deposit and Trust Company.

C. Van Buren to Harmar D. Denny, 1308-1310 Penn avenue, for $32,250, by C. H. Siedle.

John Goettmann to Theodore Kaufmann, Penn avenue and Thirteenth street, for $72,000, by Aronson Realty Company.

S. W. Vandersall to Charles A. Muehlbronner, Second avenue, for $50,000, by Phillips Realty Company.

A. A. Frauenheim to J. W. Craig, Pike and Eighteenth streets, for $46,000, by C. C. Hamilton and Real Estate Trust Company.

Mrs. J. C. Reilly to Thomas McLaughlin, 1350 Forbes street, for $34,000, by M. J. Ehrenfeld.

J. Patterson to M. Arnfeld, Penn avenue near Eleventh street, for $60,000.

Clara J. and John J. O'Reilly to A. J. Pentecost, 1222-1224 Penn avenue, for $30,000, by Real Estate Trust Company.

John Devlin to A. C. Stein and Isaac Sachs, 1145 Penn avenue, for $42,000, by Commonwealth Real Estate Company.

W. G. Moore to B. Levy, Penn avenue and Twelfth street, for $40,000, by Aronson-Friedman Company.

S. W. Vandersal to C. A. Muehlbronner, Second avenue and Rutherglen street, for $50,000.

B. Levy to W. G. Cornfelder, Penn avenue and Twelfth street, for $42,000, by Aronson-Friedman Company.

F. F. Nicola to Joseph Jacobson, Winterburn street, for $30,000, by M. J. Ehrenfeld.

John Goettmann to James H. Aiken, Penn avenue and Eighteenth street, for $137,500, by Real Estate Corporation.

W. G. Cornfelder to Herbert May, Penn avenue and Twelfth street, for $42,000, by Aronson Friedman Company.

Isaac Sachs to Morris and Abraham Arnfeld, 1207-1209 Penn avenue, for $48,000.

Charles Spandau to James Hay, 1208 Penn avenue, for $35,000, by Real Estate Corporation.

Mrs. Margaret Hellerbach to Hugh Hall, 1429-1433 Penn avenue, for $42,000, by Hay & Brown and John R. Griffiths.

Morris Kaufmann to Pittsburgh Valve, Foundry and Construction Company, 1331-1333 Penn avenue, for $40,000.

A. S. Bierly to Aaron Cohen, Penn avenue, near Eighteenth street, for $46,000, by I. H. Aaron.

Epping-Carpenter Company to W. G. Park, Thirty-sixth street, for $140,000, by Real Estate Trust Company.

American Bridge Company to Crucible Steel Company, Forty-first and Butler streets, for $150,000, by Real Estate Trust Company.

A. Guttman estate to John Cooper, 1618-1620 Penn avenue, for $37,000.

Setzer Brothers to George M. Koser, Forty-fourth street, for $35,000, by F. G. Conley & Co.

J. W. Harrison to O. M. Edwards, Jr., Penn avenue and Seventeenth street, for $70,000, by Commonwealth Real Estate Company.

O. B. Lane to John M. Prescott, Virginia avenue, for $39,600.

I. L. Aronson to John Schwab, 221-223 Manston street, for $31,500, by Aronson Realty Company.

Allegheny's Best Sales.

John A. Harper and others to W. P. Fraser and J. W. Cheswright, Sandusky and Robinson streets, for $160,000.

S. P. Harbison heirs to Brighton Heights Company, Termon avenue, for $150,000.

John Walker to Brighton Heights Company, Davis avenue, for $140,000.

George J. Schmidt to C. H. Bruckman, Preble avenue, for $144,000.

F. B. Tomb and Albion E. Best to R. A. Whiteside, North avenue, for $125,000.

Realty Corporation to John D. Mabold, 110-112 Federal street, for $70,600.

Allegheny.

J. B. Jones to Duncan & Porter, Morgan street, for $35,000, by Land Trust Company.

J. H. O'Donnell to Golden & Crick, 1211-1215 Sheffield street, for $45,000, by C. M. Burns.

Albert Graham et al to Henry Phipps, Rebecca street, for $65,000, by Real Estate Savings and Trust Company.

Realty Corporation to John D. Mabold, 110-112 Federal Federal street, for $70,600, by George Brothers.

H. A. Kunze to Mrs. Ida M. Colvin, 605-607 Sandusky street, for $65,000, by Real Estate Trust Company.

J. E. Booth to W. J. Elliott, Western and Irwin avenues, for $60,000, by Union Realty Company.

John A. Harper et al to W. P. Fraser and J. W. Cheswright, Sandusky and Robinson streets, for $160,000, by Commonwealth Real Estate Company and A. B. Hay, Jr.

Church of New Jerusalem to Kerr & Snodgrass, Sandusky and Isabella streets, for $60,000, by A. D. Wilson.

First Congregational church to Bethany Lutheran church, Fulton and Washington streets, for $38,000.

James Munden et al to Frank McCann, 907-911 Federal street, for $37,000, by R. A. Saxton.

William Printy to A. A. Spivey, 210-216 Sandusky street, for $35,000, by W. L. Scott & Co.

Manor Real Estate Company to Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Church avenue, for $576,582.

Spang, Chalfant & Co. Incorporated, to Murray Brothers, 310-316 Sandusky street, for $66,000, by W. L. Scott & Co.

Denny estate to Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company, Braddock street, for $59,000, by Liggett & Lennox.

George J. Schmidt to C. H. Bruckman, Preble avenue, for $144,000.

James Aiken to John Goettmann, North avenue and Poplar street, for $42,000, by Real Estate Corporation.

Isaac Kaufmann, to R. J. Stoney and George W. Eberhart, 911 Beech avenue, for $40,000, by C. H. McAuley.

K. L. Grundish to American Securities Company, Charles street, for $30,000.

John Goettmann to Henry Ahlers, North avenue and Poplar street, for $35,000, by Real Estate Corporation.

C. L. Walther to H. H. Smith, Termon Avenue, for $35,000.

F. B. Tomb and Albion E. Best to R. A. Whiteside, North avenue, near Poplar street, for $25,000.

S. P. Harbinson heirs to Brighton Heights Company, Termon avenue, for $150,000, by George T. McDonald.

Stephen H. Geyer et al to John Schmitt, 210 Federal street, for $40,000.

John Walker to Brighton Heights Company, Termon avenue, for $140,000, by George T. McDonald.

Suburbs.

Seifert property to unknown, Fifth avenue, near St. Clair street, McKeesport, for $42,000.

John Jackel property to Union bank, Fifth avenue and Tube Works alley, McKeesport, for $44,000.

Blanche Muse et al to T. L. White, Walnut street, McKeesport, for $45,000, by United Real Estate Company.

R. T. Carothers to Frank Becker and T. L. White, Fifth avenue, McKeesport, for $80,000.

Haller estate to Henry B. Hartman, Fifth avenue and Coursin street, McKeesport, for $95,4000.

George W. Hartman and D. L. Clark to Peoples bank, Fifth avenue and Walnut street, McKeesport, for $190,000.

Mrs. M. McMullin to George H. Lysle, Walnut street, McKeesport, for $47,000.

Ditmer Brothers to Milligan Brothers, Fifth avenue, near St. Clair street, McKeesport, for $40,000.

Wampler heirs to D. L. Clark, Fifth avenue, near St. Clair street, McKeesport, for $58,000.

St. Clair property to W. S. Cooper, Fifth avenue, near Huey street, McKeesport, for $40,000.

Hartman estate to John Durson, Fifth avenue, near Walnut street, McKeesport, for $30,000.

William Harold estate to Christ Weiser, Walnut street, McKeesport, for $35,000.

Anton Huffman to unknown, Fifth avenue, near Walnut street, McKeesport, for $47,000.

George L. King to W. N. Vanleer, East Bellevue, for $130,000, by J. A. Gibson & Co.

James C. Lewis heirs to J. W. Cook, Ben Avon, for $44,000, by Henry W. Armstrong.

James P. Speer to Charles Crosby, Oakmont, for $60,000, by James Marshall.

Knoxville Land and Improvement Company to William Emmerick & Sons, Southern avenue, Knoxville, for $60,000, by William Grimm.

W. A. Shaw to William Jenkinson, Bellevue, for $47,500, by Fidelity Title and Trust Company.

Mrs. B. Alexander to Oakmont Land Company, Oakmont, for $60,000, by C. C. Lee.

J. C. Carothers to Turtle Creek Land and Improvement Company, Turtle Creek, for $45,000, by John E. Kane.

Ida M. Colvin to H. A. Kunze, Avalon, for $35,000, by Real Estate Trust Company.

Delafield heirs to Aspinwall-Delafield Land Company, Aspinwall, for $460,000, by F. C. Sauer.

Sherman property, Swissvale, to Borland & Waddell, for $315,000.

George B. Barrett to A. J. Puffinburg and A. D. Harrison, 516-526 Wallace avenue, Wilkinsburg, for $32,500, by Wilkinsburg Real Estate and Trust Company.

A. J. Puffingburg to George B. Barrett, Duquesne Heights, for $30,000, by Wilkinsburg Real Estate and Trust Company.

H. H. Freeman to C. F. Sperling, Penn avenue, Wilkinsburg, for $42,000, by Faris & Co.

M. McCormick to Webb Murray et al., Mt. Lebanon, for $112,000.

William Roseberg to T. Lee Clark and Joseph M. Hastings, Bellevue, for $147,000, by Real Estate Trust Company.

D. E. Park to F. C. Perkins, Sewickley Heights, for $45,000.

J. Dunlap et al to West Liberty Improvement Company, West Liberty, for $700,000, by Freehold Real Estate Company.

T. D. Gardner to John P. Harris, Market street, McKeesport, for $40,000.

Nancy B. D. Snodgrass to Ralph Longenecker, 715-719 Wood street, Wilkinsburg, for $37,500, by George Brothers and Luvia F. Crawford.

Henry Denniston to McClintic-Marshall Construction Company, Swissvale, for $490,000.

Elizabeth R. McLean to Rebecca Realty Company, Oakmont, for $35,000, by Land Trust Company.

John C. Reilly to E. S. Reilly and James P. Barr, Wilkinsburg, for $90,000, by Burns & Reilly Real Estate Company.

W. R. Patterson to C. A. Muehlbronner, Swissvale, for $42,000, by J. M. Loose Realty Company.

August Miller to Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Homestead, for $50,000.

Kiefer Leather Company to Star Enameling and Stamping Company, McKees Rocks, for $75,000, by E. B. Goehring.

A. A. Quinnette to H. H. Willock, Penn avenue, Wilkinsburg, for $50,000, by Land Trust Company.

Arthur Klein to Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Homestead, for $100,000.

J. Montgomery to Realty Corporation, 820-822 Penn avenue, Wilkinsburg, for $35,000, by Wilkinsburg Real Estate Trust Company and George Brothers.

Leonard Riehl to Walter D. Green, Castle Shannon, for $40,000, by Smith & Kearns.

E. Hallett to A. A. Frauenheim, Howard street, Bellevue, for $50,000, by Real Estate Trust Company.

W. S. Brown et al to W. L. Curry, Christy park, McKeesport, for $140,000, by J. A. Young & Co.

Andrew McMillan to Westmoreland Country club, Verona, for $64,000, by George Brothers.

BIG PURCHASES IN FERRY STREET

B. Oppenheimer Property at Third Avenue and Ferry St. Is Sold for $90,000.

FLATS BOUGHT FOR $80,000

Another deal of importance in the district adjacent to the Wabash properties has been announced by the Samuel W. Black Company, which sold for B. Oppenheimer his property near the northeast corner of Third avenue and Ferry street for $90,000. The property is known as 302-308 Ferry street and 105 Third avenue. The frontage on the former thoroughfare is 69 feet, the lot being 55 feet deep. An L-shaped lot 24 feet wide runs from this to Third avenue, a distance of 85.6 feet. The buildings on the lots are of only nominal values and will be replaced in the spring with a modern business structure. This sale is at the rate of $15.40 a square foot, the two lots containing 5,849 square feet. The buyer's name was not announced.

Through the Aronson Realty Company Harry H. Willock has sold to a well-known local banker the Quinnette apartment house in Penn avenue, near Wood street, Wilkinsburg, for $80,000. Mr. Willock secured the property quite recently from Mr. Quinnette, giving in part payment for it Squirrel Hill frontage. The building is a five-story brick and contains two large storerooms and 12 suites of four rooms and bath each. It stands on a lot 38x264 feet, facing in Penn avenue, near Ross street. The end toward Ross street is to be improved by the new owner in the spring with another five-story apartment building. The present building is rented for $6,500 a year, and is one of the best structures of its kind in Wilkinsburg.

The Aronson Realty Company has also sold for Marcus W. Stoner to S. Stein seven six-room brick houses on 73.5x100 feet at Webster avenue and Roberts street for $21,500. Mr. Stoner took title to the property but a few days ago, having bought it for $20,000 through the same agency.

East End Exchange of $34,000.

Through the office of W. L. Stewart, an exchange deal for East End properties valued at $34,000 was closed yesterday. For Wilbur E. Mathews he sold to Edward F. Hays and T. A. Noble a colonial center hall brick house of 12 rooms and two bathrooms on a lot 28x125 feet at the northeast corner of Shady avenue and Howe street, Twentieth ward, for $20,000. The location is one that is on the edge of the business district, where properties are much in demand for physicians' offices and similar uses. In part payment for the house, which was taken for an investment, Hays and Noble tendered a vacant lot, 100x275 feet, on the north side of McClure avenue, near Tilbury street, Twenty-second ward, which was valued at $14,000. This frontage will be improved by the purchasers with good houses.

Joseph D. Houston has bought from Henry M. Herschhauser an improved property, 45x131 feet, on the south side of Mignonnette street, near Beatty street, Twentieth ward, for $14,400.

Through the office of Thomas McCaffrey, six brick houses on 50x100 feet and two frame dwellings on 34x50 feet in Railroad street, near Forty-eighth street, have been sold for $12,000 cash. The property belonged to J. J. O'Donnell and the buyer is the McConway-Torley Company.

December Made Excellent Record.

A year that has furnished many surprises in real estate dealing closed yesterday with a monthly record that is one of the best of the 12 months. December showed a total of 640 deeds registered, totaling $5,169,500, or considerably more than the average month's business. In December, 1904, the total was only $4,782,560. In December, 1903, one of the poorest winter months in the year, the total fell down to $2,532,300. The total of sales in December, 1902, was $4,372,200, so that the month ending yesterday made an exceptionally high record. This comes as a sort of climax to four months of slow dealing, for until late in November the real estate market showed almost a summer apathy.

The past week was devoid of sensations, the center of interest being the change of "moving day" to May 1, which was widely discussed. Among buyers there is evidently a decided tendency to invest in the new Wabash district, where three sales of $90,000, $55,000 and $25,000 were announced during the week. It seems to be the general opinion that the prices of property within one square of the new Wabash station in any direction are low enough to permit a healthy enhancement based upon the nearness of the properties to the heart of the business district and their manifest advantages when the present tumble-down buildings are replaced by modern structures. Only one renting announcement of note was made, the appointing of George S. Ebbert as exclusive renting agent of the 19-story Machesney building in Fourth avenue, next to the Pittsburgh stock exchange. A fair amount of dealing for small properties was done, and in the East End the sale of the Addy lot at Penn and Highland avenues started a trend of conjectures as to how high values would go in that district.

Little Change in Building Situation.

The F. W. Dodge Company reviews construction conditions for the week as follows:

"Construction conditions on the surface appear to have changed but little during the past week. The amount of work offered for figures by architects and engineers is slightly more than has been submitted to the contractors during the early part of the month, but the volume of work let remains about at the same figure of the previous weeks, which still maintains a lead over the corresponding period for last year, but a loss as compared with 1903. The gross lead for this year over the amount recorded during 1904 will approximate $17,000,000, which is a gain of 25 per cent. A steadily increasing demand for draftsmen of ability indicates that an unusual amount of prospective work is shaping up and the outlook for another season of phenomenal activity is very encouraging. It is currently rumored that satisfactory progress is being made in establishing a renewal of satisfactory relations between employer and employe, though the demands that are to be made on one side or the concessions which will be granted by the other are not in any way official as yet. From the very condition of things it would appear that the rather unusual amount of work being figured is more or less preliminary, and that the idea generally is to hold off till the future is more assured than it is at the present time.

"The total value of construction and engineering enterprises for which contracts have been awarded throughout Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio for the week ending December 27, as compiled from Dodge reports, approximates $502,000, against $461,000 for the week preceding, or a total for the year thus far of $85,129,000, against $68,377,000, which was the total for the same period last year. The figures for the same week last year were $280,000, showing a gain this year of $222,000. Total for the corresponding week in 1903 was $762,000."

Big Firms Will Stick to May 1.

The enthusiasm over the new "Moving Day" is changing to a settled determination to make the May 1 date recognized over the county as the only proper time to move. At the big downtown agencies the renting agents are taking hold of the matter with a vim and were busy Friday and Saturday in advising their clients what to do. C. H. Dixon, rent manager of the Real Estate Trust Company, announced yesterday that every lease made by that company would be with May 1 expiration. Where the leases have already been signed he is leaving it to the option of the landlords and tenants as to whether the leases shall be called in and rewritten to expire May 1.

George Brothers are making their leases to conform to the new custom, and yesterday signed up a three-year's lease on business property in that way. The Commonwealth Real Estate Company is taking up the new idea, which it advocated strongly, and its hundreds of tenants will hereafter move on May 1. The Samuel W. Black Company will also make its leases to expire May 1. The John K. Ewing Company reports that its landlords, with one exception, have left the matter of dates in the new leases to the discretion of the company. C. C. Wager, rent manager of the company, says that the advantages to the tenants are so manifest that the company will make May 1 leases and invites the hearty cooperation of the tenants to aid in securing this boon. C. G. Mitchell called in some leases already signed and had them made over to suit the new custom. A number of other brokers who control a large number of residence properties have announced that they are going ahead with the May 1 movement by getting their landlords and tenants in line. To change the custom is going to be a much easier matter than many supposed, as these declarations from agencies which handle thousands of city and suburban properties give the May 1 movement such an impetus that it will be but a comparatively short time until every broker in the county will see not only the great advantages of the movement, but the necessity of conforming to the new custom to avoid all sorts of confusion and trouble after next spring. The change is well planned and supported, and every man interested in real estate property in Allegheny county should seize this chance to do a favor for his tenants. There are hundreds of property owners who handle their own houses who have waited a little to see what the big firms would do, but who are preparing to go ahead and make May 1 the time of moving.

Bringing Out Buyers.

The big spurt of interest in home properties that has been aroused by the change of "moving day" is bringing the brokers into closer touch with their tenants than for years. Hundreds of inquiries are being answered daily, and a big proportion of these are from tenants who are considering the home question from the standpoint of buying instead of renting. The agitation so early in the year indicates that there will be an unusual number of home buyers in the field. The supply of houses either for rent or for sale is not large, and tenants who have had a few years' experience in house hunting in Pittsburgh are disposed to take advantage of any chance that may come to them.

Continued on Eighth Page, Third Section.

OF VALUE TO REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND THEIR PATRONS

Below are given the price records in real estate, as established by the leading sales of the week ended December 30:

Location.	Size.	Improvements.	Front Ft.	Sq. Ft.
Third avenue and Redoubt alley	21.5x 77	Three-story brick	$1,163	$15.18
15 Fourth avenue	18 x 77	Brick house	1,956	17.60
328 Liberty avenue	22 x 68	Three-story brick	2,500	36.60
413 Grant street	22 x 90	Three-story brick	.....	.....
Locust street	160 x 82	Old buildings	181	22.08
Penn and Highland	34 x106	Three-story brick	.....	.....
Ellsworth and College	85 x154	Vacant	200	.....
Webster and Roberts	73 x100	Houses	274	2.74
Ferry street	69x55 and 24 x 85.6	Old buildings	.....	15.40
Shady and Howe	28 x125	Residence	714	.....
Penn avenue, Wilkinsburg	38 x264	Flats	2,105	.....

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SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 31, 1905.

CHANGES IN THE BASEBALL SCORING RULES A NECESSITY FOR 1906

President Dreyfuss of the Pittsburgh Baseball club is chairman of the rules committee of the National league for 1906, succeeding James A. Hart, who has retired from the game. The local club-owner is in favor of standing pat on the rules, because he believes the present code is the best in the history of baseball, and gives satisfaction to the public and to the players. If his colleagues agree with him, there will not be any revision. This is as it should be, and the committee will have time to do the game a service by clearing up the mystery that surrounds some existing laws, and it could go a great deal further and provide for a more uniform system of scoring. For years there has been a demand for systematic scoring.

Take the stolen base record by way of illustration. Back in the days of the Orioles, the Baltimore scribes had a method of giving credit for almost every base gained by a runner. Other cities did not adopt this plan, and as a result the Baltimore players had a decided advantage over the other players of the league. Even now there is a difference of opinion among the scorers as to the meaning of the rule. In some cities only one stolen base is counted on a "double steal," while in other cities two are given. It would be a simple matter for the rules committee to say which is right, and to insist upon uniform records from the official scorers.

There may be other inconsistencies in scoring, and it would be a good idea for the scorers all over the country to communicate with the chairman of the rules committee suggesting reforms that they deem desirable. Scoring is one of the most attractive features of baseball. In Pittsburgh, one out of every three spectators keeps a detailed record of the game. The recording of base hits and errors must always be more or less a matter of judgment, but there should not be any chance for a difference of opinion as to stolen bases.

Harry C. Pulliam, president of the National league, is in Pittsburgh visiting friends. He is on his way to New York after spending Christmas with his relatives in Kentucky. He expects to return to his office Tuesday morning, and begin at once the work of preparing for the season of 1906. His first and heaviest task will be the making of a schedule. The schedule maker is like the umpire—he can never please everybody, and very often cannot entirely satisfy anybody, for the simple reason that the average man is not pleased unless he gets the earth. Pulliam, however, turned out a fair and equitable program last year, and will deserve praise if he succeeds as well this year.

One advantage he will enjoy will be the fruit of a rule adopted a year ago in conference with Ban Johnson of the American league, when it was agreed that in the matter of holiday, opening and other schedule plums, in cities in which both leagues are represented, the distribution should be made in a systematic manner. The club that opens at home one year must expect to be abroad for the opening on the next year. Nor can it expect to have the same holidays at home on succeeding years. This rule applies only to Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, Philadelphia and New York, because these are the only cities in which there are two clubs.

There being only one team in Pittsburgh, the Pirates usually fair better than the other league teams, as any club would rather play in Pittsburgh, where there is no opposition, than to stay at home and conflict. Besides, the two leagues are bound to avoid conflicts where it is possible to do so. President Pulliam did not have any comments to make on the schedule yesterday, but as soon as he outlines his 1906 program, he will probably have a conference with Ban Johnson of the American league, and the two executives will try to make their schedules dovetail. Even where harmony prevails, and it does not, this will be a tedious task, but the presidents should be ready to report to their respective leagues about the second week of February.

A line went the rounds of the press last week informing the general public plainly and bluntly that Jake Beckley was now the oldest player in the National league in point of service. These lines sort of caught the old-timer unawares and made him think hard. Beckley entered the league here in Pittsburgh in 1888, that is, 17 years ago. But he is not the only one still in the league who played in that year. There is Kid Gleason, now with the Phillies, who entered the league the same year, coming from Scranton. Gleason was then a pitcher and made good with the Phillies, and is now considered one of the strongest second basemen in the league. And there is Hugh Duffy, who also entered the league in 1888. He joined the Chicago team, coming from Salem and Lowell, where he shone as center fielder and shortstop in 1887. Duffy is now manager of the Philadelphia team and last season took part in several games, playing center field in Sunday games in place of Roy Thomas. Another man who was in the National league before the days of Jake Beckley is Hank O'Day, the umpire. In 1888 O'Day pitched for Washington. He was with Bay City in 1883, with Toledo in 1884, with Pittsburgh in 1885 and with Savannah in 1886. In 1887 he joined the Washington team and remained with the Nationals several seasons. These men—Beckley, Duffy, Gleason and O'Day—were stars in 1888 and are still stars in their respective spheres.

Jake Beckley came to Pittsburgh in the middle of the season of 1888, along with Harry Staley, both coming from the St. Louis Whites of the Western league. Of all the men who played with the Pittsburghs in that season not one, except Beckley, is now playing ball. That season was the record for Pittsburgh in the National league. Among the players there were Galvin, Morris, Henderson, Knell, Miller, Carroll, Jacko Fields, Farmer, Yates, Maul, Coleman, Dunlop, Pop Smith, Kuehne, Cleveland, McShannic, Dalrymple, Sunday, Nichols, Cliff Carroll. Maul started the season at first base and was succeeded by Jack Coleman. Then Beckley was secured and for nine years, except for a break during 1890, the Brotherhood year, the Pittsburgh team had a first-class man at first base. In the season of 1896 Beckley was released to New York and the troubles at first base began for Pittsburgh. A host of players were tried at the bag and nearly all proved failures. In 1901 Bransfield was secured.

Jack O'Brien is now the most prominent figure in pugilism. The question as to who will be his next opponent is now being discussed all around. A western authority, "Chip" of Chicago, says of this: "The clever Philadelphian, by his defeat of Bob Fitzsimmons, has made himself the biggest drawing card in the ring at present and he can pick his next antagonist, stipulate weights, division of purse and any other old conditions he may happen to think of, without being crossed in the slightest particular. Tommy Ryan, who promptly threw down the gauntlet to Fitzsimmons' conqueror as soon as he learned the result of the battle, is logically O'Brien's next opponent. True, Ryan is another veteran who has slowed up slightly in the last few years, but he has always taken very good care of himself—much better than did poor Fitz, by the way—and as a result of living close to nature for the past few years on his fruit farm in Michigan he is at present in better shape, so he declares, than he has been for years. Ryan's six-round battle with O'Brien in Philadelphia a couple of years back is still remembered as one of the most exciting bouts that ever took place in that city and the question as to which man had the better end of the argument has been warmly debated ever since by the respective admirers of the two men. It is pretty certain that a 20-round battle between these two past masters of the art would pull one of the biggest houses that ever witnessed a fight. Almost equally matched in science, generalship, with O'Brien having the advantage in height and reach and Ryan carrying probably, the hardest punch, they would put up a battle that would long be remembered."

Two Allegheny Boxers Matched.

Joseph Weidner and Young Whacker, both of Allegheny, one from the Seventh ward and the other from the Third, have agreed to meet in the ring on February 11 at Spring Garden hall. Each has posted $50 for weight and appearance, the weight to be 135 pounds. It is likely that a side bet of from $100 to $200 will be made.

JACK O'BRIEN'S THREE OPPONENTS

Hart, Berger and Sullivan Are Looking for Him at the Pacific Coast.

JEFFRIES WILL NOT WAKE UP

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30.—(Special.)—Jack O'Brien's challenge to Farmer Jeffries created scarcely a flicker of interest for the reason that western sports have made up their minds that big Jim has retired in true faith. It is felt that there is not the slightest probability of a clash between the dancing dervish from Philadelphia and the bear that walks like a man.

The writer, for one, believes that O'Brien was thoroughly sincere when he spoke of tackling the ex-champion, but it is evident that the general run of fight followers do not view the challenge in that light.

Now that Jeff has passed out of the limelight, the fighting qualifications which carried him unscathed through many a blue ribbon encounter seem to be better appreciated than they were while the swarthy boilermaker was still in the lists. When any one talks of challenging Jeff it is regarded either as a piece of presumption or a safe play for a little cheap notoriety.

The way matters stand, very few can be induced to discuss the possible outcome of a bout between O'Brien and Jeff, but from what has been said on this particular point, it can safely be gauged that Jeff would be a 4 to 1 favorite if the men ever got together.

In this connection some remarks made by Billy Delaney, Jeffries' old trainer, are extremely interesting. Moreover, they express, as far as I can see, existing sentiment in regard to the merits of Jack and Jim.

"It would be a great thing for Jeff," said Billy, referring to the possibility of a match. "A thorough course of training right now would add 10 years to his life, I'm sure."

"But, how about the fight itself?" said a listener who didn't approve of Delaney treating the matter as a hygienic proposition entirely.

"Well," said Billy, drawing up the corners of his mouth and closing his eyes gradually in a broad smile, "that would be a joke."

Promoter James W. Coffroth is one who does not join in the general pooh-poohing of O'Brien's chances against Jeffries. Nor is Coffroth thoroughly persuaded that Jeffries' retirement will stick any harder than the retirement of Adelina Patti, Fitzsimmons, Sarah Bernhardt or Corbett. "Just wait," says Jim, the promoter.

"The O'Brien star is rising, but maybe it isn't quite high enough yet. There is no demand for a Jeffries-O'Brien fight yet, but wait until O'Brien has licked Hart. Or, put it the other way, wait till Hart has defeated O'Brien. You'll maybe find then that people will be saying, 'Jeff, you had better come forth and take a whack at this fellow.'

"Jeff may even say, 'I won't. I've retired,' but if the O'Brien-Hart fight is the kind of battle that shoves the winner away up in public estimation, some one may be throwing hints that Jeff is afraid."

"And what, then, do you think?"

"Well, so far as Jeff is concerned, it's a waste of time thinking under existing conditions. We only know that he becomes choleric when newspapermen go out to the farm to ask whether his retiremen is still in force and that he is becoming furtive. They say he can scent an interviewer as surely as a Kentucky moonshiner can spot a revenue officer. The Los Angeles reporters have to make up as farm hands in order to get within speaking distance of him."

When O'Brien returns to this city to fight a couple of months from now he will have a number of opponents to choose from. The three names which loom up most prominently on the list are those of Marvin Hart, Sam Berger and Jack (Twin) Sullivan. It will be for the matchmakers to decide which of the trio will prove the best drawing card.

At present it is thought that Berger can have the match for the asking. Sam seems to be slightly flattered over the prospects. He likes the fighting game, but he hesitates at declaring himself a professional.

His condition of mind is such that any kind of a statement may be looked for from him, and there will be no raising of eyebrows no matter what course he decides upon.

Berger is undoubtedly a clever boxer, and for this reason a go between O'Brien and the ex-Olympian would be regarded with favor. As between Hart and Jack Sullivan, public inclination probably favors the Boston twin. For that matter more than one local matchmaker has already expressed eagerness to pave the way for an O'Brien-Sullivan bout, and if Berger continues his shillyshallying methods Sullivan may be O'Brien's next opponent.

Sullivan wants to fight for the middleweight title, and to that end has named 158 pounds at the ringside as the notch. If O'Brien balks at this it will mean that O'Brien is no middleweight.

Billy Delaney has refused to send Al Kaufmann against Mike Schreck, giving as one of his reasons that he has other engagements in view, which promise better from a financial standpoint.

To some it looks as though Bill is locking the stable door after the horse has escaped. It is hinted that Billy, recognizing that he made a fatal error in pitting his squab heavyweight against O'Brien, intends being ultra-careful in selecting Al's future opponents.

It may be that Delaney is right. Careful matchmaking has been the secret of many a pugilist's success, but it savors of "babying" Kaufmann too much to refuse to sign with Schreck. It is tantamount to a confession that Kaufmann has failed entirely as a championship possibility and that it is only by careful nursing he may be expected to amount to anything as a "selling plater."

It may be better, though, to wait until Delaney thaws out and tells just what his motives are.

Mike (Twin) Sullivan and Joe Gans will begin training in earnest tomorrow for their fight on January 19. Mike will go into camp at San Rafael. Gans is already in quarters at Croll's, Alameda, and has done considerable light work already.

There are so many fighters on hand and so many fights in prospect that it is difficult for new arrivals to find places to train.

Willie Lewis, who boxes Willie Fitzgerald at Colma in the near future, was weary and footsore hunting a camp that wasn't already overpeopled with glovemen undergoing preparations for pending events. Finally he hit upon a place which is rather aptly named "The Oasis," and he is punching the bag overtime to catch up. It is expected that the two Willies will furnish a rattling mill.

W. W. NAUGHTON.

SIX STIRRING BOUTS.

They Are Scheduled to Take Place at Monongahela City on Wednesday.

From indications the inter-city boxing contests for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the Hazel Kirk mine explosion, which takes place between Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Philadelphia, Charierol, Donora and Monongahela City boxers next Wednesday night in the National theater at Monongahela City will be a rousing success. The following boxers will positively appear in six-round bouts: Jack McClelland will face Kid Carter of the South Side, Buck Reardon of Donora will meet Kid Mahoney of Charierol. Frank McCloskey of Pittsburgh will clash with Paddy Holliday of the South Side. Kid O'Brien of Philadelphia will meet Patsy Brannagan of Allegheny and Toots Redding of West Monongahela City for six rounds each. These contests are for blood and the sporting fraternity can rest assured that it will get a run for its money. Manager Daly has engaged the Foster midgets to raise the curtain in a six-round bout. All fighters will be examined by the club's physician before entering the roped arena. Local unions from Brownsville, Donora, California and Lucyville will attend, as their tickets have been bought in advance. The management has made arrangements to have cars run both ways to Pittsburgh and Allenport after the show.

Good Bouts at South Sharon.

SHARON, PA., Dec. 30.—(Special.)—Manager Dave Skirboll has arranged a good program for the next boxing exhibition at South Sharon on January 3. There will be four bouts, opening with a six-round preliminary between two lightweights from New Castle. Young Zeringer of Pittsburgh will meet young Flynn of Cleveland in an eight-round go at 119 pounds. Paul Moore of Pittsburgh will meet Frank Kolofer of Cleveland at 140 pounds. The exhibition will close with a 10-round fight between Kid Beebe of Philadelphia and Philip Brock of Cleveland.

H. H. WARFEL,
of the Allegheny County Duck Pin League.

ANDREW KRAMER,
Prominent Member of the Champion Brunswicks.

HOLIDAY BOWLERS A BUSY LOT

Scores of 200 Are Rather Common and Team Scores of 900 Are Numerous.

STANDING OF ALL THE CLUBS

Bowling in the three sections of the County league was almost at a standstill the past week. Only one match was played and that in the Allegheny section, between the North Sides and Crescents. It was previously lost by the North Sides by forfeiture, but after reconsideration the games were played over and resulted in the Crescents dropping all three. The Crescents are to be congratulated and commended for their fair sportsmanship in having the games played over in fair competition.

The new year promises some interesting contests for supremacy in the different sections of the league. Most all the teams and individual bowlers are improving in their general work and from now until the finish there should be some big team and individual scores reported. Following is the correst standing of the three sections for the first half:

PITTSBURGH SECTION.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Ungers	25	2	.926	Glenwood	14	13	.519
Unity	25	2	.926	Ton Dus	8	19	.296
Brunswick	18	9	.667	Hazelwood	7	20	.259
Gt. Eastern	17	10	.630	Carrick	5	22	.185
Friendship	15	12	.556	Bloomfield	1	26	.037

ALLEGHENY SECTION.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Federal	23	4	.853	Sharpsburg	12	15	.444
Troy Hill	20	7	.741	Cecelia	11	16	.407
Independent	20	7	.741	North Side	12	18	.400
Millvale	17	10	.630	Royals	3	24	.111
Allegheny	15	12	.556	Crescent	2	25	.074

MONONGAHELA VALLEY SECTION.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Homestead	20	7	.741	Wilmerding	12	15	.441
N. Braddock	18	9	.667	Duquesne	11	16	.407
E. Pittsburgh	17	10	.630	Munhall	11	16	.407
Colonial	17	10	.630	Arcade	10	17	.370
Braddock	15	12	.556	McKeesport	4	23	.148

The South Pittsburgh league has not completed the first half of its schedule as is usual among the different leagues. The first half will be completed some time the coming month. The standing to date is as follows:

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Southern	23	7	.766	Shiloh	14	16	.466
Birmingham	21	9	.700	Ormsby	13	17	.406
St. Vincent	17	13	.566	Senators	11	19	.396
Werries	15	15	.500	Y. M. I.	6	24	.200

Some remarkably fine scores were made by the teams of the county who succeeded in going over the 900 mark the past week. St. Joseph's of the Diocesan league were the stars. They came near the 1000 mark and to keep the good work up, chalked up another 900 score. East Pittsburgh and Edgewood also came within a few pins of reaching the rarely made 1000 score. The successful teams reaching or passing the much coveted 900 mark are: St. Joseph, 997, 921; East Pittsburgh, 988; Edgewood, 972; St. Vincent, 942; Unity (Central), 926; Pirates, 923; Schenley, 919; St. Anthony, 918; Reynolton, 914; National, 911, and Savoys, 906.

One game was played in the Amateur league last week between the Y. M. I. and Clippers, and the result was the Clippers were clipped for two games. Consequently they are getting tired of being clipped so often and have changed their name to the Cellas and are anticipating more games in the future by using a lucky name. Capt. Vannes of the former Y. M. I.'s has exhausted the supply of Y. M. I. members and has got his representatives looking the field over for more players. He has also changed the name of the team to the Standards and expects better results in the future. The league standing:

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Commercials	24	6	.800	Boehlers	10	14	.417
O. & P.	23	7	.767	Ivory	8	19	.296
Standards	15	15	.500	Cellas	7	20	.259

The Greater Pittsburgh Drug league, next to the County league, is the oldest in this section and is as usual experiencing another successful season. All the games are played on the Wylie avenue alleys. As a rule all games have been interesting and hotly contested. The standing of the league is as follows:

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Alegheny	11	4	.733	Doctors	6	9	.400
Gilmore	10	5	.667	Pittsburgh	6	9	.400
Kelly	8	7	.533	Pharmacy	4	11	.267

Following is the standing of the Lumbermen's league on the Club alleys for the first half of the season. No games were played the past week. All members are confident of increasing their percentage column the coming new year. The standing:

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Nicola Bros.	25	2	.926	Satler Bros.	10	17	.377
Forest	20	7	.741	American	8	16	.333
Empire	16	8	.667	Willson Bros.	6	21	.222
Hastings	16	11	.593	Mead & Spear.	4	23	.148

High team score—Nicola Brothers, 841; high individual score—Irving, 234; high three games—Irving, 570.

Below is the team standing of the popular Bankers league, which is having some interesting meets on the Club alleys every Wednesday night. The holiday week was an idle one for the league. The new year will begin with renewed enthusiasm. Wednesday night is lady's night and promises a big turn-out of the fair sex. The team standing:

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Farmers	28	2	.933	Germania-Col.	17	13	.567
German	21	9	.700	Mellon	13	17	.433
Guarantee	20	10	.667	Bank for Sav.	10	20	.333
Colonial	19	11	.633	Lincoln	8	22	.267
Commonw'lth	17	13	.567	Keystone	7	23	.233
Second	17	13	.567	Diamond	3	27	.100

Latest news from the Liberty Valley league for the old and new year is: The only contest of the week was rolled on Friday, the Schenleys taking the odd game from Kenwood. McVey had high score of 212, while Andy Till had two 200 scores and the good average of 198. Loose also was there with 205. Schenley made 919 in the second game.

The game scheduled for next Wednesday between Kenwood and Hillside has been postponed until a later date.

The Central-Meadow game scheduled for next Thursday has been brought forward to Wednesday. Gillespie and Berry please take notice.

The captain of the Harvards would like to hear from the Boquets in regard to changing their games for Wednesday to Thursday, as Harvards cannot roll on Wednesday. Answer through The Gazette.

Schedule for this week: Tuesday, Schenleys vs. Nonames; Wednesday, Centrals vs. Meadows; Friday, Shadysides vs. Highlands.

THE LEAGUE STANDING:

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Shadyside	28	8	.778	Hillside	18	18	.500
Schenley	26	10	.722	Central	18	18	.500
Kenwood	23	14	.611	Highland	9	27	.250
Noname	19	17	.528	Meadow	4	32	.111

High team score—Central, 979; high score, Kramer, 257; high (three games), F. Besselman, 614.

The Liberty Ducks play Ahlberns on the Carrick alleys on Wednesday. Liberty players please take notice.

The ninth week of the Wilkinsburg league ended with no changes in the positions of the teams. Maplewood still holds the lead over Sterling by two games. Sterling took three games in rather easy fashion Monday evening, while Wilkinsburg managed to get the middle game from the leaders Friday evening. Merritt was high score for the week, with 213, also high average. McCormick, who is high average man of the league, increased his average last week, as did Downing and Kinley. Maplewood had, in "Bill" White, a new bowler. It took him a little while to get started, but he was there with the goods in the last game with 203. All the teams are strengthening up, so that exciting contests can be expected. The schedule for next week is: Wednesday, Maplewood vs. Suburban; Thursday, Wilkinsburg vs. Sterling. Standing of the clubs:

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Maplewood	19	8	.704	Wilkinsburg	12	15	.444
Sterling	18	9	.667	Suburban	5	22	.185

Maplewood has added Briney to their lineup, and he will be eligible to bowl January 3.

There was little doing in the Mercantile league the past week. Only one match was played and that between the Philadelphias and the Pickerings. The gas people won all three games and now are well up among the leaders. Quite a number of the teams are behind in their schedule, but promise to catch up before the blue birds sing. The present standing is as follows:

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
C. C. Mellor	20	7	.741	Oil Well Sup.	14	16	.467
Arbuthnot	21	9	.700	Jos. Horne Co.	11	19	.367
W.C.Johnson	20	10	.667	Rauh Bros.	10	20	.333
McCreery	20	10	.667	J. G. Bennett	10	20	.333
Philadelph'a	22	11	.666	Bailey-Farrell	9	21	.300
Pickerings	15	15	.500	T. C. Jenkins	8	22	.267

High team score, Philadelphia Company, 976; high individual, Kelley, 233; high three games, Taylor, 570.

The strong Central league on the club alleys did not respect the usual holiday week lay off, but played their Thursday night games as usual. The Costas, who have been leading for quite a while, lost all three games and are starting the new year tied with the Unitys for third position. The Field club and Savoys divide honors for first position and are now showing the other teams the way. Thursday is lady's night and that means a big crowd. The completed first half is as follows:

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Field Club	23	10	.697	Nationals	17	16	.515
Savoys	23	10	.697	Heyl & Pat'n.	14	19	.426
Costas	22	11	.667	Pgh. Butchers	12	21	.364
Unity	22	11	.667	River Coal Co.	11	22	.333
Pirates	21	12	.636	Dimling Fav.	9	24	.273
A. Bridge Co.	19	14	.576	Excelsiors	5	28	.152

High team score, Costas, 986; high three-game average, Costas, 953 2-3; high individual score, Fraas, 240; high three-game individual, Hewitt, Fosnight, 622.

The 200 score records loom up conspiciously considering the small number of match games played during the holiday week. The percentage of those that participated in match games and succeeded in reaching the 200 circle are the best yet reported. The coming year promises so many 200-score bowlers that it will be almost impossible to keep track of them. The high bowler of the week was Hill with 225. Those that made two century marks in one game are: Hill, Epping, Gaus, H. Feidt and Phillippe. Following are those that made 200 marks in their last opportunity of the old year:

Till	200-205	Yochum	200
Loos	208	Milfelt	201
McVey	212	Epping	220-220
White	203	Gaus	222-203
Merritt	213	Hungerman	204
Downey	202	H. Feidt	211-215
E. Vey	213	Orth	211
Fosnight	208	Turner	203
Kummer	215	Leed	212
Shakley	200	Hill	225
Steele	204	Bruce	214
Orth	202	Bell	224
Davis	206	Loos	202
Hewett	209	Votel	215
Oepping	202	Philippe	203-232
Estep	202	Helmbuscher	216
C. Hahn	202		

The schedule for the second half of the Central league on the Club alleys is as follows:

January 4—Dimlings vs. Savoy, Butchers vs. Field club, Excelsior vs. Costa, Unity vs. River Coal Company, Pirates vs. Heyl & Patterson, American Bridge vs. National.

January 11—Dimlings vs. Unity, Costa vs. River Coal, Pirates vs. Butchers, Excelsiors vs. American Bridge, Heyl and Patterson vs. National, Savoy vs. Field club.

January 18—Excelsior vs. Dimlings, River Coal vs. Savoy, American Bridge vs. Butchers, Heyl and Patterson vs. Costa, Field club vs. National, Unity vs. Pirates.

January 25—Field club vs. Dimlings, Costa vs. Butchers, River Coal vs. Excelsior, Heyl and Patterson vs. Unity, National vs. Pirates, Savoy vs. American Bridge.

February 1—Dimlings vs. Costa, Butchers vs. River Coal, Excelsior vs. Heyl and Patterson, Unity vs. National, Pirates vs. Savoy, American Bridge vs. Field club.

February 8—Dimlings vs. Pirates, Butchers vs. Excelsior, National vs. Costa, American Birdge vs. Unity, Field club vs. River Coal, Savoy vs. Heyl and Patterson.

February 15—Dimlings vs. American Bridge, National vs. River Coal, Unity vs. Butchers, Costa vs. Savoy, Pirates vs. Excelsior, Heyl and Patterson vs. Field club.

February 22—Butchers vs. Dimlings, River Coal vs. Heyl and Patterson, Unity vs. Excelsior, National vs. Savoy, American Bridge vs. Pirates, Field club vs. Costa.

March 1—National vs. Dimlings, Savoy vs. Butchers, Field club vs. Excelsiors, Costa vs. Unity, River Coal vs. Pirates, Heyl and Patterson vs. American Bridge.

March 8—Dimlings vs. Heyl and Patterson, Butchers vs. Nationals, Excelsiors vs. Savoy, Unity vs. Field club, Pirates vs. Costas, American bridge vs. River Coal.

March 15—River Coal vs. Dimlings, Heyl and Patterson vs. Butchers, Nationals vs. Excelsiors, Savoy vs. Unity, Field club vs. Pirates, Costas vs. American Bridge.

The Royal vs. Majestic duckpin match, which was to be played on January 5, will be played on the 8th instead, on account of the Majestics being unable to secure the alleys for the 5th.

The captain of the Arlington duckpin team has agreed to postpone the scheduled league game with Federals until next Thursday night.

The Arlington duckpin team has accepted the challenge of the Hazelwoods for three games on the Arlington alleys. The game is for $25 a side, and will be rolled next Wednesday.

Great interest is being taken in the Federal tournament, which opens on Tuesday on the Federal alleys. This will be the greatest two-man and individual tournament ever held in this part of the state. The prizes are liberal and the entry list will include all the best bowlers in this section. The contest will be held on eight brand new alleys. No practice will be allowed on the alleys and all will have an equal chance.

The prize bowling on the Wylie avenue alleys will close on New Year's day at midnight. There is $35 given away for high scores, $17.50 for each event, tenpins and duckpins, the first three highest to count in each style of game. The present high bowlers are: Tenpins, Weber, 267; Newcomer, 229; Sol, 220. Duckpins, Beckwith, 121; W. Wiard, 120; B. Wiard, 118.

Most all the turkey and prize bowling on the different alleys in the county end on New Year's day and there will be quite a number of bowlers wearing a pleasant smile beginning the year of 1906.

Diocesan Pool League Game.

The pool game in the Diocesan league on Friday night between the St. Aloysius team of the South Side and the St. Joseph team resulted in a victory for St. Aloysius by a score of 100 to 82. Scores:

St. Aloysius—		St. Joseph—	
Mack	35	Hungerman	14
Scherer	35	Green	31
Kirk	30	Werhrin	37
Total	100	Total	82

Scratches—St. Aloysius 7, St. Joseph 10. Referee—E. Meyer. Scorer—J. Kennelly.

Worth Waiting For.

Extraordinary sale of underwear, corsets, cloaks and suits, men's clothing, etc. See Rosenbaum Company's big ad. in Monday's Gazette.

Notice to Homeseekers.

There is a home at a bargain for you in the Classified section. See the For Sale Special Real Estate columns today.

BRADDOCK DEFEATS THE CHAMPIONS

Roscoe Beaten on a Muddy Field in a Rattling Game of Socker Ball.

THE FINAL SCORE IS 3 TO 2

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Tied.	Pnts.
Roscoe	15	10	3	2	22
Monongahela	14	9	2	3	21
Morgan	15	9	5	2	18
Braddock	15	7	6	2	16
Madison	15	6	5	4	16
McDonald	14	7	6	1	15
East Liverpool	14	4	6	4	14
Curray	14	4	6	4	12
Jeannette	13	1	3	4	6
Ambridge	13	1	12	0	2

Braddock and Roscoe were the star attractions yesterday in the Association Football league at Braddock. Both teams appeared at full strength on a muddy field, with a strong westerly wind blowing across the ground. Braddock won the toss, and promptly at 3 o'clock G. Wick commenced the game. Right from the kick-off the home team took the ball into its opponent's quarters, and it was soon evident that Braddock meant business. Owing to the greasy state of the ball, good shooting was somewhat at a discount, but a good attempt from Bell was only a few inches wide. Still keeping up the pressure, the home forwards, ably backed by their halves, kept the Roscoe defenders in a great state of anxiety, which was a little relieved by G. Arthrell shooting past the post.

From the kick-off, D. Ferguson placed the ball well up the field. A mis-kick by C. Arthrell let in the visitor's right wing, who seizing the chance, took the ball down the field, and from Fletcher's center, Brown scored the opening goal of the game.

Nothing daunted by this reverse, the homesters at once changed the venue of attack, and in a few moments the scores were equal, from a fine center by G. Arthrell, Anderson heading the leather through.

The Braddock boys were now seen at their best, and literally bombarded the visitors' goal, only the muddy nature of the ground preventing them from scoring. J. Anderson was making straight for the goal, when he was tripped up within the fatal 18 yards by Ackinsclose, and Referee Mains, without hesitation, awarded a penalty kick. Capt. Chambers chose Simpson to take the kick, and, amid great excitement, he put Braddock ahead, with a fast low shot, which completely beat the visitor's custodian.

The game was still continued at a fast pace, but although playing their utmost, the "champions" were unable to stave off the home forwards, and eventually Wick was beaten for the third time, G. Arthrell scoring from close quarters.

This was all the scoring done during the first half, and time was called with the home team still pressing the "champions." Score, Braddock 3, Roscoe 1.

After an interval of five minutes the game was resumed. Roscoe at once commenced vigorously, but found the home defense safe as the proverbial rock. The champions' left wing took the ball up the field in fine style, but a grand piece of work by McAtee robbed them of the ball, and transferred play into the visitor's quarters, where a timely kick by A. Ferguson into touch relieved the pressure.

Some exciting mid-field play followed, during which the home halves did some fine work. Roscoe, aided by the strong wind, carried the ball into the home goal by long kicks, and from one of these, a weak clearance by T. Chambers, gave Wick an easy opportunity of which he availed himself, to increase the champions' score.

This reverse in no way disheartened the home forwards, who immediately from the kick-off, advanced the ball in great style. During some exciting play in the visitors' half of the field, Underwood collided with G. Arthrell rather heavily, and had to be taken off the field. It is feared he broke his leg. After this there was no more scoring done, but both defenses were severely taxed and came out of the ordeal successfully. Time was called with the leather in the visitors' territory, thus leaving Braddock a well-deserved winner of one of the best games ever witnessed in the Edgar Thomson park.

The features of the game were the magnificent defensive work of D. Ferguson, Murphy and Ackinclose, and the combination play of the home forwards, ably seconded by the fast work of the half-backs. Mains refereed impartially, and gave unbounded satisfaction to both teams. It is games and referees of this kind that increase the interest of the "socker code." Line-up:

Braddock—3.		Roscoe—2.
T. Chambers	G.	A. Wick
Dickinson	F. B.	A. Ferguson
G. Chambers	F. B.	D. Ferguson
McAtee	H. B.	Ackinsclose
Gormley	H. B.	Murphy
C. Arthrell	H. B.	Underwood
Milbert	F.	Fetcher
Simpson	F.	Parkins
Ball	F.	G. Wick
G. Arthrell	F.	Ferguson
Anderson	F.	Brown

Halves—45 minutes. Referee—Mains of Madison. Linesmen—Westlake and Muir.

Madison Outplays the Morgans.

At Madison yesterday the Madison and Morgan football teams came together and Madison won by a score of 2 to 1. Madison outplayed Morgan in every department. Morgan was the first to score, but five minutes' later Madison tied the score. In the second half, after 15 minutes, Madison put the ball through for the goal that won the game. The playing of Kelley and McKellop was the feature. There was 500 people present and they saw one of the best games of the season.

New Zealand Away on Top.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The New Zealand football team finished its tour today by defeating Swansea by 4 to 3. This was the visitors' 32d game. The total number of points is: New Zealand 840 and the United Kingdom 39.

BIG SCORES BY THE DIOCESAN LEAGUE

In the Diocesan league last Thursday, on the St. Joe alleys, the home team upset the St. Henrys in all three games, rolling record-breaking scores. The St. Joes opened up with 874 and in the middle game had four figures in sight, a goal they have been shooting at for three years. But a bad break in the tenth killed their chances and the scorer marked up 997, which ties them with St. Anthony for high team score. Four of the St. Joes were over the line, Milfelt with 201, Epping, 220; Gaus, 203, and M. Hung with 204. The best Nickel could do was 169, much to his own disgust. In the third game they went 921, finishing with an average of 930 2-3 for the night.

On the same night the St. Anthony team took the odd from St. Charles. The home team seemed to be asleep in the first two games and it was only after the visitors had satcheled the second game that it woke up and redeemed itself by rolling 918.

Individual work was good. Gaus of St. Joe had high score of the week with 222. Other 200 scores were as follows: Milfelt, 201; Epping, 220, 220; Gaus, 222, 203; M. Hung, 204; Harry Feidt, 211, 215.

St. Joseph had high team score of the week with 997 and 921. St. Anthony had 918.

Danny Houlahan and Val Meyers, the two individual leaders, did not play last week and in consequence no change took place in the leadership.

Matty Gaus was traveling well in the first two games Thursday night, getting two 200 scores, but in the last game not a double rewarded his pounding, and instead of getting strikes he got five railroaders. But with all his hard luck he coasted home for 187 2-3.

The best work for St. Charles was done by Charley Paff with a 165 2-3 average.

Herman did the best work for St. Henry, having high score of 169 and best average of 161.

H. Feidt and John Epping were in rare form Thursday night, both negotiating a 206 average, beating 204 1-3 made by Ebner of St. Anthony on opening night.

Fred Feidt took a drop in his averages last week, getting only 143.

It is reported that Epping is still celebrating his double century average and when you meet him on the street it is "Cy" no more, but plain, everyday "John."

Ebner's 257 is still high score of the league.

No games are scheduled for this week.

There was to have been a meeting of the league last Tuesday in St. Joseph's hall, but only three captains showed up and not even the secretary, who called the meeting, made his appearance. No business was transacted.

The club standing to date is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
St. Joseph	39	9	.813
St. Anthony	35	10	.778
St. Charles	14	31	.311
St. Henry	3	40	.041

FAMOUS JOCKEYS A FEW YEARS AGO

Not Many Left to Guide the Horses to Victory on the Running Track.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—(Special.)—At the close of the season of 1898, seven years ago, Goodwin's Guide published a list of the most successful jockeys of the preceding 12 months, and it is interesting, as a lesson in the mutability of a jockey's career, to review the names and present occupation, when known, of the lads and young men then intrusted with the handling of horses upon whom the public plunged day after day.

Alphabetically the list runs as follows: Aker, A. Barrett, Beauchamp, Bergen, T. Burns, Caywood, Clawson, P. Clay, Clayton, C. Combs, Conley, Doggett, Dupee, Freeman, Foncon, Hamilton, Hennessey, M. Hirsch, Irving, Lamley, F. Littlefield, Macklin, Maher, J. H. Martin, W. Martin, J. J. McCafferty, Overton, Perkins, J. Perkins, Piggott, T. Powers, Scherer, Sims, T. Sloan, Songer, Spencer, Taral, Worke, Tuberville, Wilhite and R. Williams.

Of this list the following are dead: A. Barrett, Clawson, Hamilton, Lamley and Perkins. Burns, who won 277 out of 973 mounts, and one of the leading winning riders of that season, with a percentage of 24, is very far down on the list this year, and lads who were unheard of seven years ago have become champions since then, and in turn have yielded to others.

Doggett has become a partner with his younger brother in the bookmaking end of the game. Dupee was riding jumpers during the season; Freeman is in Europe, riding and training; Max Hirsch is now training for J. C. Cooley, at Westchester; Littlefield is also a successful trainer; Maher and J. H. ("Skeets") Martin have been riding in England for the last few years, the former with great success; J. J. McCafferty is now a fullfledged trainer and owner; so is W. Martin; Overton is never heard of; Piggott has been abroad (in Russia) for the last two years; Powers became a rider of steeplechasers, but is not often in the saddle.

Scherer stopped riding several years ago and is now interested in picking winners for a living; Sims has no visible occupation; Sloan has ridden a few times within a year in New Orleans, but is now engaged in another occupation; Songer occasionally rides in Canada; Spencer has bidden farewell to the saddle; Taral is Germany's chief jockey; Thorpe has retired with a competency; Tuberville has not done much since he won the Futurity on Ogden; Wilhite, who rode Hamburg in most of his two-year-old races in 1897, is lost to sight, and "Tiny" Williams, once the crack western rider of two-year-olds, chiefly because he was able to beat the starter's flag, has dropped out of sight.

So, out of a list of 41 jockeys who dominated the riding of 1898 there remains not one in this country, who would be able to secure a retainer, either because of too much weight or because the younger lads, being under the immediate control of the trainers, and also because of the five pounds' apprentice allowance which some of them enjoyed, would invariably be preferred, not only by their contract employers, but by other horsemen.

It was the most fortunate thing imaginable for "Danny" Maher that the late Pierre Lorrillard took him to England six years ago, and there gave him a start which the bright-faced Irish-American was not slow to improve.

With the prestige of having won the derby twice he ranks today, from the percentage standpoint, as the best professional jockey in England. What would have been his destiny here if he had not attracted the attention of the deceased sportsman?

Taral found that the light-bodied boys were getting the best mounts, and when he got a chance he sought a foreign market for his conceded ability. He, too, has worn well with his employers, the Austrians, who are extremely exigent, and who have not hesitated to turn back to America some riders whose manners and associates offended them.

J. H. Martin, though not so successful as Maher, is evidently well able to secure ample earnings in the saddle in England.

It is an emphatical lesson to jockeys who are fashionable for a season or two to save their earnings while they are on the top wave of prosperity, for no profession known to modern days is so inconstant as that of jockeyship—at least in America.

It has been said by some that at the present time we are not as well off for riders as we were a few years ago, but with jockeys of such tried ability as O'Neil, Redfern, Lyne, Hildebrand, Knapp, W. Buchanan, J. Martin, Shaw, W. Davis, Miller and others, it must be acknowledged that this season's list at least compares with the 41 whose names lead off this column, and this does not take into account the fine array of talent, who for several years part have been in control of the French turf, the best of whom were O'Connor, N. Turner, Rausch, Shields and others. But the lads should not fail to take note of the fleeting opportunities which their profession is noted for.

PITTSBURGH VS. BUFFALO.

Clever Boxers of Each City to Meet at Old City Hall.

Arrangements for the inter-city boxing tournament to be held in Old City hall on the evening of January 9 are progressing in such a way as to indicate one of the most successful affairs of the kind ever held in Pittsburgh. As previously announced, the contests are to be between Pittsburgh and Buffalo boxers and they promise to bring together some of the cleverest exponents of the manly art of self-defense ever seen in this city.

J. H. Herman, formerly manager of the Ft. Erie Athletic club, has selected four champions to represent Buffalo in the tournament, and at present is putting them through a course of training sprouts in order that they may be in the finest possible condition for the battles against the speedy, hard-hitting Pittsburghers. Joe French, Johnny O'Donnell, George Bush and Kid Ferns, who will wear the Buffalo colors, are all well known in the boxing world, each having collected a series of first-prize medals, having defeated their opponents in tournaments held in Buffalo, Toronto, Ft. Erie, Detroit and St. Louis.

This city is to be represented by Paul Moore, Jack Bruce, Tommy Lynch and Kid O'Brien, all noted for their cleverness with the gloves, so that it will be seen that the Buffalo contingent is going to have its hands full. Those in charge of the tournament propose making it one that will not leave a bad taste in the mouth. The ring is to be placed in the center of the hall, a competent referee will be in charge of the bouts and each of the contestants has posted a forfeit at this office binding himself to conform to the rules as laid down by the police department.

LEAGUE OPENING GAMES AT LITTLE WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, PA., Dec. 30.—(Special.)—The season of the new Brunswick Bowling league of Washington was opened with a double header, in which the High Balls defeated the Big Five and the Colts defeated the Old Guards. The bowling was mediocre throughout. In the first match Smith had high score of 201 and high average of 167 1-3. In the second match Brownlee had high score of 192, and Scott high average of 161. Scores:

High Balls—				Big Five—			
W. Carson	121	138	140	MacGinnis	146	112	134
Schott	166	171	146	Heinig	126	169	115
Hull	138	145	128	Thompson	168	156	152
Anderson	136	136	149	Brownlee	131	192	112
Lewis	151	146	156	Haggerty	93	171	167
Totals	712	735	729	Totals	662	800	678

Second match—

Colts—				Old Guards—			
Smith	201	149	152	J. Carson	125	158	182
Babbitt	150	171	157	Burns	140	171	142
Morrison	168	164	173	Baldwin	144	183	139
Dunn	149	167	139	Shannon	132	115	194
Gipner	167	138	151	Price	140	145	145
Totals	835	789	724	Totals	681	772	782

RUBE WADDELL MAY LAND WITH BOSTON

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 30.—Ban Johnson, president of the American league; Connie Mack, manager of the Philadelphia Americans, and James Collins, manager of the Boston Americans, met here today. There was some talk of a deal between Mack and Collins, in which the name of Rube Waddell figured with a $10,000 offer from the Boston management, but at the close of the conference none of the trio would give any information as to what transpired.

President Johnson announced the appointment of the following umpires: Sheridan, Connolly, O'Laughlin, Hurst, Connor, Evans and Conlan.

McCloskey Will Manage St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 30.—John J. McCloskey of Louisville has been signed as manager of the St. Louis National league club for the coming season, the announcement being made in a telegram received tonight from Stanley Robison, vice president and treasurer of the St. Louis club, who is now in Cleveland. McCloskey is expected in St. Louis in a few days.

BOXING DEAD FOR GOOD IN CHICAGO

Even Amateurs Will Not Be Permitted to Enter the Ring Hereafter.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—(Special.)—"Amateur" boxing in Chicago came to a sudden stop this week and, if our somewhat fickle city government can be taken seriously, will not again be permitted here this winter. The Illinois Athletic club, which secretly caused the squelching of an amateur tournament by one of the smaller clubs about a month ago, was itself forbidden to go any further after the first show of its three-night affair had been given. It had worked the member-and-friend scheme to the limit, and something more, and managed to get away with it fairly well the first night. The chief of police, however, after watching its maneuvers at the box office, decided that would be about all, and the blow fell.

It is just as well. Boxing where an admission is charged is about the same thing, in the eyes of the law, whether the participants are so-called amateurs or full-fledged professionals. The only difference is that the men who depend on the fight game for a living put up a more satisfactory exhibition than the other fellows. As a matter of fact, it is pretty well known that most of the boys who competed at these recent "amateur" affairs were handed "a piece of change" in case their efforts were deemed worth it, and especially if they worked themselves into the finals, or even the semi-finals. Very few of them were of the class who would be willing to train and otherwise inconvenience themselves for glory, pure and simple.

Willie Fitzgerald and Willie Lewis clash before the Colma (Cal.) Athletic club next Saturday night, the distance being 25 rounds and the weight 142 pounds. Last time Fitzgerald fought, when he met Eddie Hanlon at Los Angeles a few months ago, the stipulated weight was 133 pounds, and it looks as if he was taking a share the worst of it with this husky easterner, who is said to be one of the best welterweights produced in that section of the country for some time. However, Fitzgerald, like O'Brien, is not particular who he fights—or even how it comes out, perhaps—as long as the money is in sight. As the match looks at present, it should go to Lewis by a big margin.

Matty Matthews Under Billy Corcoran.

Matty Matthews, the one-time welterweight champion, writes Billy Corcoran that he is back in his old form. He asks Corcoran to match him against any white welterweight in the country, or in this vicinity, at 142 or 145 pounds. Matthews has been doing some good fighting this winter around New York and meeting with success. He states he would like to come out here again. He has placed himself under the management of Billy Corcoran, and the latter will get some good man to meet the New Yorker.

Jenkins and McLeod in a Draw.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 30.—A wrestling match at the Empire theater here last night between Tom Jenkins and Dan McLeod, with a time limit of half an hour, was declared a draw, neither man getting a fall. Jenkins, however, won $100 because he remained 15 minutes without being thrown. A second condition of the contest was that Jenkins was to receive $300 if he threw McLeod within the time named. Two thousand spectators saw the exhibition.

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RAZOR HONES, genuine Rex — 65c
JOKER RAT TRAP — 6c
STOVE PIPE ENAMEL, "Sapolin" — 13c
"LIGHTNING" BREAD AND CAKE KNIFE — 18c
FOLDING SCISSORS, with pocket shield — 18c
UNION HACK SAW FRAME — 17c
FAMILY CLEAVER, Warranted cast steel — 20c
RATCHET BRACE — 50c
KAERCHER'S POSTAL SCALE, capacity 8 ounces by ¼ ounce — 40c
CARPENTER'S STEEL SQUARE, Body 24-in., Tongue 16 in., graduated 1-16, 1-12, ¼, ⅛-in. — 60c
THERMOMETERS, with wood back. Distance Reading — 15c
DIAGONAL WIRE CUTTER, 4½-in. — 40c
STEEL SHEARS for cutting out, 8½-in. — 40c
UNIVERSAL 3-MINUTE BREAD MAKER — $2.00
KAERCHER'S FAMILY SCALES, weighs 24 pounds by 1 ounce — $1.00
MONKEY WRENCH, 10-in. — 25c
GEM CORUNDUM OIL STONE, one side coarse, for quick cutting, the opposite side very fine, for finishing — 20c
AUTOMOBILE MOUSE TRAP, a useful, amusing and entertaining novelty — 15c
STANLEY CORNERING TOOL, for rounding sharp edges — 22c
PADLOCK, wrought steel, ivory black case — 10c
DENNISTON'S HANDY BOX, containing Tags, Labels, Twine, Glue, Paper Fasteners, Rubber Bands, etc. — 35c
BENCH VISE, jaws 1½-in., opens 1¾-in.; weight, 1¼ lbs. — 20c
CARVING KNIFE AND FORK, Meriden Cutlery Co.'s Stag Handle, with patent guard and rest — $1.25
KAERCHER'S SPECIAL ONE-LB. BOX SCREWS, containing about 15 doz. assorted sizes — 15c
LIGHTNING TOOTH SAW FILES, an excellent file for home use — 5c
ROCK CEMENT mends everything, China, Glass, Metal, etc. — 10c
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Kaercher's, PITTSBURG.

HOCKEY, COLLEGE AND SCHOOL ATHLETICS—INDEPENDENT BASEBALL

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SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 31, 1905.

Yale Seven is Strong.

The Yale hockey team demonstrated satisfactorily in its series of games here last week with Brown that it will again be a big factor in the intercollegiate championship series this season. Brown was easy in all games for the Blue, but the latter did not offer high-class hockey, as there was an absence of team work, an attribute that is very essential in winning championships. The Yale team is evenly balanced and is fast and strong, and has a forward line that can shoot. With practice it will be able to go after Harvard, the champions. A professional coach of the Hod Stuart caliber would do much good. The Brown team did not exhibit any signs of being championship possibilities. Some of the players were but fair skaters and knew but little in the art of handling their sticks, and another noticeable fault was their proneness to keep shoving the puck away and skating along after it when they did get in the open. Had Yale played the Interscholastics or even the Pittsburgh High school, the champions of the local school league, the games would have been of more interest. It would have been an even thing between Yale and High school in two 20-minute halves, but the High school boys would have beaten Brown just as easily as Yale did. High school has more team work and better shooters than either of the college teams. The Princeton hockey seven opened its holiday series of games by playing the Quaker City seven, composed of former college players, at Norfolk, Va., Thursday night, and lost. Princeton went south with a weak team. Capt. Zahniser had no cover point. Rafferty, who was to play the position, was unable to accompany the team, as was "Spook" McClintock. Zahniser then used Tenny, the football player, who played some hockey when in prep. school.

Collegians Again in Field.

The Pittsburgh Collegians, a baseball team composed of college and prep. school players, who will play some games again next year, is an aggregation that compares very favorably with the best independent teams in the land. The Collegians made a very favorable impression last year, winning more games than they lost to the best independent clubs on the circuit, making more base hits in the time of its existence than any of the independents, and making the longest trip of any of the local clubs aside from the Pittsburgh National league club. Last year the Collegians were about the best road team that left Pittsburgh, and they should hold the same honor again next year. The players are all young and fast, good throwers and hitters, and know the game. Then they have a fine pitching corps in Don Doyle of Princeton, Shultz of Mercersburg, Russell, another Mercersburg player, and Thounhurst, who is now at W. U. P. Then Howard Mittinger, the Allegheny college pitcher and captain, is to join the club, thus making a very formidable array of slabmen.

Doyle has about made up his mind to quit playing ball, and there is a chance of his not even playing for Princeton this season. But if he does pitch again at Princeton he will be with the Pittsburgh Collegians at the end of the college season, and then retire from the game for good. Not one pitcher on the circuit has a thing on him in pitching. The whole infield will be back, with Charlie Duffy on first, Lynn Moffett on second, Kerr Price at short and Frank Zoch on third. All these players could secure good berths on professional teams, but none would accept. Price, Moffett and Zoch all hit over .300 last year and are fine base runners. Tom Uptegraff, the middle fielder who captained the team last year, is now a student in Lehigh, and will not be with the team until later in the season. Until he returns some of the pitchers will be used in the outer gardens, as all are good hitters and can field well. Alex McCracken will play one of the outfield positions. Harry Pfeifer, the big catcher who could wallop the ball, has quit school and will not be with the team next year.

The closing year saw athletic championships for the local colleges and schools well distributed. W. U. P. won the football honors without a doubt, while W. & J. were the undisputed baseball champions. The colleges have no recognized field and track championship meets and consequently they formally award no honors in that department. The Kiski school and Pittsburgh High school gathered in all the prep. school honors, Shadyside academy not getting one. Kiski took the two leading sports, football and baseball, also basketball, while High school captured the field and track meet and the hockey honors. Kiski did not meet High school in any branch of athletics the past year because of a faculty ruling which asked Kiski to conform to its eligibility rule, which Kiski declined to recognize. Kiski won its baseball games from Shadyside and nosed out the East Enders in football. Shadyside beat High school in baseball, 3 to 0 and 1 to 0, and won the annual football game, 11 to 0. A resume shows that Kiski is the leader in local prep. school circles.

By beating Shadyside so decisively, 7 to 2, in their second championship hockey game last Wednesday, Pittsburgh High school made it more apparent that it will be near the top again at the end of the campaign. The team that beats High school will win the pennant, is the consensus of opinion.

McHale, the independent pitcher, is being spoken of as coach of the W. & J. baseball candidates this spring.

Marty Hogan picked out a good man to captain his Youngstown team next season when he selected Billy Maloney, the middle fielder, who is one of the best outfielders in the independent ranks. Maloney succeeds Billy Phyle, the third baseman, who goes to Harrisburg.

Jesse Frysinger, who is to manage the Lancaster club of the Tri-State this season, is in favor of protection for the league, but his views do not receive the support of the other managers. The best towns in the circuit are against protection. According to Frysinger, the total losses of the league last season were over $30,000, but this sum is not large when one considers the salaries some of the players were receiving. For instance, Sebring of Williamsport is said to have received $700 a month; Campbell of Harrisburg $450; Wiltse and Hayden of York got $400, and Red Owens received $475. Falkenberg, Wiggs, Leary, O'Neil, Applegate, Lush, Reisling and Sharpe were all getting over $350, while any number were receiving sums close to these figures. The only low-salaried men in the league were the umpires, and barring Tom Connor they were about the worst bunch gotten together by any league in the country, says Frysinger.

Notice to Homeseekers.
There is a home at a bargain for you in the Classified section. See the For Sale Special Real Estate columns today.

TECH IS BEATEN BY YALE, 5 TO 0

Collegians Are Too Strong for Clarence Overend's Fast But Game Youngsters.

SCORES IN SECOND HALF

The Carnegie Technical school made its debut into the athletic world last night at Duquesne garden by its hockey team playing the Yale university seven a hard game. Clarence Overend, the former Shadyside academy star who is captain of the Tech. seven, had a bunch of fast and game youngsters, most of whom played on interscholastic teams, but they were outdistanced by their older and sturdier opponents and lost by the score of 5 to 0, all the goals being made in the second half.

The Tech. students turned out enforce to cheer their team and they made lots of noise. The crowd packed the garden and it was the largest of the week to see a game of the present Intercollegiate series. The patrons were well repaid by witnessing first-class hockey.

Yale was held even in the first. The puck was rushed up and down the field rapidly, the forwards on both teams doing excellent work. Capt. Overend and Jay Hall, on the defense, stopped several rushes and shots that looked as though goals might result.

Overend not only played a great game, but he kept his team in fighting humor throughout. The Tech. players had visions of winning when the first half ended.

Early in the second half Capt. Flinn of Yale was benched for sending Reisfar to the ice by kneeing him. Flinn had no sooner got back into the game than his team began to score. Marcus rushed up the ice and passed to Behr who shot goal. While the playing was at its best Overend was butted in the stomach by somebody's club and he had to go to the bench to take the count. It took him a few minutes to round to and then Yale started again.

The puck was in a scrimmage behind the Tech. net. It was passed out and Behr slammed it into the cage for the second goal. Behr, a few minutes later, rushed along the rubber from the Yale net to the Tech.'s where he shot another goal from a scrimmage, which resulted.

The Yale forwards went up the ice together and Alling shot goal from scrimmage. Then Hall and Alling began to exchange blows with their clubs and both were benched for two minutes. Marcus negotiated the fifth goal by skating to the Tech.'s net and shooting.

Captains Flinn and Overend argued before the game over the selection of a referee and substitutions of players. They agreed upon Dunk. Taylor to referee and Flinn agreed to substitute not over one player during the game. He made no substitution, however. The lineup:

Yale—5.		Tech—0.
Lang	G	Engstrom
Dilworth	P	Hall
Flinn	C.P	Overend
Behr	F	Charles
Marcus	C	Reisfar
Rowland	R.W	Hammer
Alling	L.W	Mason

Goals—Behr 3, Marcus, Alling. Referee—Taylor. Time—15-minute halves.

NORFOLK, VA., Dec. 30.—(Special.)—The Quaker City club of Philadelphia lost the final hockey game tonight to Princeton, having been shut out, 5 to 0. Princeton was in fine trim and played a magnificent game. The Philadelphians, who played brilliantly last night, seemed to have gone all to pieces. The large crowd of spectators were with the Quakers and rooted as though they were a home team, but the lads from Philadelphia disappointed their admirers. The game tonight was in the nature of a society event and a reception was tendered the northerners after the game.

Eddie Dillon, left wing of the Princetons, resorted to dirty tactics and after a collision with Orton, captain of the Quakers, Dillon lost control of himself and aimed a vicious blow at Orton, who is partialy crippled. Dillon was roundly hissed. He was put out of the game in the first half. His performance with Orton took place in the second half. Orton, Bullin and Bryan did the best work for the Quakers. Lineup:

Princeton—5.		Quakers—0.
Chislett	G	Rhodes
Tenny	P	Riley
Zahniser	C. P	White
Chew	F	Bullin
Levis	C	Orton
Coxe	R.W	Bryan
Dillon	L.W	Cooke

Time—20 minutes. Referee—Lemst.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—(Special.)—Hockey players from Williams college, in their first intercollegiate game, lost to Columbia last night in the St. Nicholas rink by a score of 4 to 3. The lineup:

Columbia—4.		Williams—3.
Easton	G	Stover
Harrington	P	Mayer
Jackson	C.P	D. Brown
Miller	F	Jenkins
Armstrong	F	Rund (C. Brady)
Dederer	F	Frank
T. Brady	F	C. Brown

Referee—H. Hornfeck, Wanderer Hockey club. Umpires—H. Cleveland, Williams, and R. W. Ebling, Columbia. Goals—Jenkins 2, Rudd, Jackson, Miller, Dederer and Brady. Time of game—Two 20-minute halves.

FAST YOUNG SPRINTER.

F. Wittholn, a Young Amateur Runner, Makes Wonderful Record.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—(Special.)—E. Wittholn, a young amateur runner of the Young Men's league, accomplished a feat in one of the athletic events at Madison Square Garden last night which has been the means of making a great name for him in amateur athletic circles.

Wittholn started off by winning his heat in the 220-yard novice race from a number of fast sprinters in the fast time of 23 4-5 seconds. He finished fully 20 yards in front of the others, and the easy manner in which he romped home surprised a large delegation of the officials of the A. A. U. who were present. When the final heat of the event was called, all eyes were turned on Wittholn.

At the report of the pistol Wittholn shot away in front, and, taking the lead, held it to the finish, winning easily, this time in the great time of 23 2-5 seconds. The officials, thinking Wittholn might be a professional, looked up his record and found him to be a genuine amateur.

World's Record on Skates.

BROOKLYN, Dec. 30.—(Special.)—Some of the foremost skaters in the United States met in competition last night at the Clermont avenue rink. The program began with a quarter mile pursuit race between W. L. Smith and Sarony, the latter losing by eight feet.

Harry P. McDonald broke the world's record, held by himself, in the potato race, and in the final heat of the running race on skates E. Allan Taylor was successful.

The summary:

One-half mile pursuit race (match)—Won by W. L. Smith, New York Athletic club; Arthur Yale Sarony, New York Athletic club, second by 8 yards. Time, 1m. 25s.

Potato race (scratch)—Final heat won by Harry P. McDonald, New York Athletic club; Walter R. Lee, New York Athletic club, second; Herbert F. Earl, Pastime Athletic club, third. Time, 45 3-5s.

One-half mile reverse race (scratch)—Final heat won by E. Allan Taylor, Verona Lake Skating association; Arthur Yale Sarony, New York Athletic club, second; William W. Swan, New York Athletic club, third. Time, 2m. 12 2-5s.

Hickory Club Has Banquet.

An event of much interest to the amateur boys was the annual banquet of the Hickory baseball club of the East End, last evening, at the home of Hugh Spryer, on Liberty avenue. Covers were laid for 22 of its members. The dining room was handsomely decorated with the club's colors, light blue and gray, and at one side hung a huge pennant.

Charles E. Ringer of the East End addressed the boys. After the dinner the club had a business meeting and decided to reorganize, electing the following officers: W. S. Radcliff, manager; Burdette Spryer, captain; David Johns, secretary and treasurer.

Turners Play Fast Ball.

S. S. Turner Midgets—38.		St. Mark. Jrs.—17.
Reich	F	Cain
Hoffman	F	Connely
Curry	C	Selcer
Smith	G	Stillerman
Schaefer	G	Ryde [illegible]

Field goals—Reich 4, Hoffman 7, Curry, Smith 3, Schaefer 2, Cain, Connely, Stillerman, Selcer. Foul goals—Hoffman 4, Cain 1. Referee—Kunkler.

Monaca Team Loses.

On Lyceum floor—

St. John's—33.		Monaca—26.
Gilbert	F	Marks
Dawson	F	Glasser
Aylward	C	Askin
Smith	G	Hurray
Shaley	G	Carner

Field goals—Dawson 5, Gilbert 4, Smith 5, Shalley, Hurray 2, Asken 4, Glasser 4, Kay 2, Marks. Referee—Dunn.

ATHLETIC MEETS EAST AND WEST SUCCESSFUL

Oriental Athletes Still Leading by Margin, but Rivals Are Coming With Rush.

A review of the doings of American track and field athletes during the last year, which ends today, shows that 1905 has been one of the greatest in the history of cinderpath sports. Hardly a meet has been a failure, and hardly a set of games has failed to develop something sensational in the athletic line. Champions have been made and unmade with bewildering rapidity, and new records set up in all sections of the country.

By far the best feature of the situation is the undeniable evidence that a great athletic revival is sweeping the country. From north, east, south and west, reports have piled in on the Amateur Athletic union, of school, college and athletic club meets which denote beyond a doubt that young Americans are giving a proper amount of their time to the pursuit of good, healthy exercise.

As far as performances go, first place on the list of Yankee record-smashers must be conceded to Wesley W. Coe of Somersville, Mass., who journeyed all the way from the Bay state to Portland, Ore., in order to get a chance to compete against Ralph Rose, who at that time held the world's record of 48 feet 7 inches for the 16 pound shot put. Coe beat the world's record nearly a foot, with a put of 49 feet 6 inches, which effort stands as the premier performance for 1905.

Parsons Best Sprinter.

In the sprints Charles L. Parsons of California has come to the front with a rush. Parsons, although almost unheard of in the east, has never suffered a defeat at his favorite event, the 100-yard dash. He took the measure of the heretofore unbeatable Archie Hahn at the national championships in Portland with apparent ease. Of the eastern sprinters Shick of Harvard has proved himself one of the most consistent men that ever wore a spiked shoe. His "two twenty" in 21 2-5 last spring stands out as the best performance of the year at that distance.

The quarter mile, always a stirring race, has furnished some great sport during the last year. First place among the country's long sprinters should rest with Harry L. Hillman, Jr., of the New York Athletic club, who turned the quarter mile better than 51 at least a dozen times. His best effort was at the Canadian championships in Montreal, where he did 49 2-5 and 50 on the same afternoon. After Hillman comes Waller of Wisconsin, with 49 2-5, at the national championships; Hyman of Pennsylvania, the college champion, and Groman of Chicago.

Great improvement has marked the work of American distance runners, and signs point to the fact that the day is not so very far off when we will be able to clip the wings of our British cousins at this game. Parsons of Yale ran the half mile in 1:56 at the intercollegiate games in Philadelphia, which should place him in the van of the half-mile men. Lightbody of Chicago leads the western "880" flyers with a couple of 1:57 races.

Lightbody Has a Superior.

Lots of people figure Lightbody better because he has not been forced to show his best of late. Likewise in the mile the Chicago runner is far superior to his western rivals, but is forced to yield the palm to an easterner, as far as time goes. J. P. Sullivan of New York, almost unheard of, reeled off a mile at the Metropolitan championships in 4:22 4-5, the fastest time ever made by an American-born athlete. Among the college milers in the east D. C. Munson of Cornell figures the best, with performances of 4:24½ and 4:25 1-5.

In the longer distances Harvey Cohn of the Irish-American Athletic club has shown the best all-around ability in the east. This remarkable little athlete enters any distance event from 880 yards to 10 miles, and the clanging of the bell for the last lap invariably finds him up with the leaders. Cohn is credited with 1:58 for the half mile, in addition to his sterling races in longer events. W. J. Hall, the Yale two-miler and cross-country champion, has done the best long distance running in the eastern colleges, his best effort being 9:47 for two miles. Just one second behind Hall's is the performance of F. A. Rowe, Michigan's champion two-miler.

In the Low Hurdles.

In the low hurdles, as in the quarter-mile, the honors rest with Hillman of the New York Athletic club. Only once during the year was Hillman extended to his best. At the New York Athletic club fall meet Hillman "let himself out" in the 300-yard low hurdle race and came home a full two seconds ahead of the record of 36 3-5 seconds, held by A. C. Kraenzlein. On account of a technicality as to the distance between the flights, Hillman's time does not displace Kraenzlein's, but stands as a new event and record. The only hurdler in the east capable of giving Hillman a run is Castleman of Colgate university. The Olympic champion took Castleman's measure at the Metropolitan championships so easily as to leave no doubt as to their respective ability.

In the high hurdles the college athletes have monopolized the honors. Amsler of Pennsylvania, Castleman of Colgate and Ashburner of Cornell lead the eastern division in respective order, the best time accomplished being 15 3-5 seconds, by Amsler. Friend of Chicago, Catlin of Chicago and Shriedler of Indiana show up the best of the westerners in topping the tall timbers.

Flanagan Is a Wonder.

In the hammer throwing events, John Flanagan, the Irish Hercules, has proved that a man can stay in athletics successfully for more than five years. Flanagan has been at the top of the heap in this country for nine years or more, and there is no one in sight to give him any worry. In an unofficial event last summer he threw the missile unheard of distance of 175 feet. A. D. Plaw of California is the only man in the world who has a chance to give Flanagan a run at hammer throwing. Plaw won the national title from the western crowd at Portland.

Likewise in the 56-pound weight, Flanagan is the peer, with his friend, James S. Mitchell of the New York Athletic club, right after him. Mitchell has been in athletics 25 years, but is still the best "56" man in the country, barring Flanagan and Dick Sheldon of the New York Athletic club.

By wonderfully consistent work Meyer Bringstein has fairly won the title of premier American broad jumper for 1905. Time after time this veteran has gone out and bettered 23 feet, and he is, by long odds the best in the country. After Prinstein come Symonds of Princeton (23 feet 2½ inches) and Friend of Chicago (23 feet ¾ inch.)

The high jump has witnessed the downfall of S. S. Jones, New York Athletic club, principally on account of lack of training. Jones' place has been usurped by J. T. Mahoney (six feet), an old timer in the athletic game, who has come back to form with a rush. The crop of high jumpers has been especially scarce this year.

It looks as if the east still holds the athletic supremacy of the country by a narrow margin. That the westerners are making big inroads no one will doubt, and from now on we may expect to see the balance of prowess swing westward at any time.

Soldier Boys Win Again.

Last night the Eighteenth regiment basketball team defeated the Marquette team at Hazelwood 28 to 17. The soldier boys were handicapped by the slippery condition of the floor, which accounts for the small score. The goal throwing of Sprout for the soldiers was one of the bright features, he having 10 goals. The lineup:

Eighteenth Regt.—28.		Marquette—17.
Davies	F	Toole
Finerty	F	Doyle
Duff	C	McGovern
Sproat	G	Welsh
Vetter	G	Barry

Substitutions—O'Connor for Barry. Goals from field—Davies, Duff, Vetter, Sroat 10, Toole, Doyle, McGovern 2, Welsh, Barry, O'Connor. Foul goals—Davies 2, McGovern 3. Umpire—McClaren. Timekeeper—Cohn.

Trenton Beat Saltsburg.

SALTSBURG, PA., Dec. 30.—(Special.)—The Trenton five of Pittsburgh defeated the Saltsburg basketball team here tonight 12 to 7. The game was rough. Line-up:

Saltsburg—7.		Trenton—12.
Snow	F	Meyers
Hall	F	Brooks
McKelvey	C	Graham
Johnson	G	Freetley
Duncan	G	Drumm

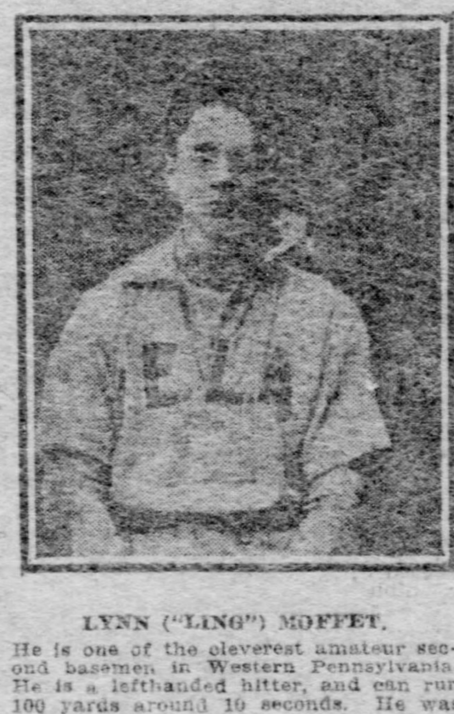
Field goals—Snow, Hall, Meyers 2, Brooks, Graham, Drumm 2. Foul goals—Snow 2, Johnson. Referee—McCall. Time of halves—20 minutes.

The Cornell Inter-Collegiate Cross Country Team, Champions of America

Back row—Simpson, Lemon. Second row—Ass. Mgr. DuBois, Willgroose, Sleeth, Starr, Trainer Moakley. First row—Magoffin, Hemingway.

KERR PRICE WILL AGAIN BE THE CAPTAIN

LING MOFFET, FINE AMATEUR SECOND BASEMAN



LYNN ("LING") MOFFET.

He is one of the cleverest amateur second basemen in Western Pennsylvania. He is a lefthanded hitter, and can run 100 yards around 10 seconds. He was turned down numerous offers from professional teams. He is now a student at Indiana Normal school, and will enter college next year. He has attended the Pittsburgh High school and East Liberty academy. He will play for the Pittsburgh Collegians again next summer.

Popular Shortstop Will Lead the Pittsburgh Collegians on Diamond Next Summer.

TRIP IS BEING ARRANGED

The Pittsburgh Collegians baseball team will be in existence again next season, and they will be captained by Kerr Price, the fast shortstop of the Ohio Northern university. Price captained the interscholastics when they originated four years ago. The collegians will be preceded by the interscholastics, who will change their name when all the players arrive home from college.

Tom Uptegraff, who captained the collegians last year, will be late coming home from Lehigh next spring, but he will play with the team.

The interscholastics will play the various college teams in western Pennsylvania next spring and the collegians will meet the independent clubs. The collegians will make a two weeks' trip, but it has not yet been determined to which part of the country they shall go.

Last year they played at Atlantic City and then met all the clubs in the Cumberland league, and played in West Virginia.

The collegians will be composed entirely of school and college boys and all will, as in the past, be bona fide amateurs.

JAY ZAHNISER, THE PRINCETON CAPTAIN

Zahniser prepared for college at East Liberty academy and captained its hockey team. He has played on the Princeton seven two years.

FRANK TORREYSON HAS GROUNDS FOR A TEAM

Frank W. Torreyson, baseball manager and father of baseball in McKeesport, has taken an option on a large plot of ground in the Tenth ward, McKeesport, for the purpose of laying out a ball grounds for the coming season. Meantime he expects to secure a franchise in the new league that is being organized among teams in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

In the early 90s Torreyson piloted the old Tri-State team to victory when it led the league. Torreyson tried futilely to secure the ground just optioned 20 years ago. McKeesport, at present, has no baseball park except that of the steel works, which is to be done away with.

LEHIGH WANTS BY DICKSON AS COACH

Lehigh has made an offer to By Dickson, Pennsylvania's head coach, to take charge of the Brown and White team next fall.

Dickson will not give his answer for some time, but should he decide to coach Lehigh it will mean for a certainty that ex-Capt. Bob Torrey will be Penn's next field coach. Torrey has proved himself to be such an admirable leader that the Red and Blue football authorities believe he will make a first-class coach. Torrey will surely be a member of Penn's coaching staff and in all probability will be the field coach.

Penn's football committee has not organized for 1906 as yet, but will meet and select the 1906 coaching board some time after the holidays. The membership of the board will not be complete, however, until after the Intercollegiate rules committee has definitely made the code for 1906.

"GYM" TRIALS AT ANN ARBOR.

Preliminaries Prove R. H. Atkinson to be Strongest in Wolverine Squad.

ANN ARBOR, MICH., Dec. 30.—(Special.)—Along with the beginning of systematized work for the track and baseball squads soon after school reopens, the gymnasium and fencing teams will get busy in their respective lines.

Preliminaries for places on the gymnasium team were held in Waterman gymnasium. The floor men did not try out. Those who won ribbons were: R. H. Atkinson, 76 points; W. C. Bulmer, 73; B. A. Baker, 73, on the horizontal bar; Atkinson, 81; Capt. Cochrane, 79; B. A. Baker, 73, on the parallel bars; W. F. Haas, 76; W. G. Germandt, 66, and Atkinson on the horse.

Dr. May, coach of the team, will try out the floor men, among them Schulte and Kanaga of the football squad, soon after college convenes again.

Conshohocken Defeated Again.

The Young Americans of Homestead defeated the Conshohocken team last night at Homestead, 42 to 34. Conshohocken made 13 goals before the Young Americans got started. Lineup:

Young Americans—42.		Conshohocken—34.
Adams	F	Deal
Ralston	F	Smith
Brown	C	Keenan
Lloyd	G	Classley
Munro	G	White

Substitute—Crawford for Munro. Field goals—Adams 5, Ralston 8, Brown, Lloyd, Crawford 2, Deal, Smith 4, Keenan 5, Classley 3, White 2. Foul goals—Adams 8, White 4.

Wooster University Loses.

The Homestead basketball team defeated Wooster university team last night at Homestead, 42 to 14. Lineup:

Homestead—42.		Wooster university—14.
Dickson	F	Emerson
Lawry	F	Forman
Steele	C	Foss
Cashdollar	G	Hayes
Jones	G	Thompson

Field goals—Dickson 5, Lawry 7, Steele 6, Jones, Emerson, Forman 4. Foul goals—Lawry 4, Emerson 4.

In the preliminary the Young American Juniors defeated the Winton A. C. of South Side 23 to 19.

SOUTH SIDE BEATS THE ALL-COLLEGIANS

The All Collegians, minus Flint and Griffith, were beaten by the South Side team last night, 56 to 6. The lineup:

South Side—56.		All Collegians—6.
Liebau	F	Trautman
Koch	F	Anderson
Weitzel	C	Pierce
Windeknecht	G	Walker
Seibel	G	Davies

Substitutions—Leithead for Koch. Field goals—Leithead 3, Liebau 3, Weitzel, Anderson, Pierce. Foul goals—Seibel 10, Koch 5, Windeknecht 5. Fouls—Liebau 2, Pierce 2.

Old Boys Win First Game.

INDIANA, PA., Dec. 30.—(Special.)—The Old Boys won their first game of the season here this evening over the Westminster college team 25 to 22. It was the most interesting game of the season, as at no time was either but two or three points ahead of the other. The visitors were ahead in the first half 11 to 12. Line-up:

Old Boys—25.		Westminster—22.
B. McCreight	F	McCrory
McKallip	F	Deever
St. Clair	C	Elliott
Prothero	G	Lambie
Burke	G	Marks

Goals—B. McCreight, McKellip 3, St. Clair, Prothero 2, Moorhead 3, McCrory 3, Deever, Elliott 3, Lamble 2, Mark. Substitutes—C. McCreight for St. Clair, Moorhead for Burke, Longwell for McKellip. Fouls—Indiana 5, Westminster 2.

Irwin Beats Bucknell Alumni.

IRWIN, PA., Dec. 30.—(Special.)—The Bucknell College Alumni basketball team and the Irwin five played a fine game here today. Irwin won 23 to 13. Lineup:

Irwin—23.		Bucknell—13.
Miller	F	Weasley
Douglas	F	Fretley
Thompson	C	Anderson
McKeever	G	Griffith
Jones	G	Claypool

Substitution—Goldsmith for Weasley. Field goals—Miller, Douglass 7, McKeever, Jones, Anderson 2, Griffith, Goldsmith. Foul goals—Miller, Douglass 2, Fretley 5. Referee—Fulton. Timekeeper—Irwin.

Herbert's Playing a Feature.

GREENSBURG, PA., Dec. 30.—(Special.)—Greensburg won from the Hawkins A. C. 34 to 11. Herbert's goals from the field were the features. Lineup:

Greensburg—34.		Hawkins A. C.—11.
Silvis	C	McQuillen
Seanor	F	McBride
Candy	F	Kuntzler
Werkman	G	Gettis
Herbert	G	Uhlan

Substitutes—Haberneck for McBride. Goals from field—Silis 2, Seanor, Herbert 8, Werkman 4, Candy 2, McQuillen 2, Kuntzler 2, Haberneck. Goals from foul—Gettis. Referee—Naylor.

Superior Juniors Win Game.

The Superior Juniors won at Mt. Oliver last night 31 to 14. The lineup:

Mt. Oliver A. A.—14.		Superior A. A.—31.
Cain	F	Wetzel
Kaufman	F	Barry
McQuiston	C	W. Smith (Wetzel)
Irwin	G	Vodde
Carter	G	T. Smith

Substitutions—Barry for T. Smith, W. Smith for Wetzel. Field goals—Vodde 6, Barry 3, Wetzel 2, W. Smith 2. Fouls—Vodde 5, Kain, Kaufman, McQuiston, Irwin, Kaufman 6. Referee—Cartwright of Knoxville. Time of halves—25 and 15 minutes.

Beltzhoover Passers Lose.

On Newman floor—

Newman—38.		Beltzhoover—22.
Stonerod	F	Labert
Stephens	F	Herron
Seibel	C	Rogan
Brennen	G	Knabe (Land)
Cotter (Gallagher)	G	Barrett (Kirk)

Goals from field—Stonerod 7, Stephens 2, Brennen, Cotter, Gallagher, Lobert 2, Herron 2, Rogan 2. Goals from foul—Stonerod 14, Lobert 10. Referee—Alton. Time of halves—20 minutes.

CANADIAN SOO SEVEN IS THE NEXT TO COME

After five games of hockey in one week Pittsburghers have had enough for the present, and with the exception of the Interscholastic league games Wednesday afternoon, there will be no more hockey at Duquesne garden until January 11, when the Canadian Soo team of the International league, comes for three games. The two other dates are the 13th and 16th. This will give skaters the exclusive use of the ice every afternoon and evening except Wednesday afternoon. Tomorrow morning—New Year's day—there will be a public session. This will be the only public morning session except Saturday. The private skating classes will resume their sessions this week—Tuesday, Thursday and Friday.

With the coming of the Canadian Soo team Pittsburgh hockey lovers will again have the pleasure of seeing Hod Stuart in the game. He will add considerable strength to the local seven and, barring accidents to good players, Pittsburgh is in line for pennant-winning honors. There was some talk during the week of trading Corbeau or letting him go to the Canadian Soo team. The latter is in charge of Baldy Spittal, who captained the local team last winter.

Unusual weather conditions in the northwest prevented Pittsburgh playing at the Soo Thursday and Friday nights. That country always has ice by December 1, but so far this winter the weather has been so mild that but little ice has formed. Dispatches from the Soo say this is the first Christmas week in 20 years that the weather has been mild. A change set in Friday night, and it was thought there would be enough ice to play Saturday night, Monday and Tuesday nights. The locals are scheduled to play Portage Lake at Houghton Thursday night. The reappearance of Hod Stuart there is expected to pack the rink. The weather in the copper country also has been mild and the ice is not of the best. It is possible there will be some postponed games played off in Pittsburgh, where the game does not depend on the weather.

There is a strong possibility of the Toronto University team playing here the latter part of January. This is the team that made such an excellent showing against Yale in Pittsburgh last winter. It wanted to come down again during Christmas week, but Brown had been signed to play Yale, and Toronto was put off until later in the season. Toronto wants to come here January 19 and 20. If it comes it will play a picked team of the Interscholastic league one night and either the Carnegie Techs or some one of the many amateur teams playing at the garden, the second evening.

Niagara University also wants to come to Pittsburgh, and offer dates during the early part of February. Queens University of Kingston wanted to come also, but the dates the team proposed were not open at the garden.

PENN WINS THE CHESS TOURNEY

Brown Is Second and Cornell Third in Triangular College Contest.

MILLER MAKES FINE MOVE

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The players of the University of Pennsylvania today won the seventh annual tournament of the Triangular College Chess league, scoring five games won to four and a half for Brown university and two and a half for Cornell. Up to the last board in play today Brown held the lead by half a point.

E. Miller of Pennsylvania was playing J. F. Darling of Cornell, on the last board, and when it seemed the game must end in a draw and cause a tie for first honors between Pennsylvania and Brown, Miller made a brilliant move. He sacrificed a knight for two pawns and brought his best pieces into active play, enabling him finally to win the game after 43 moves, and to place Pennsylvania in front.

MICHIGAN COUNTS ITS POINTS

Wolverines Hopeful of Beating Maroons in Dual—Strong Veteran Material in Squad.

ANN ARBOR, MICH., Dec. 30.—(Special.)—Capt. Rainey's track athletes put in every afternoon before the Christmas recess in Fitzpatrick's gymnasium classes, training for the time when they will meet Stagg's Maroons.

Taking into account all the good veteran material, the trackmen themselves acknowledge the outcome depends finally on what Coe, the weight man, and Dana, the freshman distance runner, can do. If the champion shot putter can deliver the goods Michigan will line up several points in the shot put and some in the hammer throw, the event in which the Wolverines have stood deuce high for some time. If Dana can do something against "Deerfoot" Lightbody in the mile and half mile, the maize and blue's chances will be greatly improved.

Chicago seems about to lose several point winners of the crack 1904 team. Their loss is Michigan's gain, for, with Catlin out, Garrels surely will have everything his own way in the hurdles, and minor places will go to Michigan, the "dopesters" say. If Hogenson does not return to the Midway Annis and Keeler probably will bring the majority of points in the dashes to the maize and blue side of the scoreboard.

There is another event that is lined up for Michigan on the strength of an "if." That is the high jump, where Cox, the man who showed the best form during the preliminaries last year, and then sprained his ankle before the Chicago dual and conference meets came around, is counted on. The points were split by a tie in the dual meet, and went elsewhere in the conference. Cox is in school again this year, and seems to be in good condition.

SPREAD FOR GRIDIRON STARS.

Invitations Out for Merchants' Banquet to Michigan Football Team.

ANN ARBOR, MICH., Dec. 30.—(Special.)—Soon after they return to school the football players will eat, drink and make merry at the merchants' banquet. Covers will be laid at the affair for 80 guests. President Angell, Prof. Pattengill of the board of control, Coach Yost, Trainer Fitzpatrick, Assistant Coach Turner, Director Baird, the varsity and reserves will be among the guests invited to partake of the free lunch.

There has been some interest stirred up by the report that "Willie" Heston and "Babe" Carter are rivals for the job of coach at Ohio State. The Buckeyes have lost Sweetland.

"Stub" Longman, the Wolverine fullback, is said to have several coaching irons in the fire. One offer of a coachship, to include football, baseball and track, is reported to have just about landed him.

Speaking of Coaches, Dan McGugin lost a record this fall. The record he lost was the one for endurance as a football player. But Dan's achievements in the line of endurance are nothings to those of Johnny Garrels, the Wolverine left end. The lanky Detroiter played every minute of every game throughout the season, and never once took out a minute of time for injury.

Braddock Wallops Leetsdale.

The Braddock Carnegie Library basketball team outclassed the Leetsdale team last night at Leetsdale, 53 to 19. Lineup:

Braddock—53.		Leetsdale—19.
McKnight	F	Campbell
Bowes	F	Carroll
Gibney	C	Good
Davis	G	Barrett
Jeffords	G	Seaman

Field goals—McKnight 6, Bowes 6, Gibney 11, Davis 2, Jeffords, Campbell 2, Carroll 2, Good 4, Seaman. Foul goals—Gibney, Campbell. Referee—Douglas. Time—20-minute halves. Timekeeper—McKee.

In the preliminary the Leetsdale Reserves won easily from Clayton A. C. of Pittsburgh, 31 to 5. Lineup:

Leetsdale—31.		Clayton—5.
Hopkins	F	Riddell
Sprowels	F	Asken
Seaman	C	Sweayer
Sohn	G	Acker
Dignan	G	Shallenberger

Allegheny Five Is Beaten.

EVANS CITY, PA., Dec. 30.—(Special.)—The local basketball team easily defeated the Allegheny Five of Allegheny tonight, 25 to 6. Lineup:

Evans City—25.		Allegheny Five—6.
Laderer	F	Miller
Carter	F	Deemer
Wahl	C	Delp
Mickley	G	Heines
Evans	G	Colley

Substitutes—Befnecker for Heines, Galbreath for Mickley, Mickley for Laderer. Field goals—Laderer 2, Wahl 6, Mickley 6, Miller 2. Foul goals—Wahl, Miller 2. Time—20 minute halves. Referee—Bishop.

Butler Wins at Sharon.

SHARON, PA., Dec. 30.—(Special.)—Exciting from beginning to end was the basketball game tonight between the Buhls and Butler. Lineup:

Buhl—29.		Butler—36.
Davis	F	Baker
McQuiston	F	Ralson
Marquard	C	Turner
Clark	F	J. Klingensmith
Manning	F	W. Klingensmith

Field goals—Davis 7, McQuiston 4, Marquard 5, Clark 2, Baker 8, Ralson 4, Turner 3, J. Klingensmith 2, W. Klingensmith. Goals from foul—Davis 9. Time of halves—20 minutes.

Preps by One Point.

The Second Ward Preps of Braddock defeated the Homestead Midgets on the former's floor, 8 to 7. The lineup:

Midgets—7.		Preps—8.
L[illegible]	F	Fenesy
Gibson	F	Goldstein
Hoffman	C	Shea
Steil	G	Jones
Dolin	G	Haare

Substitutes—Moselon for Jones. Field goals—Fenesy 4, Lewis, Gibson, Steel. Foul goals—Lewis. Referee—Bows.

Ivanhoe Is Outclassed.

Tenth U. P.—73.		Ivanhoe—30.
Sternagle	F	Beam
Gordon	F	Tunstall
A. Blum	C	Gardner
Davies	G	R. Beam
H. Blum	G	Crow

Field goals—Sternagle 17, Gordon 8, A. Blum, H. Blum 5, Daum 4, Coleman, Beam 6, Tunstall 4, R. Beam 3. Goals from foul—Beam 4, Coleman. Substitution—Coleman for Albrecht. Referee—Daum.

TURKISH BATHS
New, clean, fresh, inviting, every modern convenience—shower and plunge—comfortable and neat reclining rooms.
Our large new building
WASHINGTON PARK NATATORIUM CO
1308-10 Bedford Ave.
(Opposite Washington Park)
PITTSBURGH.
Easy access from Union depot

SPLENDID LIMOUSINE BODIES FOR PITTSBURGH AUTOMOBILES BEING BUILT—MOTOR SHOWS COME NEXT

PAGE BY EDWARD TERRILL.

LUXURIOUS LIMOUISINE BODIES ARE BEING BUILT

Enclosed Automobiles for Winter Service Have the Call Among Pitsburghers.

PACKARD IS CAR OF FASHION

The palatial automobiles seen on the streets and boulevards of the city are hardly associated in the public mind with carriage building, but rather suggest something distinctive and as wholly belonging to the automobile industry. It may therefore surprise many that the oldest carriage company in the city is very extensively engaged now in the building of limouisine and other designs in automobile bodies.

The Giesenkamp Carriage Company has built most of the bodies of the magnificent cars one sees every day. During the autumn alone this company has built bodies of palatial elaborateness for Henry L. Collins, W. W. Willock, Henry R. Rea and others. Bodies were built for the cars owned by John Eaton, W. H. Donnor, W. L. Mellon, John A. Topping, T. W. Friend, George H. Flinn, George W. Guthrie, E. P. Mellon, J. W. Friend and likewise all the bodies of the finer and larger cars in the private motor stables of F. T. F. Lovejoy.

So well established now is this branch of the business at the Giesenkamp factory tha tthe firm commerces and finishes work of this character in a marvelously short time, building direct from raw materials. It has on hand at immediate command every modish thing that must necessarily enter into the construction of these high-class automobiles.

Last Saturday the limousine Packard car of H. L. Collins left the factory. Its chassis of primrose yellow made a particularly striking car.

Yesterday H. R. Rea's Packard limousine was shipped to New York, bound for Paris. The Rea family will make an extensive automobile tour of Europe this winter. The chassis is in glazed carmine with black stripes. The body is black and green. Inside there is a hamper and on the top a brass luggage rail runs around. The curtain doors and low panels of the windows offer unobstructed view of the touring country. The design has a number of modifications to the orthodox limouisine and carries out ideas suggested by Mr. Rea himself.

A palatial car turned out from the factory last week was the W. W. Willock Packard. In elaborate luxuriousness it cannot be surpassed. It has a capacity inside for five persons, three on the rear seat and two on the drop seats. The furnishing inside is of dark green morocco and outside black leather. It is fitted with beveled glass with the exception of the windshields. Electric lights, call bell, speaking tubes and side pockets are some of the conveniences provided. The luggage rail on the top and the mountings are all in brass. The body is in black and dark green. On the panel doors appear the Willock crest. All the limouisine bodies either contain the monograms or the crests of the families connected by ownership.

Next Saturday J. C. Thaw's limouisine Packard will leave the Giesemkamp shops. The chassis is blue with silver gray stripes. The body is blue and black with gray stripe which runs into the fine moldings. It is upholstered in blue morocco.

It would appear that fashionables have selected the Packard this year as their car and a gorgeous affair it is.

Bow of New Agency.

Tomorrow morning another automobile agency will formally launch out and take its place among the leading dealers in the city. The Central Automobile Company, at 5989 Center avenue, has selected New Year's day for its first at-home to the automobile public. It has just completed its fine new garage, and the demonstrating cars of the 1906 models have arrived, and from its formal bow tomorrow it will become a potent factor in the automobile business in Pittsburgh.

The agency is in the hands of two enterprising young men, E. L. Seeley and O. F. Ferrier. They have a host of friends and they will be out in numbers tomorrow to look over the plant. The garage is 45x150 feet, extending from Center avenue to Baum street. The offices are on the first and second floors. On the first floor is the big storage room, lighting plant and machine shop. The ceiling is in metal and the room is lighted by 700 electric lights. On the second floor there are six rooms for chauffeurs.

The Central will handle the Reo and Stoddard-Dayton cars this year, and the outlook is most promising.

The 1906 Peerless Car.

One of the events of the week in local automobile circles was the arrival at the Hiland Automobile Company's garage of the new 1906 Peerless car. Since its arrival on Tuesday it has been kept on the jump in demonstrations for prospective buyers. While it is only rated at 30-horse power, the bore of the engine is 4¾ inches with 5-inch stroke. The bore is larger by one-half an inch than other leading cars rated at 32-horse power.

The 1906 Peerless is indeed a new car. It has an entirely new engine; the cylinder, piston, ignition sets and the springs are all made in France, the car really being just as if turned out of a factory in France. Its new radiator is so constructed that under no condition is it possible to leak. The old-style cone clutch has disappeared, and in its place is an expanding clutch which a child can operate. In fact, not a car handled by the Hiland people has the old cone clutch. This company is the only concern in Pittsburgh selling cars which have four speeds forward and reverse.

Another feature in the new Peerless is that its bevel pinion can be removed and a bevel gear of different number of teeth substituted in half an hour. The ease with which the car can be changed from gearing of 30 miles an hour on the high to double that speed is thus apparent. The governor is so sensitive that if the throttle is set for a grade it will travel up that grade to the level and down hill again at the same speed, without touching a lever.

The foot accelerator is another feature. By means of it, without touching the lever on the steering post, the car can be speeded up to its maximum. This car must be seen to be appreciated. The price is $3,750. Wheels are 34 inches, wheelbase 105 inches.

Ford Runabout a Sensation.

Perhaps the sensation of the season is the low-priced runabout turned out by the Ford people. Its 15-horse power runabout, selling for $500, has set the automobile public talking. The Keystone Automobile Company, which handles the car for Pittsburgh, has been busy answering inquiries concerning this runabout, which is expected to revolutionize the industry as far as this type is concerned. It weighs only 700 pounds, which, taken with its horse power, seems to have met the aims and trend of automobile building. Many have predicted that at last a car would be placed on the market which would sell at a figure that would attract, and this car seems to have arrived in the Ford runabout.

Frayer-Miller Car Impresses.

William McGonnigle of the Homewood Automobile Company, 7262 Kelly street, spent last week at the Oscar Lear Automobile Company's factory, Columbus, O. This company manufactures the Frayer-Miller car, which is handled in Pittsburgh by the Homewood company. A 1906 demonstrating car is expected at the Homewood garage January 7 or 8, when an opportunity will be accorded many prospective purchasers, who want to see the car first.

There are two 1906 models of the Frayer-Miller car, one of four cylinders and of 24-28-horse power, and the other of six cylinders and 36-40-horse power. The former sells for $3,000 and the latter for $4,000. The features are the lightness of the cars in comparison to the horse power, and that they are air-cooled. All the apparatus used in water-cooled cars is eliminated. It is claimed for the car that its really good, light, air-cooled motor can use 75 pounds of compression. It appears that the cooling air is closely confined and driven past integral cooling projections, having very small section area. The car holds three records, world's road record for 1,000 miles, world's non-stop record and world's road record for six days.

No Bennett Cup Race Probable.

Reports from Paris state that delegates of the International Association of Automobile clubs met and decided there would be no race for the Bennett cup next year. It was arranged to hold another conference in June, 1906, to decide whether a race for the cup should be held in 1907 or whether it should be definitely abandoned. The consensus of opinion is that the race will be abandoned, the cup remaining in the possession of France. Some of the delegates censured the alleged bad organization of the race for the Vanderbilt cup on Long Island.

Motor Body Building.

A western manufacturer is authority for the statement that more lumber is used in the manufacture of bodies and tonneaus for automobiles than for carriage bodies; in fact, from three to four times as much. "There are about two automobiles built to every carriage," he says, "and when it is considered that a body for the ordinary four or five-passenger automobile contains as much wood as two or three ordinary carriage bodies, it can be easily understood why every body factory in the country is taxed."

World's 1906 Championship.

It is stated that the great international automobile race next year will be run through the forest of Fontainebleu, about 30 miles south of Paris. The roads are hard and well made, wide and straight, and include two or three hill climbs. The total distance of the circuit is 53 miles through the most magnificent forest land in all France. The center of the circuit would be Fontainebleu, standing in the middle of the forest of the same name, and the circuit really consists of three circuits, starting from this common center.

Asks for Special Railroad Rates.

George E. Turner, president of the Automobile club, has asked for special railroad rates to the New York automobile shows, which take place January 13 to 20. If enough members of the club signify their intention to go, it is possible that a special car will be placed at their disposal. From present indications both the simultaneous shows of the American Automobile club and that of the National Association of Automobile manufacturers will attract Pittsburghers in numbers.

Applications for Licenses.

The enterprise of the Hiland Automobile Company is shown by its efforts to assist in every way operators of automobiles who have to take out state licenses under the law, which goes into effect January 1. Dr. John A. Hawkins has arranged to have a notary at the garage of the company every evening next week from 7 to 9:30 o'clock. Blank applications will be furnished to all, and there will be no expense except the official fees.

LATHAM'S FAST TENNIS.

World's Professional Court Champion Defeats Sands in a Special Match.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—At the New York Racquet and Tennis club today Peter Latham of England, the world's professional court tennis champion, who is on a brief visit to this country for a series of matches at court tennis and racquets, defeated Charles E. Sands, amateur court tennis champion of the United States, in a special match. The match consisted of three sets, Latham winning all of them notwithstanding the fact that he was conceding 15 to the American amateur in each game.

The first set was productive of excellent play by both men, as Sands forced the visitor to his best efforts, the match going to deuce at five all. Latham's superior skill told in the long run, however, and he won by a score of 9 to 7. The Englishman won the next two sets each 6 to 3.

WOMEN GOLFERS ELECT.

Members of Eastern Association Complete Organization by Naming Officers.

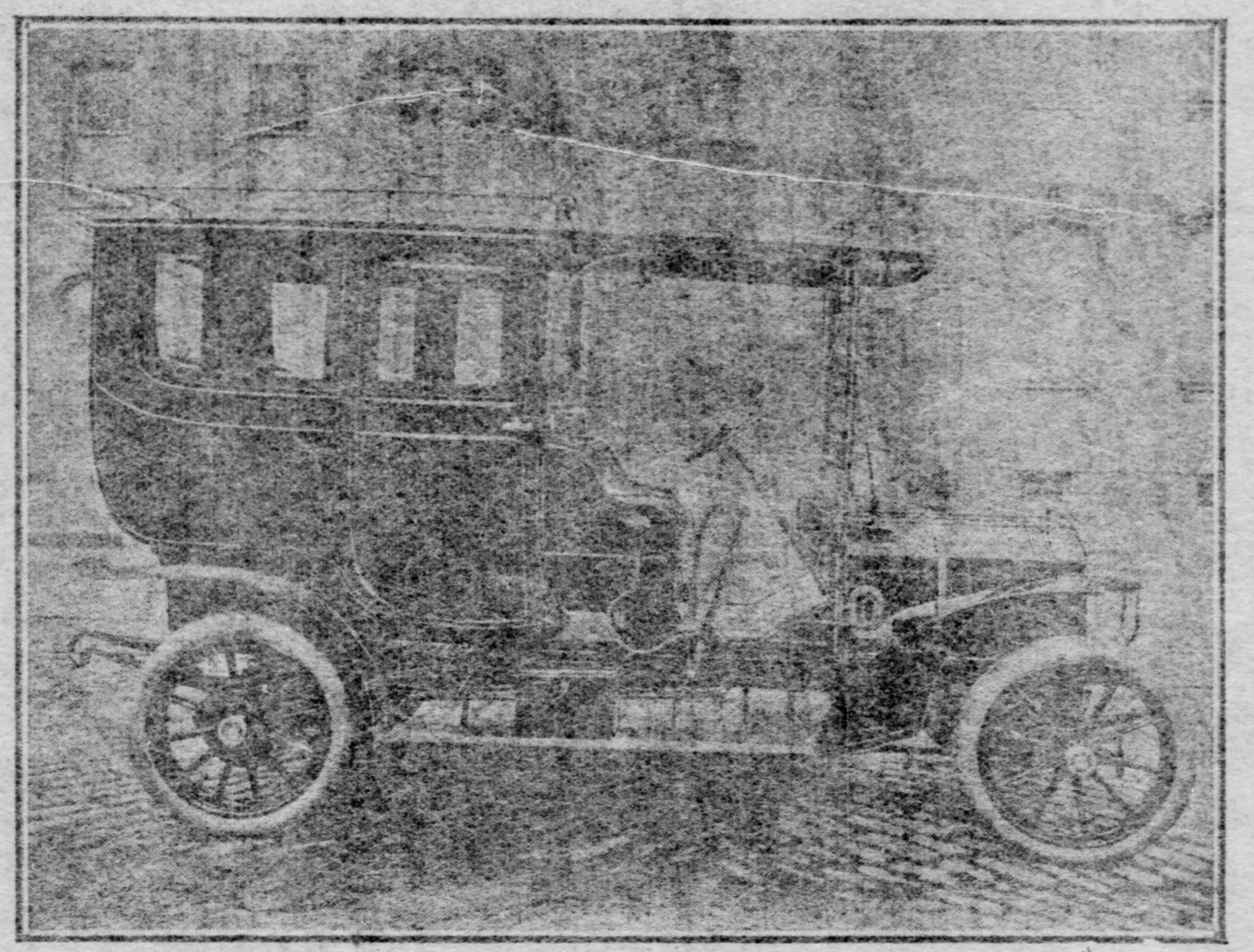
The Women's Eastern Golf association, recently organized, has elected officers as follows: Mrs. E. F. Sanford, New York, president; Miss Grace B. Keyes, Concord, Mass., vice president; Miss Louisa A. Wells, Boston, secretary; Mrs. C. L. Tiffany, New York, treasurer. These, in addition to the following, constitute the executive committee: Miss Georgianna Bishop, Bridgeport; Miss Frances C. Griscom, Philadelphia; Miss Harriot Curtis, Boston; Miss Maud K. Wetmore, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Caleb F. Fox, Philadelphia.

This association claims for its territory New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampsire, Vermont, Maine, Rhode Island, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia. There are more than 1,000 clubs embraced within these limits.

SOMETHING NEW IN AIR-COOLED AUTOMOBILE MOTOR DEVICES

FRAYER-MILLER CAR.
The Homewood Automobile Company Expects Great Things in the Two 1906 Models.

PALATIAL CAR JUST TURNED OUT



W. W. WILLOCK'S PACKARD.
One of the Luxurious Limouisine Built by L. Giesenkamp & Sons Company.

SPLENDID PLACE FOR MOTOR SHOW

Automobile Club of America to Open Unique New Armory With Its Exhibition.

AIRSHIPS WILL BE ON VIEW

When the new armory of the Sixty-ninth regiment in New York city, is opened to the public for the first time on January 13 next, there are a number of reasons that will make the event one of interest far and near. This building is an immense assembly hall altogether without an architectural parallel, its design and construction being marked throughout by interesting departures from established practice, departures necessitated chiefly by the several requirements, of large and unobstructed floor space, ample light, and complete fireproofness. To these ends the main portion of the edifice consists of an enormous drill hall with floor 189x202 feet, housed under a gigantic curbed covering, which is sustained by six semi-circular steel arches. There is no real distinction between roof and wall—the latter consisting, so to speak, of the lower portions of the former. The height from the floor measures under the arches 100 feet.

The ends of the drill hall are closed by brick work, that at the rear constituting a solid wall while the front is made notable by what is asserted to be the largest brick arch in the world—the opening through it being 90 feet wide by 68 feet high and its outside dimensions 190x116 feet. Opening through this arch is the brick and stone "administration building," the four-story front part of the building proper. In this are company rooms and offices for various purposes, while at the rear, in another brick and stone annex to the main hall, there are quarters provided for the surgeon's department, etc. An ample basement extends under the entire building, except under the unexcavated middle portion of the floor of the main hall under which there is no basement except around the edges.

An Abundance of Light.

A skylight along the top of the main curved roof, extending down some distance on either side, insures abundant light during day time hours. From the lower edges of this skylight steel and concrete walls fill in between the arches, extending clear down to the ground. Arc and incandescent afford night illumination on a liberal basis, and the steam heating plant is adequate to the severest demands that may be made upon it.

Around the edges of the main floor, at a sufficient height above it, and with no supporting pillars to obstruct the floor, there is an ample gallery for the accommodation of visitors, who wish to watch the drilling or entertainment. For the purposes of the automobile show this gallery, which nominally is only 16 feet wide and is terraced by rows of seats, is being widened to 18 feet and floored over with level planking. The main floor likewise is being planked over with hardwood, this minor work accounting for an unfinished appearance that has been evident in recent photographs.

The total floor space available for the automobile show is 152,500 square feet, an amount exceeded by but a few buildings in the world. The outside dimensions of the building are 197 feet wide on Lexington avenue, 305 feet deep on Twenty-sixth street, and 335 feet deep on Twenty-fifth street, running back to within 100 feet of Fourth avenue. The height is 116 feet. The total cost of lot and building has been $1,500,000. The Twenty-sixth street entrance to the new home of the automobile show is less than 300 feet from the old location wherein the five previous annual clubs shows were held and is within two blocks of Broadway and of the center of the city.

Airships on Exhibit.

An absolutely new feature of this year's show, and which will add an interest not possessed by it in previous years, is to be the exhibit of the Aero Club of America, which was founded recently by a number of the same people who were prime movers in the foundation of the Automobile Club of America, and who have hopes of being able to do as much for aerial navigation as they have for highway transportation.

In this section of the sixth annual show of the Automobile Club of America there will be exhibited every important development in aerostation that this country has brought forth, besides much of the most interesting work of foreign inventors. There will be balloons, including dirigible airships of all forms, spherical and other drifting balloons; parachutes, aeroplanes, comprising gliding machines and power aeroplanes and tetrahedral, box and other kites; lifting machines, both with propellers and wings; lightweight motors, meteorological instruments; a complete collection of the literature of mechanical flight; pictures of various famous flying machines, both in flight and at rest, and an exhibit of materials and accessories. In the latter will be included special cordage and fabrics of balloons, gas-proof varnishes, steel tubing and wire, gas-valves, anchors, etc. In short this exhibit will constitute a complete exposition of all that has been achieved in the solution of the greatest unsolved mechanical problem that today confronts mankind.

Bench Show Fixtures.

January 30 to February 2—Electric City Poultry and Pet Stock association, Schenectady, N. Y. I. L. Whitmyre, secretary.

January 17 to 20—Cincinnati Kennel association, at Cincinnati, O. John C. Schomaker, secretary.

February 12 to 15—Westminster Kennel club, New York. Robert V. McKim, secretary.

February 20 to 23.—New England Kennel club, Boston. William B. Emery, secretary.

February 23 to March 3—Washington (Pa.) Kennel club, at Washington, Pa. F. C. Thomas, secretary.

March 7 to 10—Duquesne Kennel club of Western Pennsylvania, at Pittsburgh, Pa. F. S. Stedman, secretary.

March 14 to 17—Passaic County Fish and Game Protective association, at Paterson, N. J. James Matthews, secretary.

March 21 to 24—Wolverine Kennel club, at Detroit, Mich. K. G. Smith, secretary.

June 9—Wissahickon Kennel club, at Wissahickon, Pa. J. Sergeant Price, Jr., secretary.

U. of P. Wins at Chess.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The players of the University of Pennsylvania today won the seventh annual tournament at the triangular college chess league, scoring five games won to 4½ for Brown university and 2½ for Cornell.

Onwentsia May Get It.

It looks as if the next women's national championship golf competition will be held at the Onwentsia club, Chicago. The club has the solid west behind it. Pittsburgh does not want a national tournament this year.

TEAM BALANCE SOUGHT BY THE CHICAGO COACH

Star Performers Not All That Are Required for Championship Aggregation.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—Team balance is what Coach Hugo Friend of the maroon track team will strive for during the winter months. With more than the usual number of stars to count for first place Coach Stagg's assistant intends to develop a strong aggregation of second and third place men for the outdoor season, so that the "old man" will be able to push his men to the limit when the spring season opens.

Chicago's championship track team last spring was the only balanced track team in the history of Midway athletics. The element of team balance, declares Friend, is essential for a victory in the conference meet. A team of stars is not enough to win the western honors, he holds. The stray points gathered up by men taking second and third places generally turn the tide of victory.

Unless the recent examinations bar many from the indoor team, Friend expects his squad to have clear sailing with the Illini, who took the maroons in tow twice on the indoor track last winter. With Wisconsin, however, he anticipates a more difficult problem, as reports from the Badger camp say Kraenzlein has the best material for a Wisconsin team in years.

Much Material to Sift.

It is quite probable, at any rate, that Friend will be able to devote much of his attention to the lesser lights of the squad, and in this way develop men for the second and third places in the various events. Dozens of men who bring with them no high school reputation have informed the maroon coach that they will come out for the team, and it is quite probable that he will spend most of the first month of the campaign in sifting out this material.

Many freshmen with strong prep school records are in school. The veterans declare, "It all depends on the freshmen." While there are many with dubious records, made at some far away school not prominent in interscholastic circles, yet there are many more who have shown themselves to be consistent performers at marks creditable for varsity men.

Among these are Steffen, the former North Division hurdler, who seems slated to fill the shoes of Marc Catlin in the high hurdles; Schommer, the former Central Y. M. C. A. high jumper, who has gone higher than six feet. Kelley, the shot putter from Duquoin, who is the present holder of the interscholastic record for the state; Merriam, an interscholastic champion quarter miler from Lake Geneva; Iddings, the Minnesota interscholastic champion pole vaulter; Rudolph, interscholastic champion pole vaulter, of Indiana; and Merrill, the former Englewood High school sprinter.

New Men in Upper Classes.

In addition to this number there are several upper classmen who have entered the university this fall. Among these are Henneberry, the former Chicago Latin school pole vaulter, who went to Yale last year, and cleared 11 feet 4 inches, and Harle, a protege from Princeton, who is regarded as a coming star in the two mile.

Chicago has a star man for every event except the two mile and the broad jump, but there are several events which lack second and third place point winners. With the exception of Hogenson, Friend has no star men in the dashes. Merrill, the Englewood High school freshman, is regarded as the most promising understudy. He has run the century in interscholastic competition in :10.

In the two mile the only possibility at present seems to be Harle. For second and third place men Friend will have to unearth brand new material. In the broad jump there is a similar dearth of material. The low hurdles, the discus, and the half mile also need good point winners in addition.

James Lightbody is rapidly rounding into form for the mile indoor championship race in New York next month. His work with the cross country squad this fall put him ahead in his work and all that is necessary for him to get in tiptop shape is to accustom himself to the indoor path.

CAMBRIDGE BEAT OXFORD.

Gruelling Cross-Country Race Is Won by Light Blues.

The twenty-sixth annual intervarsity match between Oxford and Cambridge came off recently over the Roehampton course, and, as was generally expected, Cambridge won, and it is the sixteenth win for the Light Blues to 10 for Oxford, and the same superiority in the matter of the first man home. Great things were expected of Edwards, Cambridge, who recently beat 15 minutes for three miles, but himself and Butler, Oxford, had a fearful fight for the lead all the way, and when it came to the final tussle both nearly collapsed. However, Edwards staggered in sixth and Butler managed to finish seventh. The individual honors fell to A. H. Pearson, Cambridge, who covered the course in 41 minutes and 11 seconds, which is a new record, but this year the course was shortened. Formerly it measured 7½ miles, but a stretch of 250 yards has been lopped off, but, anyway, Pearson's record stands. O. F. Huyshe was the first man home for Oxford, but he secured only third place. The first 'varsity contest between the Blues took place in 1880, and up to 1896 it was decided alternately at Oxford and Cambridge, and subsequently over the Roehampton course. The Light Blues' seven years win, from 1881 to 1887, inclusive, is the record sequence. The old record for the course was made by Alan R. Churchill, Cambridge, last year, when in dreadful weather he got home in 42 minutes 17 4-5 seconds. The previous best was by E. A. Dawson, Oxford, who in 1901 completed the 7½ miles in 42 minutes 49 seconds. W. Pollock Hill, Oxford, is the only man who has won the race three times. Whitelaw and Dawson, Oxford; Reed, Gibberd, Pumphrey and Churchill, Cambridge, have all won twice. The Dark Blues have made the best possible score of points, 15 against 40 once, in 1901, and Cambridge twice, in 1897 and 1899.

THE THREE RIVERS

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 30.—(Special.)—River 23 feet and falling. Departures were: Queen City for Pittsburgh; Henry M. Stanley for Pomeroy, and City of Cincinnati for Louisville.

LOUISVILLE—River falling; in canal, 8.6; on falls, 6.3; below locks, 22.5.

WARREN—River 6 feet 1 inch and stationary.

GREENSBORO—River 9 feet and falling. Down, Dewey. Up, Columbia.

OIL CITY—River 8 feet 10 inches and falling.

STEUBENVILLE—River 11 feet and rising. Down, Greenland.

GALLIPOLIS—River 14 feet and falling.

MARIETTA—River 10 feet and stationary.

WHEELING—River 9 feet 9 inches and rising.

PARKERSBURG—River 10.5 feet and rising.

The Kanawha left for Pittsburgh, the Valley Belle for Middleport, the French for Creston.

BOATS START SOUTH.

Water Reaches Stage Which Permits Third Shipment Within the Month.

Water of sufficient depth for coal boats was reached yesterday morning, and several large tows started south on the third trip within a month. While a large number of boats was not sent out yesterday, still the amount of coal carried was satisfactory. There are still a number of tows tied up in the harbor and in the first pool. These will probably get away some time today.

Capt. Jack Ward of the steamer Francis J. Torrance has returned from Cincinnati after delivering the boat to the Coney Island Amusement Company. The captain states the officers of the company have changed their original plans regarding the improvements to be made on the boat, and instead of taking her to the mouth of the Kentucky river she was tied up at the Cincinnati wharf.

The Keystone State departed for Cincinnati yesterday and the Lorena left for Zanesville. The boats which arrived during the early hours yesterday morning had a hard time landing on account of the high winds.

The regular meeting of Harbor 25 will be held on Tuesday morning instead of Monday morning this week.

BASIC PATENT IS CLAIMED FOR CAR

The Two-Cycle Engine Makers Will Have to Deal With the Elmore People.

EFFECTIVE ONE YEAR MORE

The sensation of the year in automobile manufacturing circles is the recent discovery that there is in existence a broad, basic patent, fully covering the essential features of the two-cycle gasoline engine. Of almost equal importance to the makers of cars is the announcement that all the rights for the United States under this patent are controlled by the Elmore Manufacturing Company of Clyde, Ohio.

For a number of years the Elmore company has been successfully applying the two-cycle principle, firm in the conviction that such a type is the simplest, most effective form of a gasoline engine. And the other automobile makers appeared perfectly willing that the Elmore should have its chosen field all to itself. "A beautiful theory, but we doubt its practicability," was the well-nigh universal judgment of other gasoline engine manufacturers.

But the Elmore folks placidly continued to build two-cycle engines, and the engines themselves, not being hampered with that little learning that is a dangerous thing, kept right on turning over and making good, until the day arrived when other designers accorded the two-cycle principle the most sincere praise possible. That is to say, they began to appropriate the system bodily. Several American manufacturers have, therefore, recently advertised extensively that they intend having a two-cycle engine for 1906, and in one or two important instances, a complete revolution of models has been planned.

And then the unexpected happened. The unexpected, in this case, was a certain Joseph Day of Rumford, England, who walked into the Elmore office about a month ago and calmly announced himself as the owner of a United States patent fully covering the two-cycle system.

Very naturally his statement was received with incredulity, for the Becker Brothers and their engine designers had carefully evolved, step by step, an engine that they firmly believed to be original. Careful comparisons of their plans with those shown in the patent, however, soon convinced them that they had, unconsciously, started in the trail blazed by Mr. Day, and, acting on the same idea, had much perfected and improved upon his engine. And yet the motor was essentially the legitimate child of Mr. Day's brain. There was no denying that he had a legal, unbreakable claim to the basic essentials upon which the Beckers had builded.

And then the Messrs. Becker acted with true American promptness. Were the American rights for sale? They were, and Mr. Day was perfectly willing that the men who had made the two-cycle engine the most talked about factor in the automobile world should take over the American rights.

So there is where the two-cycle engine proposition stands, and will stand for something like a year, when the Day patent expires. Other makers may manufacture that sort of engine if they wish, but it will be necessary for them all to see the Elmore Manufacturing Company first.

CHANGES PROPOSED IN U. S. G. A. CONSTITUTION

Most Important Is Reduction of Annual Dues of Associate Members to $50.

Secretary William Fellowes Morgan of the United States Golf association has just announced the following proposed amendments to the constitution of the association.

In article VI, by striking out the word "president" and inserting in its place the words "executive committee." This would place the naming of the nominating committee in the hands of a committee, instead of in the president.

In article XIII, section 1, by striking out the words "one hundred dollars" and inserting in their place the words "fifty dollars." The effect of this amendment would be to reduce the annual dues of associate clubs from $100 to $50.

In article XIV, by striking out the words "thirty-first of December" and inserting in their place the words "thirtieth day of November." The effect would be to end the fiscal year a month earlier. This change is occasioned by the moving ahead of the annual meeting from February to January.

NEWHALL MADE GOOD.

Philadelphia Boy, After Winning Football "H," Takes Up Hockey.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Dec. 30.—(Special.)—"Mort" Newhall of Philadelphia was about the smallest man on the Harvard football squad this fall. In his freshman year he played football and hockey on his class teams, where he did good work, but did not seem out of place among the freshmen, who were not large as a rule. But this fall when he went out for the varsity football eleven, he loomed up ridiculously small among the giants for which the Harvard football elevens are noted. He was even smaller than Starr, but quickly showed the coaches he had the necessary grit. Standing behind the great line of 200-pound giants, he looked like a pigmy. When it came to open field running little Newhall was too elusive for the big men. He was not afraid to tackle the big hulks, either, and usually brought them to earth. He won his "H" for his gridiron work.

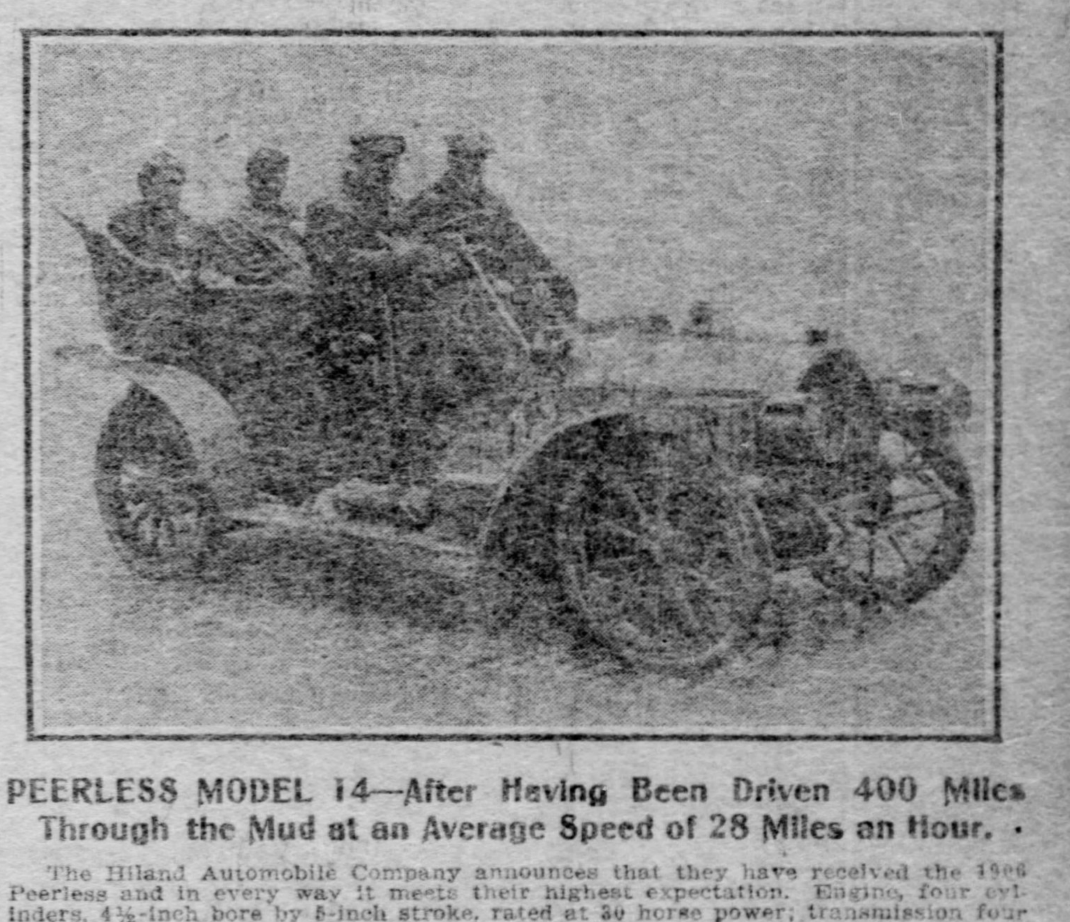
Now, after only four days' work on the hockey squad, he is picked as a varsity player. Here again he is a pigmy among giants. The Crimson ice team is noted as a powerful aggregation of big men. It was that characteristic which won the intercollegiate championship in two successive years. But Newhall, the little one, has the speed, the nerve and the strength to be on an equal with them. Galloway of last year's team was slender, but larger than Newhall, who is about 5 feet 9 inches tall and weighs only about 140 pounds. There are several big candidates for cover point, but none of them will get the position over him. He was picked for the first game, which was postponed on account of the soft weather. If it had been played he would have started his campaign for his second varsity "H" before he went home for the Christmas holidays.

British Golfers Coming.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Jack White, the open golf champion of 1904; Alexander Herd, the open champion of 1902; Andrew Kirkaldy, Rowland Jones and "Ben" Nicholls left England today for Mexico in order to participate in the international golf tournament which is to take place at Mexico City, commencing January 19.

Race Track for Havana.

Steps have been taken by many of the wealthiest men in Havana to organize and carry on race meetings in the winter months. It is contemplated by the new club to expend $250,000 for a new track. The first meeting will take place next winter.



PEERLESS MODEL 14—After Having Been Driven 400 Miles Through the Mud at an Average Speed of 28 Miles an Hour.

The Hiland Automobile Company announces that they have received the 1906 Peerless and in every way it meets their highest expectation. Engine, four cylinders, 4½-inch bore by 5-inch stroke, rated at 30 horse power; transmission four speeds forward; change from low to high speed without going through an intermediate gear; bevel pinion interchangeable for speed or power. This is practically a French gear on American wheels. Price $3,750.

None of our cars have old fashioned cone clutches. We also have a Thomas demonstrator on our floor, 50 horse power and holding seven people. Price $3,500. Call and look these over and arrange for demonstration.

HILAND AUTOMOBILE CO.,
Beatty and Baum St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Represent—Autocar, Peerless, Thomas Flyer and Buick.

THE 1906
STODDARD-DAYTON

Demonstrator is here and already the talk of the town.

Last Year a Winner and this Year a Wonder.

Speed to spare and unlimited power. Up Heberton Hill with five passengers on high gear. Up Union Station Hill with five passengers, showing a speed of 30 miles an hour.

Selective type sliding gear transmission. Shaft drive, floating type rear axle. 30-35 H.P.; price, $2,250. This car will compare with any car, no matter what the price. Demonstrations by appointment.

Distributers for Pittsburgh and vicinity.

CENTRAL AUTOMOBILE CO.,
5989 and 5991 CENTER AVE.

NEW RESIDENCES GRACE CAPITAL

Vice President Fairbanks and Secretary Root Open Fine Mansions.

RUSSIA'S AGENT NOT HARD UP

[Special Letter to The Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Christmas day marked the beginning of the glittering social season of the national capital. The holiday week was given over to the children and juveniles of the smart set. Children's fancy dress balls, children's parties occupied the afternoon and scores of cadets from Annapolis and West Point, home to spend the holidays with their papas of the army and navy, were deluged with the invitations of the young misses not yet out of their teens and into society. With New Year's day, however, comes in the season of the older coterie, and thence the gaieties extend until Lent without cessation. This month past every mansion has been a Babel of confused upholsterers', decorators', painters', paperhangers' and cabinet makers' tongues—a bedlam of hammers, saws, chisels and planes. Pater familias, mater familias, son and daughter, sister and cousin and aunt have been busily bustling about on errands to tailor and modiste, confectioner and caterer, dancing master, costumer and what not.

New Vice Presidential Mansion.

New show houses by the score are being opened to the gaze of the admiring throng. Here we have our vice president flinging outward the portals of a more sumptuous mansion than he has hired hitherto—one for which he must expend all his official salary, that meager $8,000 per annum. We swing out of the White House, through Lafayette square past St. John's church, and up Connecticut avenue to Farragut park, from across whose northern edge three stately houses reflect back the low southern sun. Thus we behold the famous "Shepherd's row," built by Alexander Shepherd, once governor of the District of Columbia, and maker of the new Washington; later deposed "Boss" Shepherd, exiled to Mexico, but more recently "modern Monte Cristo" welcomed back by a repentant populace. The easternmost of these three mansions our tall, lanky vice president now opens to us, all spick and span. We are amazed at the tremendous dining room added to the north end by Stanford, the great multi-millionaire Senator from California, when he dwelt there some fifteen years and more ago. Next door abides Charles C. Glover, wealthy banker, whose daughter was recently wedded to the Dutch minister, Jonkheer R. de Mareas van Swinderem. At the western end of the row is the house wherein Admiral Dewey married the daughter of Washington McLean, but where now dwells within lapostried walls, Gen. Draper, late representative from Massachusetts and ambassador to Rome.

Premier's New Mansion.

Our new secretary of state, too, we find all freshly set up in what will vie with all others as the show house of the town. Passing from Mr. Fairbanks' out K street and turning into Sixteenth at Mrs. Dewey's tall corner house, where Secretary Hitchcock dwells, we proceed northward for four squares and find Mr. Root all spick and span in the four-story mansion of brick by the acquisition of which Representative Bourke Cockran of New York last year stirred up rife rumor that he was going to take unto himself a wife. Secretary Root has had it newly repaired and remodeled inside and out, and had made numerous additions to add to its luxuriousness. Therein the formal hospitality of the premier will commence on New Year's day with a brilliant buffet luncheon to the diplomatic corps, who, in gaudy court uniforms of all colors of the solar spectrum, and weighed down with gold lace, in beplumed hats and with clanking swords, will bring their smartly dressed wives, fresh from the White House to do homage to Secretary and Mrs. Root. Directly across the street the secretary of state views through his windows the handsome home of Senator Alger, late secretary of war under the McKinley regime, while glancing northwest he sees the yellow brick mansion of Senator Foraker, the President's powerful foe in the railway rate war.

Senator Chauncey Depew has also taken new quarters—has left the historic Corcoran mansion of Lafayette square, where Daniel Webster once abided and where the British legation was set up before and during the Mexican war, also where the Marquis de Montholon, French minister, lived during the civil struggle. Senator Depew's new home was formerly occupied by Paymaster General Bates of the army, and at one time by Secretary Root. It is on the corner of Eighteenth and N streets, just off Connecticut avenue, and within a stone's throw of the British and Austro-Hungarian embassies. It is directly across the street from the Church of the Covenant where President Harrison worshiped, and whose great spire late one night tumbled down with great din. It is a red brick house with pointed gable and richly appointed interior.

The Czar's New Embassy.

The new show house of the diplomatic colony is that just leased by Baron Rosen, master of the imperial court of St. Petersburg, and the czar's ambassador to this country. The new embassy is to 1 street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth, and overlooks Farragut square, through whose leafless shrubbery the ambassador may view the new vice presidential mansion. In it will be ensconced besides the baron and baroness, their daughter, Baroness Elizabeth, who will be one of the belles of the season. The mansion is massive and square, with English basement and three stories, the entire front of the second floor opening in the summer upon a deep verandah, now inclosed with glass windows. This stately house was the scene of the terrible fire which resulted in the death of Mrs. Tracy, wife of the secretary of the navy under Harrison. After that catastrophe a new front was built and the building was occupied by John Wanamaker, when postmaster general.

At the beginning of each social season there now comes flocking to the capital a fresh coterie of civilian millionaires, all of which means, of course, that by a gradual evolution Washington is becoming the social capital of the nation. The most noteworthy of this year's newcomers of this category is Perry Belmont, multi-millionaire traction magnate of the metropolis, ex-representative, ex-minister to Spain and all around society swell. He has leased the D. P. Morgan house on Scott circle, which is said to be a higher rental than any of the furnished mansions of the city. This figure must be somewhere in the neighborhood of $16,000 a year, as Senator Depew, it is pretty well understood, paid $1,000 a month for the Corcoran house which he has just vacated. Mr. Belmont's new mansion was occupied for three months last spring by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, who therein gave a series of dinners and afternoon receptions about which Washington has not yet ceased talking. Of all of these mansions of the capital it is one of the best adapted for large entertainments. It was originally built by Senator Don Cameron of Pennsylvania, who occupied it for but a few years. Entering under the porte cochere the visitor passes into a main hallway, lofty and spacious, and from which opens a series of magnificent apartments with carved woodwork and most artistic decorations. All of the rooms of the second floor open upon a large gallery. Perry Belmont in 1899 married Miss Jesse Robbins. They have no children, but doubtless some of their nieces and nephews will add to the gaieties of the mansion this winter. Mr. Belmont's brother August is a widower with three children. His brother Oliver H. P., who created a sensation by marrying Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt immediately after her divorce, has one infant daughter. His sister is the wife of S. S. Howland.

Another New York millionaire who will open a new establishment in Washington for the season is Thomas F. Ryan of Consolidated Gas and Equitable fame. He has bought for about $60,000 the handsome colonial residence at 18th and I streets, occupied for many years by Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnston, who, as niece of the bachelor President, James Buchanan, was mistress of the White House just before the civil war and during the visit to that mansion of the present King of England. In her I street house for many years Mrs. Johnston held her very exclusive court.

Growing Millionaire Colony.

The millionaires who have come to build or purchase mansions in Washington now constitute a long list. There was Levi Z. Leiter, who made millions in the dry goods business with Marshall Field; Westinghouse, who realized a great fortune from his airbrake and electric inventions; John R. McLean, son of the great Cincinnati editor; Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone; Thomas F. Walsh, the Colorado gold and silver king; F. W. Huidekoper, retired railway magnate; R. W. Paterson, editor of the Chicago Tribune, and son-in-law of the famous Joseph Medill; the Larz-Andersons, Boston multi-millionaires; Mrs. Reginald De Koven, wife of the composer; and Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page, wife of the author. There are several scores of others whose names would not be recognized out of the capital city. This great procession of wealth has swarmed in from the north, the south, the east and the west. They have had their choice of all cities for winter abodes and have chosen Washington. Why have they made this choice? The question is easily answered. First of all, the capital can boast of the most picturesque society. Secondly, its social barriers are the most easily penetrated—by those who have the price.

But we have two distinct "societies" here, the official and the civilian. Their spheres overlap to a great extent, for all wealthy members of the official set are admitted to the civilian "smart set." But the official of mediocre wealth has little more chance of mingling with the "smart set" than has the mediocre civilian. The new representative's wife who attends all of the state receptions at the White House and who regularly makes the round of cabinet, senatorial and congressional afternoon teas or receptions, may imagine that she has entered Washington's "smart set;" that no further social conquests are to be made. She is badly mistaken. Such hospitality is but part of the working of a great political machine. The negro presidential appointee must be regularly sent his invitation to the White House levee; the negro member of the diplomatic corps must, along with his fellow diplomats, annually sit at the state banquet board with the President. But invitations to the functions of the wealthy "aristocracy" of the capital is quite a different matter.

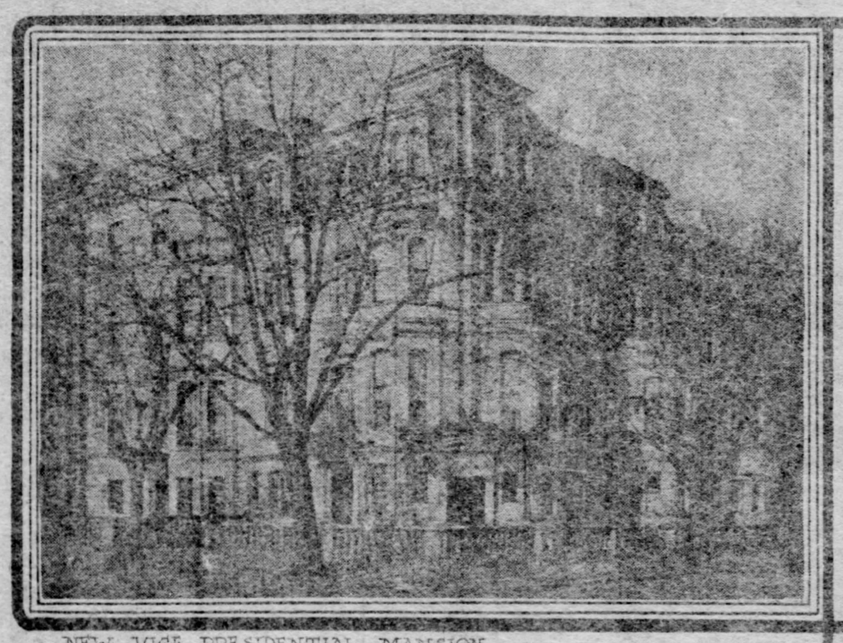
Social "Fillers."

There is one stripe of mediocrity, however, which manages to become woven into the otherwise rich and extravagant fabric of Washington's "smart set." This is the poor and humble bachelor clerk or private secretary. He may rush in and win where his sister fears—indeed, would not dare—to tread. With a modest $100 a month from the government, or perhaps a law or real estate office, he is enabled to hang out in the hall bedroom of some cheap boarding house, and yet have enough left over to keep on hand and in repair one full dress suit, one evening jacket, one inverness coat and crush opera hat, one sack suit and one afternoon outfit, for winter wear.

During his noon recess he swings out F street, keeping a sharp lookout for ladies of "quality" who may be shopping. At 4:20 he hurriedly returns to his hall bedroom and fairly leaps into his afternoon togs, slams his silk tile upon his bump of self-esteem and proudly struts into Connecticut avenue in time to take in a series of pink teas before his dinner hour. The latter he is probably invited to spend at some table of the nouveau riche. There he learns that papa has a box for the theatre that evening, and although this guest is not regarded by his host as an "eligible" young man, he is invaluable as a "filler," as we put it in journalistic parlance. Indeed, young men are sadly scarce in Washington society. The capital being the most unlikely place for the millionaire official's son to start in a great corporate enterprise, almost all of the young men of the smart set are despatched to some distant place as soon as leaving college. The small clerk, the young army or navy officer detailed at Washington or the bachelor diplomat has to be relied upon. The youths of the brass buttons are snapped up by the maidens of the smart set as fast as they receive their commissions, no matter if they have been appointed to the academy from the humblest dugouts of the prairies.

In no other capital of the world is the diplomat so pampered and petted as here. Almost every titled bachelor of the corps, and many devoid of titles, manage to win rich wives in Washington. Perpetually idling about the capital—ogling the women passers-by in the streets or loitering in the clubs—is a large coterie of undersecretaries or attaches who are so much in social demand, that they rarely, if ever, have to pay for a dinner while domiciled here. In fact, one of those splendid fellows lately made it a boast that he had not dined uninvited since his first or second day in Washington. Some of these young men who are attached to embassies of the great European powers have legitimate claims to title and excellent prospects for promotion, but in the 18 diplomatic establishments of Latin-America there is a large group of underlings whose complexions show unmistakable evidences of the tar brush, and whose salaries are not sufficient to pay their just debts. They are pampered and petted along with the rest, however, simply because they are "diplomats."

JOHN ELFRETH WATKINS.



NEW VICE PRESIDENTIAL MANSION

CHAUNCEY DEPEW'S NEW HOUSE

NEW RUSSIAN EMBASSY

PERRY BELMONT'S NEW MANSION

SECT'Y ROOT'S NEW HOUSE

ATTEMPT TO WRECK PENNSYLVANIA TRAIN

Locomotive and Cars Go Over Chain Which Is Wrapped Around Rail.

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 30.—It was learned today that an attempt was made early Thursday morning to wreck the New York newspaper express on the Pennsylvania railroad by wrapping an ox chain around one of the rails, a method said to be prevalent in the west and one which seldom fails to derail an engine and telescope the cars that follow.

The place selected was Bear swamp, a dismal bit of country, a few miles east of this city. The engine struck the chain at the rate of 70 miles an hour, jumped over it and settled back on the rails.

Car after car bumped over the obstruction and the train pased on for nearly a mile before a stop could be made. Then the crew backed to the spot and found the chain. No trace of the would-be wreckers has been secured. The affair has so preyed on the mind of Thomas Quinlan, the engineer and one of the oldest drivers on the road, that he is now prostrated at his home in Philadelphia.

NO SURPRISE TO OFFICIALS.

University Aware Long Ago That Doubts Had Been Cast on Sommerville Collection.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Dec. 30.—(Special.)—Although the University of Pennsylvania authorities knew long ago that doubt had been cast upon the authenticity of many of the specimens in the Maxwell Sommerville collection of antiques in the department of archeology, no investigation was made out of consideration for the donor. It was recognized any attempt to cast doubt upon its value would embitter Prof. Sommerville's existence and perhaps shorten his days.

All this is made clear in a statement issued today by Mrs. Sara Y. Stevenson, formerly president of the board of managers of the archaeological department. Mrs. Stevenson points out that a quiet investigation of the charges that some of the gems were spurious was begun after Prof. Sommerville's death, but that the Hilpreth controversy was responsible for the postponement of the inquiry.

FIND MONEY AMONG RAGS.

Ragpickers Pick Up a Nice Sum from Clothing Shipped from New York.

APPLETON, WIS., Dec. 30.—While assorting rags at the Fox River Paper Company today, Sylvester Bushman found $100, and Jerry Baisea $10. The rags were taken from a bale shipped here from New York. The $100 was closely rolled up and stuck in a pocket of a coat that had not been much worn, indicating that it had come from the home of a well-to-do person.

Another portion of the garment contained an envelope with the name of E. L. Williams. The smaller find was found in a vest which apparently belonged to the coat. The finding of small amounts of money in the rag room of paper mills is not uncommon, but the discovery of $100 in one bundle is something unheard of. Under the rules of the mill, the money goes to the finders.

COMPTROLLER RIDGELY WEDS

His Two Daughters Act as Bridesmaids at a Washington Function.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—(Special.)—William Barrett Ridgely, comptroller of the currency, and Miss Katherine Deering were married this afternoon in St. John's church at 4 o'clock, Dr. Roland Cotton Smith officiating. Mr. Ridgely, accompanied by his best man, Mr. Frank A. Jones of Chicago, former assistant paymaster general, awaited his bride at the altar rail.

Mrs. Ridgely, the bride of today, is one of the handsomest young women of the capital. The bridesmaids were Miss Catherine Cullom Ridgely and Miss Eleanor Cullom Ridgely, the daughters of the groom.

Honor the Rev. Dr. Scovel.

WOOSTER, O., Dec. 30.—(Special.)—The Rev. Dr. S. F. Scovel, connected with Wooster university, received a surprise last night from the citizens and college people in honor of his seventieth birthday. Dr. Scovel was presented with two huge volumes containing autographs and a huge birthday cake, covered with 70 lighted candles.

HEADQUARTERS WILL BE MOVED TO CLEVELAND

Gen. Charles King Will Serve on Staff of Commander of Spanish War Veterans.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 30.—Some distinguished men, including Gen. Charles King, the noted novelist, will serve on the staff of Charles R. Miller of Cleveland, commander-in-chief of the United Spanish War Veterans, according to a general order which will be sent out from the headquarters of the organization in Cleveland Monday. After today the headquarters of the veterans will be in Cleveland, and Col. Russell B. Harrison, who is the present adjutant-general, will organize and establish the headquarters, which will be moved from Indianapolis. Charles F. Sherwood, commander of Burdick camp of the veterans in Cleveland, will be in charge of the Cleveland offices.

Col. Harrison has been elected department commander of the organization for the state of Indiana, and did not desire the appointment of adjutant-general because the offices were to be moved to Cleveland.

Cleveland military men will hold important offices, according to the appointments which have been made by Commander-in-Chief Miller. Capt. P. M. Fenning will be inspector-general; Capt. Charles F. Sherwood will be adjutant-general; W. K. Patterson will be assistant adjutant-general; Carl F. Muller will be assistant quartermaster-general and Capt. J. A. Blasis will be chief of staff. W. F. Dusenberry of Chicago will be assistant inspector-general.

BOY IS AN ADVENTURER.

Six-Year-Old Youngster Persists in Running Away to See the Sights of Paris.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—(Special Cable.)—Charles Cuilhieres is only six years of age and incorrigible. He resides at Colombes with his parents, but often takes it into his head to leave home. He walks to Paris in order to see the shops. When night comes on he sleeps on a bench or in some doorway. Then he is picked up by the police and taken to the police station as a vagabond. He first left his home when he was four years of age.

The flogging he received on his return served to no good purpose. He ran away again. Altogether he has made seven journeys to Paris. His last eclipse took place on Tuesday morning. He was found last night at the markets sleeping in a basket of feathers. The young hopeful would not give his name, and he was sent to the lock-up. Taken before a magistrate, he declared that he had grown weary of his parents, and did not want to return to Colombes.

ENLISTED MEN TO GET COMMISSIONS IN ARMY

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The President and secretary of war have decided to commission as second lieutenants the 13 enlisted men who successfully passed examinations recently and became eligible for appointment, the secretary having found that there will be a sufficient number of vacancies by the time the next class at West Point graduates to provide places for the graduates.

CATHOLIC CHURCH IN FRANCE ENTERS ON EPOCH

Much Interest in Action of Cardinals Who Will Meet for First Time in a Century.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

PARIS, Dec. 30.—With the new year the Catholic church in France enters upon a new epoch. The first sign of the change is the list for the president's reception, which does not contain the names of any prelates. The great question now is, what action the bishops will take at the meeting of the cardinals Thursday, which is the first to be held in a century. It is looked upon by the bishops as an attempt on the part of the cardinals to assume a sort of cabinetship of the church. At meetings of bishops held for other purposes up to the present time it has been seen that the majority of them favor peaceable acceptance of the principle of the separation of church and state.

The principal opponents to this are Cardinal Richard, archbishop of Paris; Cardinal Perraud, archbishop of Autun; Cardinal Couille, archbishop of Lyons; the archbishop of Cambrai and the Bishops of Arras and Quimper, and most of the Breton bishops, forming the conservative element of the church. These hold that the law is a schismatic one and that the associations will accomplish the objects of the framers of it by withdrawing as far as possible the parish government from the hands of the clergy and the diocesan government from the hands of the bishops.

The conciliation party, led by Cardinal Lecot, archbishop of Bordeaux, and Cardinal Daboure, archbishop of Rennes, maintains that resistance will entail a religious war, which would be the worst of evils in view of the indifference of the greater number of Catholics, and in addition to which the population would not understand the objects of the war.

REVOLT BRINGS RESULTS.

Philadelphia Ward Leaders Preparing to Prevent Election of Sheriff Miles.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Dec. 30.—(Special.)—One of the first results of the revolt in the city committee against the leadership of the Penrose-Lane-Martin-Miles regime will be witnessed in the reorganization of the committee January 16. It became known today that a movement is already on to prevent the election of Sheriff Miles as chairman, and also to deny the chairmanship to either Lane or Martin.

The machine ward leaders who have been restive under the so-called leaders are forming a combine of their own and will demand recognition and consideration in the future control and direction of the "organization."

Drops Pocketbook Into Sewer.

Mrs. Lizzie McKennion of Lacock street, while standing at Ohio and Federal streets, Allegheny, last night waiting for a street car, dropped her pocketbook containing $4.29, into a sewer. She reported her loss at the North Side police station, and Janitor James Klein secured $1 reward by getting down into the sewer and recovering the pocketbook.

A Great Sale for Women.

See details in Rosenbaum Company's ad. in Monday's Gazette.

FIRE NEARLY DESTROYED OLD MEMORABLE CASTLE

Recent Visit of the King and Queen to Welback Abbey Recalls an Interesting Incident.

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The visit which the king and queen, together with the Princess Victoria, paid to the duke and duchess of Portland at Welback abbey, has been a memorable one. Volumes have been written in description of this famous place. The lake and the strange underground apartments, accessible through a tunnel in the grounds, give an original to the rather commonplace "ancestral" magnificence of the house, where you might fancy it possible to wander forever without going over the same ground twice.

Welback, like most other great country houses—including Sandringham—has had its narrow escape from destruction by fire. The three pretty children of the duke and duchess were in the place with the servants toward the end of 1900 while their parents were away in Scotland. The youngest son was only a few months old at the time, and the eldest—Lord Titchfield—only 8 years of age.

About 3 o'clock in the morning the watchman noticed a bright light in the room of one of the maids. He suddenly remembered that this maid was in Scotland at that moment. He rushed into the room and found it in flames, and the night nursery next door to it was also afire. The watchman, a housekeeper and a groom managed to grope their way into the room where the children lay and hurriedly led them down a side staircase into the chapel, where they remained until daylight. In time, with the help of the abbey brigade, they managed to get the fire under control, but the loss in furniture and ornaments was enormous. One table alone, blackened with fire and soaked with water, had been valued at $25,000.

NO WEDDING BELLS.

Strain of Nuptials Set for New Year's Proves Too Much for Prospective Groom.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.—(Special.)—Because the prospective bridegroom of 69 years might not be able to stand the excitement, a wedding set for New Year's will not take place. Two weeks ago the coming event was announced by Mrs. Maria Brown of 728 Wallace street, who is herself somewhat past 60. Her fiance is John C. Burt of Nebraska.

Mrs. Brown has been married twice before and was not in the least afraid to marry again. Her gown was made, but today the bridegroom's son dragged his unwilling father to the house in Wallace street with the demand that the wedding be postponed.

TWO TRAINMEN ARE KILLED ON PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

LANCASTER, Dec. 30.—(Special.)—A fatal rear-end collision of freight trains occurred on the Pennsylvania railroad near the Conestoga bridge, a mile east of this city, this morning. The dead are: Joseph Waddell, conductor; G. W. Miller, fireman, Harrisburg. The dead men were part of the crew of the forward train, which had been held by a signal from the Conestoga tower. The second train approached from the rear and smoke from the forward engine prevented Engineer William Statlar from seeing the track was not open.

WILL FIGHT BELMONT SUBWAY INTERESTS

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—A new rival to the Belmont subway interests has suddenly arisen in the person of J. Edward Swanstrom, former borough president of Brooklyn, who is organizing a great company to make bids for the construction of the proposed new subways in Kings county. The capitalists allied with Mr. Swanstrom represent a financial backing of $100,000,000, and will make a determined effort to obtain the necessary contracts from the board of rapid transit commissioners.

Goes to Buy Coffin; Disappears.

OIL CITY, PA., Dec. 30.—(Special.)—L. L. Osborne, aged 82, who lived a hermit life near Kanesville, has been missing since Wednesday. When last seen the old man told neighbors he "was going to Oil City to buy a coffin." No trace of him can be found.

Fire Causes Loss of $250,000.

BAY CITY, MICH., Dec. 30.—The entire plant of the American Ship Building Company in this city was destroyed by fire tonight, entailing a loss of over $250,000. The fire started about 11:30 in the furnace shop and quickly spread to the other buildings.

CHARLESTON IS STORM CENTER

Opposition in Coming Campaign Is Looked for from Southern Section of State.

MEETING OF STATE COMMITTEE

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., Dec. 30.—The Republican state committee held a meeting this week at Fairmont. The date was fixed in conjunction with the annual meeting of the State Bar association and a number of the leading Republican lawyers addressed the gathering. For the first time since the state convention a year and a half ago there was almost a full attendance. The meeting was an open conference and harmonious throughout. Only one item of business was determined, a resolution which passed almost unanimously, directing the vice chairman and vice secretary to open state campaign headquarters. The vice chairman is the Hon. Charles W. Swiser, secretary of state, and the vice secretary, Virgil L. Highlands of Clarksburg. It is understood the headquarters will be located at Charleston.

Campaign headquarters, with Vice Chairman Swisher in charge, is an open notice that the state committee is moving in strict accord with the ideas of Senator Elkins, who is a candidate to succeed himself. The only opposition comes from the southern portion of the state. This is undeniably the battle ground in this campaign, and the removal of headquarters from Parkersburg to Charleston was made to enable more direct communication with that section. The southern part of the state was represented by State Senator W. W. Whyte of McDowell and George C. McIntosh of Fayettsville, editor and publisher of several papers in that end of the state. Senator Whyte is chairman of the state committee of Republicans, which has organized for the alleged purpose of bettering party conditions.

While the vote was thus practically overwhelming, the resolution is not entirely to Senator Elkins' liking. He has announced more than once he will lead only a united party, and any disaffection in the southern country is the source of considerable annoyance. Starting with several holdover senators, the political interests represented by Senator Whyte and Col. McIntosh admittedly control the legislative situation in the big coal countries along the Norfolk & Western railroad. The lowest estimate would place their voting strength at eight members and the highest at 20. Thus it will be seen in a close fight they would hold the balance of power.

It is a safe prediction that before the campaign begins in earnest a complete reorganization of the state committee along lines which will serve to harmonize the now conflicting factions will take place. From all sections of the state, particularly the southern section, there has been a demand on the part of leaders and newspapers for a "new deal." It has taken the form of a request for the federal officeholders to resign from the committee. After the President's order to federal officeholders, warning them against active participation in politics, the demand became so general that several officials agreed to get off under certain conditions. But so far there has been no resignations. The federal officeholders who are also state committeemen are Marshal Charles D. Elliott of Parkersburg, Congressman Harry C. Woodyard of Spencer, Ellion Northrow, United States attorney for the Southern district; O. A. Petty, deputy United States marshal, of Charleston; W. E. Glasscock, collector of internal revenue, Morgantown; Postmaster Sherman Denham of Clarksburg, E. C. Henshaw, deputy revenue collector, of Martinsburg, and Hugh Ike Shott, postmaster at Bluefield. As the committee's membership is composed of only 16 members, it can be readily seen the federal officeholders control. While many of these men for personal reasons wish to continue their affiliations, they are holding their positions through the influence of Senator Elkins, and their resignations from the state committee will be forthcoming when the senator desires them. It is generally supposed that if the state committee can be harmonized factional difficulties which have undermined the party's strength will disappear.

LEAVES CHILDREN IN MOSCOW

M. Safonoff of the Moscow Conservatory of Music Surprised to Hear of Serious Rioting.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—(Special.)—Wasili Sanfonoff, director of the Moscow Conservatory of Music, was very much alarmed when he reached New York this morning on the Celtic of the White Star line, to learn of the rioting in Moscow. Mr. Safanoff is here on his third visit, to conduct the New York Symphony orchestra in six concerts, and will afterward make a tour with the Russian Symphony orchestra.

"I have seven children in Moscow," said Mr. Safonoff, "and I am impatient to get to my hotel to see if there is any news. I have not been in that city since September, when I left for Dovos-Platz, in Switzerland, with my eldest son, who is very ill." When M. Sanfonoff reached his hotel, the Netherland, he was reassured by a cable message from Mme. Safonoff, which said: "All is well. There is no danger."

LOYAL TO THE CZAR.

Russian Baron Says Autocracy Is All Right, but Situation Is Bad.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—(Special.)—Baron de Fersen, who is said to own a million acres of land in Russia, and to have sold several palaces in St. Petersburg and other storm centers last summer, arrived today on the White Star line steamship Celtic to pass some time in this country.

"The whole of the aristocracy is loyal to the czar," said Baron de Fersen, "but the country is in a state similar to that of France before the revolution. No one can foresee the end. It is now too late to think of standing off trouble. The revolution is like a fever which keeps on spreading."

PICTURE MUST COME DOWN.

Bryn Mawr Citizens Demand Removal of Mr. Roosevelt's Portrait from School.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.—(Special.)—Not satisfied with the removal of the portrait of King William of Orange from the public school, some of the citizens of Bryn Mawr are now declaring that the Lower Merion school board should order the removal of a picture of President Roosevelt, which has hung on the walls of the school house for some time past.

The objectors declare that while they are admirers of the President, they do not think that any living person should have the honor of having his picture displayed in a public school.

Honor Judge J. Sharp Wilson.

BEAVER, PA., Dec. 30.—Judge J. Sharp Wilson, who for 10 years has presided over the courts of Beaver county, and whose term will expire Monday, tendered a farewell dinner tonight at his home to the Beaver Bar association, and the county officials. Covers were laid for 70. Judge Wilson was presented with a magnificent silver table service and a huge salver by the Beaver Bar association and county officials.

Two Boys Drown in the Ohio.

CAIRO, ILL., Dec. 30.—C. Mueller, son of Capt. J. E. Mueller, and Walter Jocelyn, son of Dr. W. C. Jocelyn, were drowned in the Ohio river this afternoon as a result of a collision between their gasoline launch and some barges. Charles Hatcher and Charles Woods, who also were in the launch, swam to safety.

SOCIETY

NEW YEAR'S day gives promise of being one of the busiest the social world has seen this season. One of the most important affairs will be the breakfast which Mrs. Paschall Carr will give at her home in Ridge avenue, Allegheny, for both men and girls. Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer C. Miller will have a housewarming reception in their new Morewood avenue residence and their daughter, Miss Rachael McMasters Miller, will receive with them from 4 o'clock until 7. Another affair of a similar nature will be Mr. and Mrs. Albert J. Barr's reception at their home in Bidwell street to introduce their daughter, Miss Margaret L. Barr. A feature of this entertainment will be the musicale to be given by Miss Bessie Abbott, the American prima donna, who has just returned to her native land laden with laurels won in Europe. Miss Helen Ayers, one of the season's most popular debutantes, will be honor guest at a buffet luncheon which the Misses McCallam will give at their home in Fifth avenue. Col. and Mrs. Albert J. Logan will also enter the ranks of hosts and hostesses tomorrow by giving a reception at the Schenley. The younger set will find their amusement in Mr. and Mrs. James I. Buchanan's dance for their niece, Miss Elizabeth Macfarlane, and their nephew, Isaac Victor Buchanan, and also in the card party with which Mrs. Charles A. Wolf will entertain.

One of the most brilliant and beautiful affairs of the busy holiday season was Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Bakewell's cotillion at the Pittsburgh club Wednesday for their daughter, Miss Euphemia Bakewell, one of the winter's debutantes. Miss Bakewell and Clinton L. Childs opened the cotillion of which there were three figures. Miss Bakewell and Arthur W. Bell led the second figure and Mr. Childs led the third and last. For all three there were dainty favors which Mrs. Bakewell distributed, assisted by Mrs. Harry Darlington, Mrs. Harmar D. Denny, Mrs. William Bacon Schiller, Mrs. Charles Wharton, Jr., and Mrs. George Irwin Holdship. Dainty white muffs of crepe paper with sprigs of holly and red ribbons fastened on the front were given the girls in the first figure while the men received snowballs of tissue and silver tied with scarlet. Pipes went to the men and crepe paper ears of corn to the girls in the second figure, while in the third the men received tiny wooden sleds and the girls gilded card board skates. All the favors were tied with long ribbons in the holiday colors which, with the silver and gold of the favors, made a gorgeous sight when placed on the racks and screens in one corner of the ball room. The room was beautifully decorated in red and green, smilax being festooned gracefully over the entire ceiling, the window curtains and the stage front. The stage was banked with palms and ferns and over the panels were fastened the debutante bouquets. The white columns at the side of the room were festooned and entwined with ropes of magnolia leaves, and between the pillars hung balls of immortelles and cornucopias filled with red peppers and smilax. Each of the small round tables in the supper rooms had a mound of poinsettia as a centerpiece. The hostess and her daughter received together, Mrs. Bakewell wearing a white net gown trimmed with silver and mother of pearl sequins, while her daughter wore a dainty girlish frock of white lace spangled with silver. Among the guests were Mrs. Bakewell's sister, Mrs. Otis Williams of New York, and Miss Bakewell's visiting friends, Miss Emily Rulon-Miller, both of whom were house guests of Mr. and Mrs. Bakewell over the cotillion. Preceding the ball Mr. and Mrs. William Speer Kuhn gave a smartly-appointed dinner of a dozen covers at their home in Morewood avenue, Shadyside. Miss McNeal of New York city, their visiting friend, was the special guest of honor. Gardenias and white orchids were effectively combined in the centerpiece.

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In a week so crowded with social affairs for the school sets time was found to introduce only one debutante—Miss Florence Angeline Brace. Miss Brace made her formal bow to society on Wednesday at a tea given by her mother, Mrs. Napoleon Collins Brace, at her home in North Negley avenue. The hours were from 3 until 6 o'clock, during which time the hostess, her daughter, and the latter's visiting friend, Miss Lila Osgood of Boston, stood together to welcome the guests. They were assisted by Mrs. John S. Mabon, Mrs. Thomas L. Hazzard, Mrs. Clinton H. Brace, Mrs. George L. Craig, Mrs. E. E. Heck, Mrs. Percy L. Craig, Mrs. James Robb Wilson, Mrs. Hugh W. McKee, Mrs. James Darsie, Mrs. Robert E. Carson, Mrs. M. E. Darley, Mrs. J. Grant Anderson, Mrs. George B. Boswell, Mrs. Robert W. Kenney, Miss Martha Jennings, Miss Helen Thompson, Miss Alda Pollard, Miss Martha McCance, Miss Mary Armstrong, Miss Ethel M. Griffin, Miss Margaret Watt, Miss Mabel Gillespie, Miss Cora Thompson, Miss Mary Burchfield, Miss Louise McKinney, and Miss Gladys Brace. Miss Brace's bouquets were used to decorate the drawing room where the receiving party stood, and where the chandelier was adorned with garlands of pink roses. Poinsettia was used in bankings on the dining-room mantel and china closets and also formed the centerpiece on the tea table. The hall had holiday decorations of red and green.

Another debutante affair was given in Conservatory hall, which presented a pleasing and attractive appearance on Wednesday evening, when Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Smith gave a dance for their debutante daughter, Miss Marguerite Smith, and their niece, Miss Jeannette Williams. The visiting friends of the two young women, Miss Olive Tuttle of Naugatuck, Conn., and Miss Foster of Buffalo, were included in the receiving party. The four young girls wore gowns of white, and Mrs. Smith appeared in a white lace robe with gold trimmings. The dancing was general and late in the evening supper was served at small tables decorated with pink roses. The stage in the hall was banked with ferns and palms interspersed with narcissi, and the side lights weer shaded in pink. Garlands of smilax were festooned about the walls and ceiling of the hall and over the entrance hung a huge wreath of magnolia leaves.

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The Cornell men who came to Pittsburgh for the Cornell Glee club concert in Carnegie Music hall last Tuesday evening had very little unoccupied time on that day. The entire afternoon was taken up with the tea dance planned for the visiting men by Miss Helen G. Ayres, Miss Harriet W. Balken and Miss Hester Harton Singer, three of this year's debutante set. The tea dance was conducted from 3 o'clock until 6, in the ball room of the Hotel Schenley, and the room had pretty but simple decorations of palms on the stage. The tea table, presided over by Mrs. Charles M. Curry, was placed in the foyer of the hotel, which was also simply decorated with plants. Each one of the committee members wore an exquisitely dainty afternoon toilette of pale blue with a hat matching in color. They received their guests alone and were assisted by a number of their married friends who acted as patronesses. The latter were Mrs. Charles M. Curry, Mrs. Henry Balken, Mrs. Samuel Ayers, Mrs. George Harton Singer, Mrs. James Hay Reed, Mrs. James Henry Lockhart and Mrs. George A. Macbeth. Just before the tea dance Miss Ayres was hostess at a small and informal breakfast at her home in Morewood avenue, Shadyside. Her guests included Miss Marion Brown of Boston, her house guest; Miss Singer, Miss Balken, John Crawford and Daniel Eells of Cleveland; F. L. Emerson of Detroit, and Charles Tourison of Germantown. Holly and poinsettia were used to decorate the table, and the place cards were dainty little faces peeping from wide-brimmed sunbonnets.

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Possibly no event of this week will be of greater interest than the concert to be given on Tuesday evening by the Yale Glee, Banjo and Mandolin clubs. In addition to the concert in Carnegie Music hall there is Mrs. William Flinn's dance afterward in the ball room of the Schenley, which has been planned specially for the Yale men. A dinner for the seniors at the Schenley will precede the concert, and it is probable that several other social affairs will be planned for the visitors, as a number of Pittsburgh men are members of the Yale club. The following prominent matrons of the two cities will act as patronesses for the concert: Mrs. W. L. Abbott, Mrs. Charles S. Arbuthnot, Mrs. J. L. Brooks, Mrs. F. F. Brooks, Mrs. A. M. Bell, Mrs. J. Stuart Brown, Mrs. Charles M. Brown, Mrs. James E. Brown, Mrs. A. M. Byers, Mrs. J. Frederic Byers, Mrs. Harvey Childs, Jr., Mrs. Albert H. Childs, Mrs. James H. Childs, Mrs. Starling W. Childs, Mrs. S. H. Church, Mrs. Harry Darlington, Mrs. Herbert DuPuy, Mrs. Harmar D. Denny, Mrs. C. M. Fincke, Mrs. William N. Frew, Mrs. William Flinn, Mrs. George H. Flinn, Mrs. Carroll H. Fitzhugh, Mrs. John B. Heron, Mrs. Durbin Horne, Mrs. William G. Hawkins, Jr., Mrs. Herbert A. Jaggard, Mrs. Frederick G. Kay, Mrs. Jesse T. Lazear, Mrs. G. M. Laughlin, Jr., Mrs. T. K. Laughlin, Mrs. J. D. Lyon, Mrs. Thomas M. Marshall, Jr., Mrs. John R. McGinley, Mrs. W. G. McCandless, Mrs. Willis F. McCook, Mrs. John Moorhead, Jr., Mrs. Eugene L. Messler, Mrs. Reuben Miller, Jr., Mrs. S. W. B. Moorhead, Mrs. O. P. Nicola, Mrs. James Neale, Mrs. Thomas Rodd, Mrs. W. K. Shiras, Mrs. Frank N. Schwartz, Mrs. D. G. Stewart, Mrs. Douglas Stewart, Mrs. Alexander M. Speer, Jr., Mrs. J. Bissell Speer, Mrs. Frank P. Sproul, Mrs. William Thaw, Jr., Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, Mrs. J. C. Thaw, Mrs. O. D. Thompson, Mrs. Cortlandt Whitehead, Mrs. Joseph Wood.

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The college and debutante sets combined forces on Christmas night and attended the subscription dance given in the ballroom of the Hotel Schenley by a committee of this season's buds. They were: Miss Harriet Weyman Balken, Miss Ruth Walker, Miss Mary Jennings, Miss Katherine Jennings and Miss Elizabeth Hamilton. The young women had asked a number of their married friends to serve as patronesses and those who consented to do so were: Mrs. Harmar D. Denny, Mrs. William Nimick Frew, Mrs. Henry Balken, Mrs. James Henry Lockhart, Mrs. George W. Dilworth, Mrs. James Hay Reed, Mrs. Hay Walker, Jr., Mrs. George Harton Singer, Mrs. Harry Clyde Beggs, Mrs. Elizabeth Horne, Mrs. James Neale, Mrs. William Flinn, Mrs. Richard Beatty Mellon and Mrs. James M. Schoonmaker. The affair was one of the most enjoyable of the week, and even of the entire season. There were no cotillion figures, the dancing being general all evening. Twenty dances were numbered on the dainty little dance cards, which were adorned with holly wreaths, and the words, "Christmas, 1905," in gold letters. The colors chosen for the affair were, of course, those predominating at the holiday season—green and red. The orchestra was stationed on the stage, which had a thick banking of tall palms, poinsettia and ferns. All the lights were draped in green and in each corner of the room was an arrangement of palms and wicker seats.

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Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Janet C. Walker and Edward R. Gregg. The engagement was made public on Christmas day, at a family dinner which Miss Walker's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Walker, gave at their home in Western avenue, Allegheny, according to their usual custom at Christmastide. The table was laid in dumbbell shape, with covers for 40, the guests including relatives and intimate friends. The dinner decorations were in red and green with a poinsettia centerpiece, while all through the house were holly wreaths and smilax. No date has been set for the wedding of Miss Walker and Dr. Gregg. On Thursday Miss Walker and her sisters, Miss Margaret and Miss Florence, gave a beautifully appointed luncheon at their home in honor of Miss Rebekah Jane Friend, the bride-elect of their brother Hay Walker. It was carried out in Dresden effects, vases of vari-colored blossoms and Dresden shades on the candelabra carrying out the idea. The luncheon was served in the dining and breakfast rooms and in all the other apartments through the first floor of the house there were Christmas decorations. The guests were a few of the most intimate friends of the three hostesses and their guest of honor.

Several other engagements were announced during the week, not the least interesting being that of Miss Anica Barlow Humbird and James Hay Reed, Jr., which was made public on Thursday at a little tea given by Miss Humbird and her elder sisters, Miss Eleanor Humbird and Miss Emma Humbird, at their home in Morewood avenue. The tea was given by the three sisters in honor of Miss Margaret Hay and Miss Helen G. Ayers, two of the season's debutantes, the former of whom is a sister of Southard Hay, Miss Eleanor Humbird's fiance. Mrs. James Hay Reed and Mrs. James S. Humbird, mothers of the prospective bridal couple, assisted in entertaining the guests, and Miss Grace Aiken, an aunt of Mr. Reed, and Mrs. David Aiken Reed, a sister-in-law, poured tea and chocolate. Mr. Reed, who is the younger son of Judge and Mrs. James Hay Reed, is a Princeton man. On Friday afternoon Miss Humbird was included in the receiving party at the last at home in the series given by Mrs. Reed and her debutante daughter, Miss Katherine Reed. The party also included Mrs. David Aiken Reed and her mother, Mrs. C. H. Wilcox of New York; Miss Bullivant and Miss Howland, who are Miss Reeds' house guests, and Mrs. George Westinghouse.

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Judge William A. Hudson of 5174 Woodworth street, Shadyside, entertained the members of the "Sign of the Cross" company, playing at the Empire theater, at his home Friday evening. The home was decorated in honor of the theatrical guests, and a very enjoyable evening was spent. Dancing, music, euchre and singing were the features of the evening. The members of the theatrical company added much pleasure. Miss Adele Davis in a recitation; Miss Alberta Neafes, vocal solo; Miss Nedra Johnston and Mr. and Mrs. Titus, entertained. Judge and Mrs. Hudson were the hosts at an elaborate supper. Among those present were Mrs. Kunkle, Mrs. Magee, Misses Rose Joyce, Magee Hudson and Florence Hudson, and William McKee, J. Anthony, R. Jacoby, F. R. Rhinehart, Rex Hudson and Webb Hudson.

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As a farewell for Mrs. Albert H. Childs, who sails with Mr. Childs on January 6 for the Mediterranean trip, her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Starling Winston Childs, gave a beautifully-appointed luncheon of 15 covers at the Pittsburgh Golf club on Thursday. Poinsettia was used to decorate, and the guests included Mrs. Childs, Mrs. Harvey Childs, Jr., Mrs. Henry Clay Frick, Mrs. Henry Kirke Porter, Mrs. Winfield Kennedy Shiras, Mrs. Joseph Wood, Mrs. William J. Moorhead, Mrs. John H. Ricketson, Miss Garrison, Mrs. Russel K. Forsyth, Mrs. Cyrus B. King, Mrs. Oliver McClintock and Miss Martha Childs.

Another luncheon at the Golf club on Thursday was that given by Mrs. J. H. McClelland for Miss Jarvis of Washington, D. C., who is visiting Miss Winifred King. It was a simple little affair for a few girls in the school set, and the guest list included Miss Jarvis, Miss King, Miss Sarah McClelland, Miss Rachael McClelland, Mrs. Thomas Rodd, Mrs. Thomas M. Marshall, Jr., Miss Nancy Marshall and Miss Mary Rodd.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. Francis Henry Wade expect to give a second dinner this week at "Wadehurst," their home at North avenue and Sandusky street, Allegheny. The first in their series of dinners was given last Thursday evening in honor of their only son, Master Lee Wade, II., who is home for a four-weeks' vacation from Cloyne House school. Covers were laid for 12 boy and girl friends of the honor guest, and the decorations were very elaborate. From a pyramid of fruits in the center of the table a tall Christmas tree rose to the ceiling, and was laden with gifts and Christmas ornaments.

* * *

Miss Pauline Dilworth, who had her formal coming-out at a series of at-home days which she and her mother, Mrs. George W. Dilworth, gave at their Fifth avenue home, was guest of honor last Thursday evening at the dance which Mrs. Dilworth gave in the Golf club. The dance was simply conducted without any cotillion figures or favors. Mrs. Dilworth and her daughter both wore handsome evening gowns of white and received together unassisted. The ball room of the club was beautifully decorated for the occasion, great magnolia wreaths being fastened to the balcony railing by huge red silk bows. Only one mantel, that in the living room of the club, was banked, cibodium ferns and pandanus plants being used. Smilax draped all the lights, and the supper tables had centerpieces of red tulips.

Miss Dilworth and Miss Margarita Frew received with their cousin, Mrs. George Hamilton Flinn, on Friday afternoon, when Mrs. Flinn entertained at the Golf club with a large luncheon. It was given in honor of her debutante sister-in-law, Miss Mary Flinn, with a guest list including the debutante friends of the honor guest and the young married friends of the hostess. Seventy guests were present, 12 of them being seated at a large table in the center of the room, while surrounding the large board were several smaller tables, each seating eight guests. All the centerpieces were of poinsettia and the place cards were poinsettia-shaped. From the ceiling of the club house to the corners of the balcony smilax was festooned, dome-like, and the balcony railing was draped in the vine. All the mantels were banked in green.

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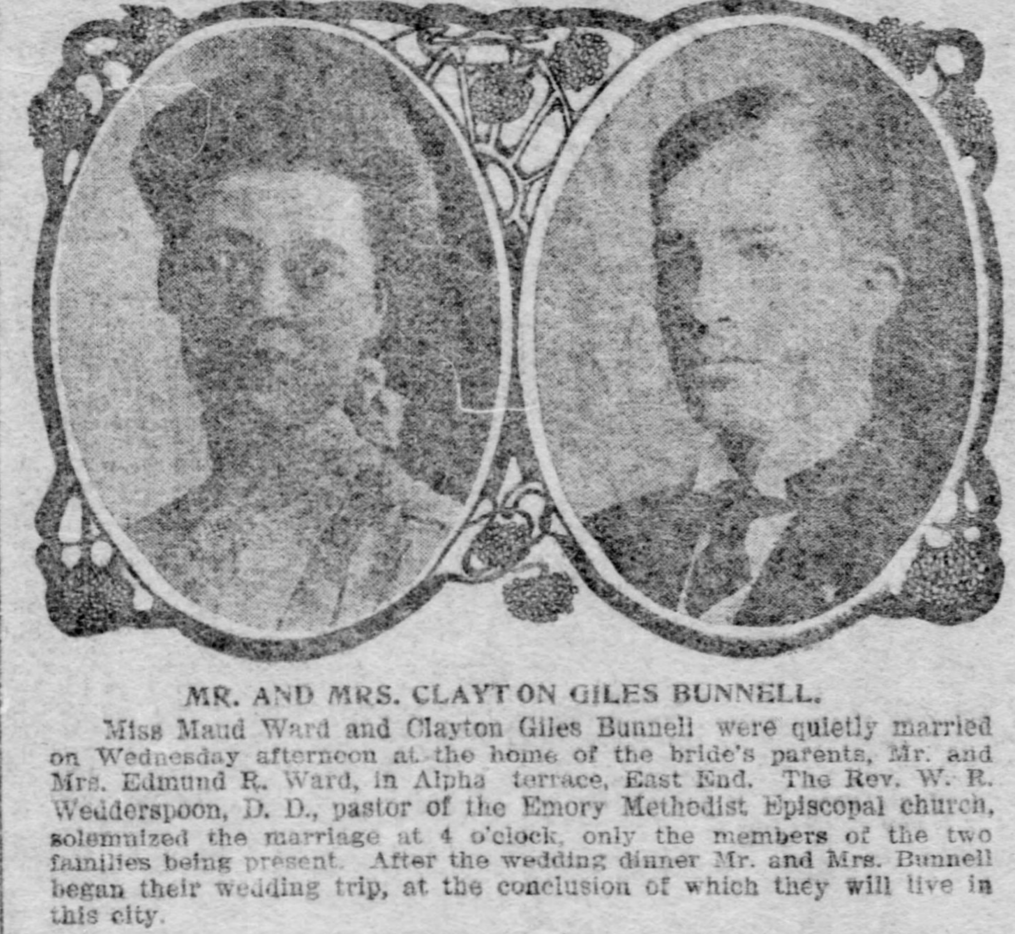
Mr. and Mrs. Kaskel Solomon of Beech avenue, Allegheny, have issued invitations for a theatrical dance to be given in the Concordia club on the evening of January 8 in honor of Miss Hazel Hiller of Birmingham, Ala., who is Miss Edith Solomon's house guest. Each lady will be costumed to represent an actress of prominence.

A Bridal Couple of the Holidays.



MR. AND MRS. CLAYTON GILES BUNNELL.

Miss Maud Ward and Clayton Giles Bunnell were quietly married on Wednesday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund R. Ward, in Alpha terrace, East End. The Rev. W. R. Wedderspoon, D. D., pastor of the Emory Methodist Episcopal church, solemnized the marriage at 4 o'clock, only the members of the two families being present. After the wedding dinner Mr. and Mrs. Bunnell began their wedding trip, at the conclusion of which they will live in this city.

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The past week has been one filled with gay affairs for the school and college sets, the members of which are home for the holiday season. Mr. and Mrs. John R. McGinley and their two youngest daughters, Miss Marion McGinley and Miss Lois McGinley, who spent the early part of the winter in New York, came home to Pittsburgh for Christmas, and were joined shortly after their return by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Small Moore of St. Louis, the latter formerly Miss Jean McGinley, the second daughter of the house. Mr. and Mrs. Moore spent only a few days in the city, and Mr. and Mrs. McGinley will return to New York on January 9. The two youngest daughters are attending school in the east and their parents are occupying apartments there for the entire winter, although their Shadyside house is kept open at all times. On Christmas evening Mrs. McGinley gave a delightfully informal dance for Miss Marion McGinley and her friends of the school set. There was no special decorating done for the event, the McGinley home having only its customary trimmings of evergreens and holly wreaths for the festive season. The dancing was general, both on Monday evening and again on Tuesday, when Miss Lois McGinley and her small friends were the guests of Mrs. McGinley. Four one number on the dance cards there were pretty Christmas trifles distributed as favors, but there were no figures. Miss Marion McGinley was guest of honor on Thursday afternoon at an informal little luncheon which Mrs. Charles Henderson Bradley and her younger daughter, Miss Gladys Bradley, gave at their home in South Negley avenue.

Dickson Kearns Coyle, a Cornell student, was the guest of honor on Tuesday at the dance given by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William L. Coyle. The guests were entertained in Conservatory hall, Dithridge street, and the receiving party included Miss Edna Boyd and Miss Jennie Hyde, both of Baltimore, who, with David Llewellyn of Atlantic City, formed a house party entertained last week by Mr. and Mrs. Coyle. Cornell banners were the principal decorations, but the ball room of the Conservatory was softly lighted by numerous Japanese lanterns. These, with the banners and the usual quantity of Christmas bells and greens, gave an attractive background for the pretty frocks of the girls.

Miss Maie Elizabeth French was honor guest at the dinner and theater party which her mother, Mrs. Philo N. French, gave on Wednesday evening. The dinner was served at the home of the hostess in Stratford avenue, and was followed by the box party at the Nixon. For this souvenir programs had been prepared. They were bound in white and decorated in poinsettia and also bore the monogram of the honor guest. The centerpiece on the dinner table was of red roses and for favors there were corsage bouquets and boutonnieres of violets. The guests, who included school friends of Miss French, were Miss Marion Marlin, Miss Marguerite Botsford, Miss Helen Rook, Miss Edith Johnson, Miss Louise Succop, Miss Margaret Jennings, Miss Marie Fagan, Christopher M. Anderson, Maurice B. Clarke, Walter Grange, Clarence Schmertz, Clarence M. Peacock, Ralph D. Marlin, S. Jarvis Adams, Jr., Charles C. Kohney, Ferris Hamilton, Alexander Verner, James Drayton Heard and Charles R. Swartz.

Another affair on Wednesday for the school set was Mrs. Thomas Rodd's dance in the Golf club. It was planned in honor of her daughter, Miss Mary Rodd, who will be a debutante next year. It was a simply appointed entertainment, the only decorations being a few palms placed about the ball room of the club. There were neither favors nor figures, the dancing being general all evening. Mr. and Mrs. Rodd and their daughter received together, and were assisted informally by Mr. and Mrs. William Nimick Frew, Mr. and Mrs. William Holdship Rea, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Bakewell, Mr. and Mrs. James H. McClelland, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Marshall, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. King.

The one cotillion figure at Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wood's dance in Miss Stuart's school on Wednesday evening was led by Joseph Wood, Jr., their son, who was the guest of honor. About 75 of his school boy and girl friends were present, and Mrs. Wood had Mrs. Frederick G. Kay and Mrs. W. R. Blair to assist her in distributing the favors which were heart-shaped photograph frames and pink and white garden hats for the girls, wands and crepe paper hats for the boys. The affair was wholly for the school set and was one of the most charming affairs the members of that contingent attended during the week. The gymnasium of the school, where the guests danced, was draped and trimmed in holly and smilax.

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Mrs. William Watson Smith's luncheon yesterday was in honor of her debutante niece, Miss Katherine Reed, and the latter's visiting friends, Miss Marjorie Bullivant and Miss Dorothy Howland. The luncheon was served from 1 o'clock until 3 in buffet fashion, the guests including 100 young people. In the dining room the decorations were carried out with white roses and hyacinths, and in the drawing room clusters of American Beauty roses gave a warm tone to the apartment, while the hall was done in red and green.

Mrs. George Westinghouse was guest of honor at the informal tea with which her sister, Mrs. Abram Garrison Holmes, entertained yesterday afternoon. Arrangements for the affair were made rather hurriedly, but the tea was none the less delightful. It had charming appointments and in entertaining Mrs. Holmes was assisted by Mrs. John Fremont Steel, Mrs. Arthur Vining Davis, Mrs. D. Charles Negley, Mrs. W. A. Stewart and Mrs. E. M. Herr. Mr. and Mrs. Westinghouse came to Pittsburgh to spend the holidays at "Solitude," where they gave a handsomely appointed dinner on Friday evening for Miss Margaret McConway and her fiance, Scovil McLean Buckingham.

Miss Josephine Heyl of Baum street also entered the ranks of hostesses yesterday by giving an informal little luncheon for her visiting friends, Miss Helen Coates of Buffalo and Miss Loretta Greene of Wheeling, W. Va., both of whom are Trinity college friends of the hostess. Covers were laid for 14 guests.

Mrs. G. G. O'Brien's luncheon and bridge at her home in Fifth avenue was in honor of Miss Donahue and Miss Biemiller of Sandusky, O., who are visiting Mrs. J. L. Walsh, and for Mrs. W. D. Phelan, a bride of last summer.

Among other small and informal entertainments yesterday was the tea given by Miss Mary Davidson of North avenue, Allegheny, for her visiting guest, Miss Ruth Richardson of Boston.

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The whirl of gaiety which has attended the passing of the last week of 1905 increased rather than abated yesterday. A wedding, a dinner-dance, a luncheon and a little tea or two served to make a very full day in the social world. The most interesting event among those for the younger set was Mr. and Mrs. William F. Snyder's dinner-dance at "Wilpen Hall," their Sewickley Heights residence. William F. Snyder, Jr., was guest of honor, and with Charles Irwin and James M. Schoonmaker, Jr., led the three cotillion figures. Over the event, which included a buffet dinner for 100 guests, followed by the dance, Mr. and Mrs. Snyder entertained a house party of young people, including Miss Marion McGinley, Miss Gladys Bradley, Miss Louise Mitchell, Miss Dorothy Dilworth, Miss Mary Chantler, Miss Mildred Painter, Miss Mary Burgwin, Miss Madeline Barr, Miss Constance Barr, Miss Sarah Patterson, Miss Lucy Kay, Miss Eleanor Severance, Miss Evelyn Black and her visiting friend, Miss Blackwilber of St. Louis; Miss Anne Moorhead, Archibald M. Denny, Harry Darlington, Jr., J. Willis Dalzell, George Blair, William Blair, Lawrence Blair, Henry Clay Bughman, Jr., Reuben Bughman, Grayson Ayres, Albert J. Barr, Jr., Harry Clyde Beggs, Jr., James M. Schoonmaker, Jr., and William Scott. Christmas decorations marked the affair, and at one end of the large hall, around which Wilpen hall is built, and in which the young people danced, the greens were caught up with ribbons representing the various schools and colleges which are attended by the guests. The favors were exceedingly dainty. The first was a prize figure, in which the girls received beautiful gold bangles and the boys were given gold scarfpins set with amethysts. Tambourines and bells tied with red, green and white ribbons were given the girls in the second figure, the men receiving sashes of red, green and white silk, across which, in gold, were the words, "Wilpen Hall, 1905." Harvard, Yale and Princeton fans tied with their corresponding colors were the girls' favors in the third figure, in which the boys received whips and crops tied with the same colors.

Another event in yesterday's social calendar was the wedding of Miss Mary Kennedy Fleming, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Fleming of Emsworth, to George E. Flaccus, which was a home event at 6:30 o'clock in the evening. The Rev. Henry Forsyth, pastor of the Ben Avon Presbyterian church, solemnized the marriage in the presence of only the relatives and most intimate friends of the bridal couple. Mrs. Andrew Bart Berger acted as her sister's matron of honor, while Miss Alice Flaccus was honor maid. Mr. Flaccus had his brother, Dr. Louis W. Flaccus, as best man, and the ribbon-bearers were James P. Fleming and Elmer W. Flaccus. The bride wore an exquisitely beautiful gown of white satin and real lace. The gown was made en princesse and at the front of the round yoke a spray of orange blossoms was fastened. Orange blossoms also caught the tulle veil, and the only ornament was a diamond bar pin. White roses and lilies of the valley were carried. Mrs. Berger's gown was of pink chiffon trimmed with lace and rosebuds, and she carried a shower bouquet of pink roses and lilies of the valley. Miss Flaccus, carrying the same flowers, wore a gown of blue chiffon with forget-me-not trimmings. At 7 o'clock a large reception was held, Mrs. Fleming, in lavender liberty silk, receiving with the bridal couple. The house was beautifully decorated, the drawing-room being especially pretty. The background for the bridal party was of white lilies and tall palms in the bay window. The dining-room decorations were carried out in red and green, the holiday colors, and in the library, where the bridal table was laid with covers for 16, white roses were used. The guests at the bridal table were Miss Ruth L. Miller, Miss Mary Parmley, Miss Lucile Mellon, Miss Margaret Hay, Mrs. Berger, Thomas Mellon, Jr., John Barber, Edward Flaccus and the members of the bridal party. Late in the evening Mr. and Mrs. Flaccus began their honeymoon journey, and at its conclusion they will live in Ben Avon.

* * *

The announcement of the marriage of Miss Eleanor Augusta Schmidt of Allegheny to Walter George Lang of Pittsburgh, was yesterday made known by the receipt of cards inviting friends to meet the newly married couple after January 8 at their new home, 5208 Friendship avenue. The wedding occurred last Sunday at 5 o'clock p. m., in the home of the bride's parents, 178 Superior street, Cleveland, O. The bride is a daughter of Eugene Schmidt, formerly leader of the orchestra at the Grand opera house in Pittsburgh, and well known in Allegheny, her birthplace.

* * *

Miss Estelle Barbour, who has many friends in this city and in Allegheny, made through her frequent visits to her sister, Mrs. J. Walter Rhodes of Lincoln avenue, is spending the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes. Her fiance, George Stillman of New York, is also visiting Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes, and on Thursday evening the host and hostess gave a theater party at the Nixon in honor of their two guests. All the boxes in the theater were occupied by the members of the party, and the play was followed by supper at the Pittsburgh club. One large dumb-bell shaped table was used, and the decorations were of poinsettia mounds. All the ladies wore corsage bouquets of lavendar orchids which had been sent them before the play. The men had boutonnieres of carnations and as souvenirs of the occasion there were programs with poinsettia decorated bindings. The guest list included Miss Barbour, Mr. Stillman, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Scott Willock, Mr. and Mrs. William Walter Willock, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stuart Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Stewart, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Horne, Mrs. Julia Watson Horne, Mr. and Mrs. James Wood Scully, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McK. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Hermon Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. J. Denniston Lyon, Mr. and Mrs. A. Marshall Bell, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Ricketson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. William Booth Trainor, Mr. and Mrs. John Moorhead, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. James Verner Scaife, Mr. and Mrs. Frank N. Schwartz, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederic Byers, Miss Marguerite Singer, Miss Sallie Hill, Mrs. Louise Beggs Sproull, Miss Rebekah Jane Friend, Miss Mary H. Rhodes, George Painter, William J. Patton, J. Bowman Sweitzer, the Rev. Dr. Maitland Alexander, Charles Hanford, Harry McCandless, W. B. Schaife, George Singer, Dallas C. Byers, Eben M. Byers, Arthur W. Bell, Hay Walker and Thomas O'Connor Jones.

* * *

The annual dance at the Allegheny Preparatory school was marked by novel decorations. Banners representing Princeton, Vassar, State, Western University of Pennsylvania and the University of Pennsylvania, all of which institutions are attended by graduates of the preparatory school, were hung about the gymnasium. A great blue and white banner with the letters, "A. P. S.," in white hung over one end of the balcony railing directly opposite that of Princeton. Ropes of holly and smilax were festooned from each corner of the balcony to the ceiling, and every window had a wreath of holly. There were pretty favors, including Dickens' pictures and photographs of famous men and women. The patronesses for the event were Mrs. Harry Darlington, Mrs. William R. Thompson, Mrs. S. N. Benham, Mrs. James Wood Scully, Mrs. Thomas McK. Cook, Mrs. Harmar D. Denny, Mrs. Samuel M. Willock and Mrs. Francis J. Torrance. The committees having charge of the dance had as their chairmen Miss Ella Hastings, dance; Miss Jane Lockhart, decorations; Miss Marguerite Thompson, music; Thomas Walker, invitations; Clarence Stifel, refreshments.

* * *

Miss Henrietta Thaw, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, came to Pittsburgh last week to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Marshall, Jr., over the subscription dance in Conservatory hall on Friday evening. Miss Sarah Marshall, Miss Ruth Edwards and Miss Mary Burgwin composed the committee of arrangements, and their patronesses were Mrs. Ogden M. Edwards, Mrs. Thomas Rodd, Mrs. George C. Burgwin and Mrs. Thomas M. Marshall, Jr. The dance was given for the members of the school set and two figures of a cotillion were danced. Miss Edwards and James M. Schoonmaker, Jr., led the first and Miss Sarah Marshall and Emery Sellers the second. The first was a favor figure in which the girls received Christmas stars as ornaments for their hair; and the boys were given sleigh bells fastened on sashes. Numbers were drawn in the second figure and each dancer received a prize corresponding to his or her number.

* * *

The Pittsburgh Country club was the scene of a gay little entertainment on Friday evening, the occasion being Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Blackburn's dance for their son, Joseph Blackburn, and their niece, Miss Mary Lowther. There were two figures in which Joseph Blackburn and his visiting friend, Norman McLeod of Germantown, acted as leaders. The favors in the first figure were long-stemmed tissue paper poppies for the girls, and crepe paper boutonnieres for the men, while crepe paper bonnets for the girls and whips for the men were distributed in the second. Mrs. Blackburn had as her assistants Mrs. Durbin Horne, Mrs. John Woodwell, Mrs. J. L. Lowther, Mrs. Frank Wilcox, Mrs. Charles D. Armstrong and Mrs. James I. Buchanan. The dance was held in the dining room of the club house and supper was served in the living room, both of which apartments had pretty and appropriate decorations of green and red.

* * *

As the crowning event of the busiest week Pittsburgh society has yet seen this season, there came the Pittsburgh club ball on Friday evening. It was an exceptionally brilliant event and was characterized by beautiful decorations. There were three cotillion figures, one before and two after supper, led by Henry Chalfant, J. Walter Rhodes and Hay Walker. For these the favors were high hats and continental hats, Punch and Judy rattles, and trumpets for the men, crepe paper hats, fancy hat baskets, and tissue paper parasols for the women. The favors were distributed by the three members of the receiving party, Mrs. William Nimick Frew, wife of the president of the board of governors; Mrs. George W. Guthrie, wife of the vice president, and Mrs. J. Walter Rhodes. The other members of the board are Mr. Chalfant, Mr. Walker, Charles A. Painter, W. S. Mitchell, Henry Robinson Rea, and Alfred B. Harlow. The entire club house was thrown open and each apartment had some decorations, the acme of beauty being reached in the ball room. The ceiling was covered with network of smilax, through which hung clusters of varnished red bells and cornucopiae filled with immortelles and red peppers. All the walls above the wainscoting were covered with smilax and on the lights were hung clusters of small bells and bows of red satin ribbon. A new feature of the decorative work was the tiny colored lights which twinkled through the bankings of Cibodium ferns on the stage. Over the white lace window curtains red satin ribbons were stretched from top to bottom at either side and between the two ribbons hung a string of small red bells. The treatment of the pillars at the side of the ballroom was novel and decidedly effective. Bells and boxwood were woven into heavy ropes and twined around the tops, ending about midway in a great group of the bells. The foyer was also decorated and each light down the stairs was hung with a single red bell. The lights in the supper room were shaded in red and on the small supper tables were baskets of assorted flowers.

* * *

The engagement of Miss Annabel Whitney Baggaley to Walter R. Hine, son of Col. and Mrs. Edwin W. Hine, of Orange, N. J., has just been announced. Miss Baggaley is a debutante this season, and was graduated from Miss Somers' school. She is a sister of Mrs. David King Irwin and Mrs. Alexander Rook Carroll. Mr. Hine, who is a resident of Orange, N. J., is engaged in business in New York city.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Scully of Lexington avenue announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Margaret Townsend Scully, to William Woods Chandler of Enfield, Mass., formerly of New Haven. Mr. Chandler is a Yale man and a son of W. E. Chandler of New York city.

Mr. and Mrs. Will McLain of Howe street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Clara E. McLain, to Robert Clemons Falconer of New York.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Nellie R. Funk, daughter of Frank Funk of Monticello street, East End, to Robert M. Crow, treasurer of the Washington Trust Company and a nephew of Henry C. McEldowney, the engagement to be followed by a March wedding.

* * *

The Yale Glee, Banjo and Mandolin clubs' concert at Carnegie Music hall next Tuesday night promises to be the most successful that those ever popular clubs have given in Pittsburgh. The sale of seats has been unusually large, and society will be well represented. A number of dinners will precede the concert, which will be followed by Mrs. William Flinn's dance at the Schenley. A number of good seats for the concert are still on sale at Hamilton's music store, Wood street.

* * *

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

The following officers were elected at the organization of the Ko Bo club: George Kelly, president; Richard Brown, vice president; George Kress, secretary; John Orr, treasurer. The patronesses are Mrs. John Evans, Mrs. R. Brown, Mrs. J. Orr, Mrs. Howard Ague, Mrs. E. Hall, Mrs. J. McFarland, Mrs. H. Reismeyer, Mrs. J. B. Farley, Mrs. W. E. Kelly, Mrs. H. Vescamp, Mrs. John Gripp and Mrs. P. Yarnell.

The drill corps of Ascalon Commandery No. 59, Knights Templar, will hold the second in the winter receptions tomorrow evening in Syria Temple.

A party of young people attended the surprise party given last Wednesday evening by Margaret Drumm for her brother, Arthur Drumm, who is home for the holidays from the University of Notre Dame.

A reception and euchre will be given in New Turner hall by the Holy Cross branch, 72, C. M. B. A., on January 10.

Jesse Kreidler and Miss Lida Consley of Sheraden were quietly married last Tuesday by the Rev. Edward H. Young of this city.

The Misses Minnie, Gertrude and Catherine Zinsmeister gave a salmagundi party on Wednesday evening at their home in Eveline street, in honor of Messrs. Emery and Clifford Wood, who are home from Princeton.

Wednesday, February 14, is the date for the wedding of Miss Bessie Mae Silvius, daughter of William D. Silvius of this city, and Forbes D. Willhide, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Willhide. Miss Bessie Marshall, cousin of the bride, will be her only attendant. The best man will be Sidney D. Silvius, brother of the bride. Miss Silvius is the granddaughter of the late Capt. Daniel Silvius.

RAPID GROWTH OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Closing Year Viewed With Satisfaction by Teachers, Officials and Patrons Alike.

A. E. WINSHIP'S DEFENSE

Local and state public school officials, as well as the patrons generally of these popular institutions of learning, say the close of the year affords them much satisfaction, both in retrospect and in prospect. The records show that the growth of the schools has been great during the year, while in comparison with only a few years ago it has been so enormous as to appear but little short of the marvelous. That results, aside from physical growth and development, have been satisfactory, is shown by the testimony of superintendents and other officials whose business it is to direct the administration of school affairs. While this testimony might seem somewhat biased in favor of their own work, the testimony of disinterested observers is strongly confirmatory in the same direction.

Even the members of the Pittsburgh Teachers' association, which has had such a strenuous year in fighting for better compensation, are not wholly disappointed at the net results of the year's achievement. One of the fair members of this plucky association said yesterday:

"No, we are not on the list of those who sing of the disappointed. We did not expect a revolution in one short year. We have made substantial progress along the line of one of the primary aims of our association, namely, the cultivation of public sentiment in favor of fair compensation for teachers. While the salary commission has utterly failed to measure up to the Roosevelt standard of square dealing we feel that this favorable public sentiment will eventually compel it to do so or hide its diminutive head for very shame.

Cause for Encouragement.

"Even the committee on teachers and salaries of the central board of education, whose members are not at all infatuated with our association, will recommend to the board at its next meeting that $15,000 be appropriated in anticipation of the admission of some of our members to class B next year. This committee should be encouraged in its somewhat belated efforts at well doing, and we ask our friends to prayerfully wrestle with it for a continuance of this evidence of an awakening sense of civic pride and duty. The members of this committee which, however, is subject to change in February, are: B. W. Stouffer of the Monongahela sub-district; H. W. Selers, Knox district; Dr. H. L. Reincke, Humboldt; W. H. McKinsey, Luckey; W. H. Ziefel, Bedford; John P. McTighe, Forbes; Dr. W. H. McKelvy, Grant; F. B. Cameron, Washington, and A. C. Shaw, Oakland. This committee already contains some of our warmest supporters."

Other evidence of growth in the local schools is shown in the fact that the above-named committee will ask an appropriation of $1,050,000 for teachers' salaries for the year beginning February 1, 1906, an increase of $110,000. Still other evidence is seen at the teachers' meetings. A few years ago the city institute met in the North school hall and the county teachers in the high school chapel. Now neither hall is large enough and the city teachers go to Syria temple, while Carnegie music hall is none too large for the county instructors.

Shows Steady Advancement.

In 1890 the county, excluding Pittsburgh and Allegheny, spent only $496,105 for educational purposes; last year, excluding McKeesport, as well as the other cities named, the expenditure was $2,149,203. In 1887 but one teacher in the county received an annual salary of $1,000; now scores receive from $1,200 to $2,000. Some years ago all Allegheny county employed but one school superintendent at what was then considered the extravagant salary of $2,000; now there are about a dozen such officials, whose salaries aggregate $30,000. Last year the average salaries for both men and women teachers in Allegheny county were the highest in the state, the men averaging $86 40 per month and the women $50 20, a discrimination in favor of the pedagogical lords of creation the justice of which the fair school "marms" are just obtuse enough to fail to perceive.

In 1900 there were but 954 teachers in the county, including McKeesport, and the county did not stand at the head of the list, the average monthly salary being $69 and $43 respectively for men and women. In 1900 there were 39,000 pupils; now there are 65,000, not including the three cities, and the value of the county school property is placed at $5,193,738.

Last year the state expended for public education over $26,000,000. It is believed that if Samuel Breck, who wrote the first school law, and Gov. Wolf, who signed it, and Thaddeus Stevens, who saved it from repeal, were to contemplate the present-day appropriations for schools, they would be much surprised, to say the least.

Is Making Great Strides.

But the friends of the schools say their progress is not confined to vast expenditures for salaries and fine buildings with modern equipment. Dr. A. E. Winship of Boston, editor of the New England Journal of Education and an eminent educational authority well known to local teachers, says:

There is a habit, all too general, of speaking of educational ways and means as not keeping up with other professions, whereas no profession is making greater strides. President Butler of Columbia college said recently that the young man who is graduated from that college today has not got much out of his college course as the young man who was graduated 20 years ago. (He was graduated 20 years since.) This is a universal trait of human nature. No pies are so good as those our mothers made.

Educational affairs have progressed as rapidly as medicine, surgery, law or theology. Seventy years ago there was more money paid for private school tuition than the entire public school appropriations. Seventy years ago there was no public school speaker on education, no public school writer on professional educational topics, no public school teachers writing text-books, no free public high school outside of one American city. Fifty years ago saw no free public school for girls, no school supervision. Forty years ago there was no teaching of history, literature, drawing, music, cooking, sewing, Sloyd, no kidergarten, no well heated, light or ventilated school houses, and flogging was universal.

COFFIN KILLS MAN.

While Carrying It Down Stairs It Falls and Crushes the Head of an Employe.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—A singular accident took place on Thursday in the Rue de Rennes. An undertaker's employe was descending the stairs of a house with a coffin containing the body of a man who had occupied rooms on the third floor.

On reaching the second landing he made a false step and lost his equilibrium. The coffin fell upon his head, and he was killed outright. He leaves a widow and six children.

PIMPLES BLACKHEADS

Cuticura SOAP

To treat Pimples and Blackheads, Red, Rough, Oily Complexions, gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, but do not rub. Wash off the Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water, and bathe freely for some minutes. Repeat morning and evening. At other times use Cuticura Soap for bathing the face as often as agreeable. No other Skin Soap so pure, so sweet, so speedily effective.

Cuticura Soap combines delicate medicinal and emollient properties derived from Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. Two Soaps in one at one price—namely, a Medicinal and Toilet Soap for 25c. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. Mailed Free, "How to Preserve, Purify, and Beautify."

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Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rash and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 57 years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the haut-ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the skin preparations." For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers in the U. S., Canada and Europe.
FERD. T. HOPKINS, Prop'r, 37 Great Jones St., N. Y.

REIZENSTEIN

GRAND ANNUAL PLATE SALE

Opening, Tuesday, January 2, 1906

We offer the finest selection of plates for all courses ever shown by us before. The prices of many plates reduced to one-half, others to one-third less than our former low price.

OUR ANNUAL CUP SALE BEGINS MONDAY, JANUARY 15.

Charles Reizenstein Co., 804-806-808-810 Federal St., Allegheny
C. Reizenstein Sons, 339 Sixth Avenue, Pittsburgh

DOLLAR FOR DOLLAR

Ten cents a share per month is one dollar and twenty cents a year on stock the price of which is one dollar per share or your money back and twenty cents a share profit the first year. Where can a dollar be invested that will produce greater results in any legitimate enterprise?

The values and above dividends have been extracted and are now being shipped to Eastern smelters. Ten dollars or whatever number of share you buy is all you can lose. Go to the big three insurance companies with your policy which you have been carrying for ten or twelve years and try to borrow your own money back again. You will ask, can you always borrow your money back on mining stock? Certainly not on all classes of mining stock, but you can always borrow on dividend-paying stocks.

La Mina de la Fortuna of Terrazas, State of Chihuahua, Mexico, is capitalized at 600,000 shares of one dollar each, full paid and non-assessable. More than one million five hundred thousand dollars' worth of ore is now on the dumps and contracts made for its treatment. New York drafts or postoffice orders must be sent promptly to have stock transferred and duly registered by the Mercantile Trust & Deposit Company of Baltimore, Md. Address F. C. BAIRD, Room 9, 250 West 14th street, New York City.

CLUBS

New Year Greetings From Presidents.
What Club Women Have Accomplished.
Miss Hirshfield Heads Subscription.
Civic Club Urges Tuberculosis Camp.

By ANNA R. STRATTON.

"What have the club women done during the past year?" is a question which has been asked frequently of late. Unless work has its actual equivalent in money value few people appreciate the extent to which it has gone or the good it has accomplished. Not all the work of the club women of Pittsburgh can be expressed in terms of financial gain, but there is a good portion of it that can be so described. How much money the club women have saved the city cannot accurately be determined.

Nine probation officers have been appointed by the judges to aid the work of the Juvenile court. None of them receive a salary from the county or city. But the salaries of eight, varying from $1,200 yearly for the head probation officer, to $60 for the latest appointed, are paid through the Juvenile Court association, whose officers are club women, and which is supported by the club women individually and through contributions from the clubs, and the Juvenile Court Aid society, composed of Juvenile women.

The educational department of the Civic club of Allegheny county, whose chairman, Mrs. William Macrum, is a member of the Travelers' club, has inaugurated medical inspection in the schools. Eight physicians have consented to give their services gratuitously to carry on the inspection in their various wards. When the value of medical inspection in the public schools is thoroughly demonstrated councils will be asked to make an appropriation to carry on this work. In the meantime, and until such an appropriation is secured, the club women will continue this work with the consent of the school directors.

Until two years ago there was an active legal aid department of the Civic club. For the last two years it has been dormant, but with the New Year the president of the Civic club, Miss Kate C. McKnight, intends to make it a strong force for the betterment of the poor. Formerly only one attorney attended to the business of the department. It is the intention now to have four or more and let them divide their time so that the demand upon each will not be so great. Their work will be looking into cases of the needy poor who cannot pay for the services of lawyers and are very often imposed upon by unjust landlords and business people. The club will pay the salaries necessary to the success of the department.

The People's Baths in Penn avenue, which is a memorial erected by Mrs. William Thaw, Jr., in memory of her husband, and is conducted under the direction of the Civic club, is now self-supporting. Through the efforts of the club women $25,000 has been raised to meet an equal appropriation from the city for the Soho Public Baths, while the social settlement work in Soho is carried on wholly by the club women.

In conducting the summer playgrounds and vacation schools which in some other cities are carried on wholly by the board of education, the club women of Pittsburgh last year raised nearly $5,000, those in Allegheny securing almost $2,000.

New Year's Greeting From The Presidents

A Happy New Year to Pennsylvania club women! The dividing line between the years 1905 and 1906 is infinitesimally fine, almost imaginary, yet with the boom of the bell we ar eushered into the New Year with all that it may bring us of weal or woe. We are on the threshold of new opportunities, and all kinds of possibilities of joy and of happiness seem to present themselves to us. It is the beginning of things that charms but the end is the real satisfaction. The mere writing of January 1 seems to start our thoughts on something new and interesting. For that reason I would like to suggest two words as watchwords for our club women for 1906—loyalty and faithfulness. And may we all frequently repeat that familiar quotation:

There are loyal hearts, there are spirits brave,
There are souls that are pure and true;
Then give to the world the best
And the best will come back to you.

KATE CASSATT M'KNIGHT,
President of State Federation of Pennsylvania Women.

There are three wishes which are in my heart today for the club women of America, and which, if gratified, will be a leaven which will go far to make a new meaning of the birth of the Christ-Child and the coming of the New Year. May the three wishes be granted—the shining of the spirit, the useful world's work, the abiding faith in the federation; and may this "truly be said of us and all of us."

With rejoicing for the past and courage for the future,

SARAH PLATT DECKER,
President of the General Federation of Club Women.

We of the Daughters of the American Revolution, with a peculiar sense of gratitude for our nation's life and our own existence—in patriotism, will girdle the country with clasped hands of greeting, as your president general stretches hers, in loving clasp of peace and good will, to each and every daughter in the wide world 'round!

EMILY NELSON RITCHIE M'LEAN,
President General, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

We stand for all that is best in man, religion as exemplified by our grand old faith; education and preventive philanthropy. I bring to you the love of and zeal for the cause we espouse, I rely upon you for strength and wisdom. Yours in "Faith and Humanity,"

PAULINE H. ROSENBERG,
President of National Council of Jewish Women.

Dear Daughters of American Pioneers: We are few in numbers, but let us make the New Year one of great opportunity, keeping ever in mind the pioneers, our forefathers, who braved the dangers of the new country, establishing colonies and later states, whose privileges we now enjoy. Let us endeavor to preserve those historic relics and landmarks which are a memorial to the courage and endurance and seek to encourage a greater study of early American history, particularly among the children.

MRS. DAVID L. PATTERSON,
Pennsylvania State Regent Daughters of the American Pioneers.

Plea for Solidarity, Loyalty and Zeal.

The following letter has been sent by Mrs. Hugo Rosenberg, president of the National Council of Jewish Women, to the auxiliary council sections throughout the country. Mrs. Rosenberg is now in Atlantic City and in a few days expects to be able to announce more definite plans for work during the coming three years.

Council of Jewish Women,
Office of the President, Mrs. Hugo Rosenberg,
Hotel Schenley, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Madam President and Members of the Section—You certainly were pleased to learn of the election of our beloved first president of the Council of Jewish Women, Mrs. Henry Solomon, to the office of honorary president, with power to vote in the executive committee and at conventions, an honor richly deserved and unanimously conferred.

The past triennial was remarkable for the absolute harmonoy of its session, the bond of solidarity among its members, the zeal and earnestness of its deliberations. The broad national spirit rather than sectionalism prevailed, each thinking of the good of the whole rather than of the parts, and each subjecting her own personal views and local pride to what was believed to be for the greater good.

Elected under such auspices, I thank you one and all for the honor and privilege of this highest office in your gift bestowed upon me through your delegates. I fully realize my responsibilities, responsibilities shared by you as well. I, therefore, invite your full co-operation in all things; and your direct friendly criticism will be of great value when needed. With our 72 senior and 26 junior sections we must and will be a power for good in the future as we were in the past.

The present exigency in Russia brings us additional opportunities. Our power for co-operation with others in this emergency depends upon you, dear sections, upon your willingness and efficiency. I shall have more to say on this subject in the near future.

You are all as equally important to the national solidarity as are the separate prismatic colors to the rays of sunshine; neither has any existence without the other.

I trust that when the next three years will have passed and find us assembled in convention that not only all now organized will have representation, but that many new sections will have been added to our membership.

Just as peace is necessary for the internal development of nations, so is loyalty to administration necessary for the progress of an organization. We must grow in strength and depth as well as numerically. We should not rest until every community is organized, not until every Jewish woman is one of our sisterhood.

We stand for all that is best in man, religion as exemplified in our grand old faith, education and preventive philanthropy. I bring you the love of and zeal for the cause we espouse; I rely upon you for strength and wisdom.

With the help of God we will prosper. Yours in "Faith and Humanity,"

PAULINE H. ROSENBERG.
December 22, 1905.

Civic Club Coming to Front.

The first meeting of the new board of directors of the Civic club of Allegheny county, held on Friday, was enthusiastic. The president, Miss McKnight, presided. A new movement was inaugurated in the action taken to petition the finance committee of Pittsburgh councils to appropriate $5,000 for the establishment of a hospital for tuberculosis patients, a camp near Marshalsea receiving the hearty indorsement of the directors, and the head of the department of public charities, James F. Clark. An encouraging report of the beginning of medical inspection in the public schools, with a detailed report of the inspection carried on last week in the Bellefield school, was given. The directors indorsed the request for more tenement house inspectors and the president was instructed to appoint a committee to present a feasible plan for the establishment of a bureau of associated charities. William M. Kennedy, who, with Charles B. Price, was a delegate to the National Conference on Immigration held recently in New York, reported the deliberations of that body, particularly with regard to the exclusion of the Chinese coolie class and the proper examination of immigrants before leaving their home countries, thus saving expense and time to the United States in the detention station in Ellis Island and the possibility of deporting some arrivals as undesirable. The following chairmen of departments were appointed by Miss McKnight: Municipal government, Charles B. Price; education, Mrs. William Macrum; social science, Mrs. Franklin P. Iams; art, Frederick Russell; people's baths, Mrs. Albert Petitt, chairman; Dr. Elizabeth Martin, vice chairman.

New Era Club's Mid-Winter Meeting.

Unusual interest was taken in the midwinter social meeting of the New Era club last Wednesday afternoon in the home of Mrs. Robert D. Coard, Howe street and Denniston avenue, East End. The address of Dr. William J. Holland, curator of the Carnegie Museum, was one of particular interest. Dr. Holland spoke on "Museums," describing the institutions in Europe, South America and the United States, the greater part of his address relating to the founding and the scope of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C. Museums are springing up everywhere. The museums of today, Dr. Holland claimed, have reached an advanced stage, but in the past they received a mass of junk until some of them were filled with a few things of value, but a mass of worthless stuff, which now must be thrown out to make way for what is of genuine value. Taking the women of the New Era club into confidence Dr. Holland told them of over 100 letters he had received from people who have hordes of Indian relics. If he should accept these many offers to place them within the walls of the Carnegie Institute it would take a train of many cars to bring them to Pittsburgh, many of the cars containing nothing but Indian arrow heads. It had even been suggested to Dr. Holland that he advocate a world's fair for Pittsburgh in order that the Carnegie museum be filled with relics and curios without delay.

Contribute to Russian Relief Fund.

Miss Elizabeth Hirschfield of Buffalo, N. Y., who lectured on Thursday afternoon before the Columbian Council of Jewish women on Russia that evening asked the privilege of heading the contribution which the council will make to the Russian Relief fund. Her contribution is $25, the amount the council would have paid her above her expenses. The council has not yet made its contribution but will do so immediately after it holds its benefit entertainment, the Biblical Tableaux, on Sunday evening, January 14, in the Nixon Theater. The proceeds of that affair will be devoted to the civic, philanthropic and club interests of the council, and from it will also be taken the contribution to the Russian relief fund. Miss Hirschfield, who is preceptress of the Lafayette High school in Buffalo, gave a scholarly lecture before the council, speaking in detail of the troubles of the tourist in securing his passports and in making himself understood when ignorant of the Russian language. She described the beauties of the Russian cities, St. Petersburg within its coloring of light brown, the color favored by its founder, Peter the Great, and Moscow, which is a kalideoscope of brilliant coloring with its gold encrusted churches, its gorgeous conglomeration of almost precious stones, such as porphory, lapis lazuli and onyx. She enumerated some of the greatest treasures in the Hermitage, the national gallery of Russia, whose collection of the paintings of Murillo is only surpassed by that of Spain; whose Rembrant collection can nowhere be excelled save in Holland, and its wonderful group of vases and relics of the art of the ancient Greeks and Romans secured through the excavations of cities buried for centuries, whose art works have furnished the key to an explanation of many of the mysterious and unknown rites of the ancient world. While Miss Hirschfield spoke of Russia and the Russians intense interest in the present condition of the Jews in Russia was awakened by Dr. David Blaustein, head of the Educational Alliance in New York City, who spoke of the great need of organized effort in behalf of their co-religionists who are in the midst of such troubled times in the land of the Czar. An interesting feature of the afternoon was the lighting of seven candles by Master Richard Rauh, the little son of Mrs. Enoch Rauh, the president of the Columbian council, in celebration of the seventh day of Channukah, or the Feast of the Maccabees. He recited the portion of the book of the Maccabees which gives the history of the inauguration of the feast. Music was rendered during the afternoon by Mrs. F. R. Steele and Mrs. Vida McCullough McClure, vocalist, with Miss Carrie Israel, accompanist.

The Vassar Students' Benefit.

Having selected George Ade's comedy, "The College Widow," for the attraction at its benefit matinee in the Nixon theater on Wednesday afternoon, January 10, the Pittsburgh branch of the Vassar Students' Aid society is working indefatigably for the success of the affair. The object of the benefit is the support of two scholarships which are now keeping two young men from Western Pennsylvania in Vassar college. The committee arrangements is composed of Miss Fallie McKinley, chairman; Mrs. W. P. DeArmit, Miss Grace R. Kelly, Mrs. Haines Allen McChesney, Mrs. W. H. Black, Miss A. K. Worcester and Miss Mildred MacCloskey. The partial list of patronesses includes Mrs. Charles Arbuthnot, Jr., Mrs. W. Harry Brown, Mrs. Clement Byrnes, Mrs. D. M. Clemson, Mrs. W. P. DeArmit, Mrs. H. P. Dilworth, Mrs. J. J. Donnell, Mrs. George Morgan Dilworth, Mrs. Albert C. Daschbach, Mrs. Herbert DuPuy, Mrs. J. W. Friend, Mrs. T. J. Gillespie, Mrs. D. H. Hostetter, Mrs. Durbin Horne, Miss M. L. Jackson, Mrs. Julian Kennedy, Mrs. David Kirk, Mrs. James H. Lockhart, Mrs. F. T. F. Lovejoy, Mrs. A. C. McCallam, Mrs. W. H. McKinley, Mrs. Haines Allen Machesney, Mrs. R. B. Mellon, Mrs. F. F. Nicola, Mrs. A. R. Peacock, Mrs. L. A. Plumer, Mrs. James Hay Reed, Mrs. Wallace H. Rowe, Mrs. W. H. Schoen, Jr., Mrs. G. E. Shaw, Mrs. A. E. Succop, Mrs. William R. Thompson, Mrs. E. H. Utley, Mrs. D. T. Watson, Mrs. John Walker, Mrs. L. H. Willard, Mrs. W. J. Young.

Bunch of Benefits.

January will be full of benefit entertainments for various club and philanthropic interests.

January 3: Performance of "The Candy Man," at Wheeling, W. Va., for the benefit of the Sewickley Fresh Air Fund.

January 10: Benefit matinee in the Nixon when George Ade's comedy, "The College Widow," will be given for the scholarship fund of the Vassar Students' Aid society.

January 14, Sunday evening: The Biblical Tableaux in the Nixon Theater for the benefit of the Columbian Council of Jewish Women.

January 17: Benefit matinee in the Nixon for the Juvenile Court association, when E. S. Willard will appear in "The Brighter Side."

January 24: Miss Lulu Glasser as "Miss Dolly Dollars," in Victor Herbert's musical comedy, will give a special matinee for the benefit of the Art Students' league.

Midway in Lent will be the benefit matinee for the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Free Kindergarten association, when Miss Viola Allen will appear in "The Toast of the Town."

Interesting Events of Past Week.

A successful benefit matinee was conducted in the Nixon on Wednesday for the "Sick Nurses' Fund," under the auspices of the Alumnae Association of the Pittsburgh Training School for Nurses connected with the Homeopathic hospital.

"An Evening With the Poets" was the occasion of an enjoyable social and literary meeting of the Monday club of Carnegie, Friday evening in the home of Mrs. W. E. Powers of Carnegie.

The Wellesley club had its annual luncheon on Tuesday afternoon in the Schenley for the Wellesley girls who are home for the holidays.

On Thursday afternoon the Vassar alumnae lunched at the Schenley, covers being laid for 59.

Mrs. M. Rusiander gave a luncheon on Thursday in honor of Miss Elizabeth Hirshfield, the officers of the Columbian Council of Jewish Women being invited to meet her.

Southern Women at Bridge.

The mid-winter social meeting of the Woman's Southern society was omitted last week and instead Mrs. Frank White, of Mellon street, entertained the members of the society at her home. Mrs. White's mother, Mrs. Jennie Burke, of Cincinnati, O., was the guest of honor, and assisting the hostess was Mrs. W. K. Whiting, of the social committee of the society. Bridge and six-hand euchre were played, Mrs. Ellison Costin and Mrs. James Parker, Jr., winning the prizes at bridge, Mrs. Louise Makinson and Mrs. Hemphill capturing those for euchre. Handsome Christmas decorations prevailed throughout the house.

Will Ask Increased Appropriation.

The vacation school committee in Chicago will ask the school board to appropriate $10,000 to maintain the schools next summer. Heretofore only $5,000 has been appropriated for the schools which are conducted under the direction of the school board of which the vacation school committee is a sub-committee. This is a small part of the schools' maintenance, the remaining part being furnished by the women's clubs of Chicago. Only eight vacation schools were supported last summer. It is planned by the committee to open 30 schools next season in the more congested portions of the city.

Business Women Treat Children.

The Business Women's club on Thursday evening gave its annual Christmas treat to 150 poor children in Allegheny. There was a huge tree covered with glittering trimmings and lighted candles, and there was something for the mothers who accompanied the children, a toy for each child, a box of candy and then came ice cream and cake for all. Miss Kate C. McKnight, president of the State Federation of Pennsylvania Women and also president of the Business Women's club, made a short talk, and Christmas stories were told by Miss Suzanne Beatty.

Letter from the State President.

This week Miss Kate C. McKnight, president of the State Federation of Pennsylvania Women, expects to send a letter to each of the clubs within the state. She will urge each one to cooperate in supporting the different lines of work which have been taken up by the state federation, particularly those advocated at the state meeting in Cambridge Springs in October. The chairmen of all state committees have been appointed and many of the committees have already commenced active work.

Mt. Holyoke Alumnae Association.

Mrs. Frank Milton Hunter, of South Negley avenue, entertained with an informal little tea from 4 until 6 o'clock on Friday afternoon and at the tea steps were taken by the guests to form an association of Mt. Holyoke alumnae. Mrs. Caruthers was elected chairman and Mrs. Howard Wilson secretary. A request has been made that all those who have at any time attended Mt. Holyoke seminary will send their names and addresses to the secretary, at No. 1132 Heberton avenue, East End.

Bad Children, Cause and Cure.

An open meeting of the Wilkinsburg Woman's Civic club will be held Tuesday afternoon, January 2, at the home of Mrs. J. Ludewig Koethen, Jr., 5524 Stanton avenue, E. E. The subject for discussion will be "Bad children, their cause and cure."

NURSE KILLS BABY.

Maid Says She Disliked Her Position and for That Reason Smothered the Child.

BERLIN, Dec. 30.—Albertine Johl, a nursemaid, 15 years of age, has just been tried at the Stolp court on the charge of suffocating the 7-months-old baby of the people with whom she lived. She placed her hand over the child's mouth and nose so as to prevent it from breathing, and the little one was suffocated.

The nursemaid gave as her reason for committing the crime that she wished to leave her position, which did not please her. She was sentenced to six years' imprisonment.

FAMILY PARTIES ARE THE VOGUE DURING HOLIDAY WEEK AT CAPITAL

By ROBERTA V. BRADSHAW.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Family parties were the order of the day down here last Monday, Christmas day being the last day that any official hostess in Washington may dare claim as her own until Ash Wednesday drops the curtain on the social stage. At the White House, since the Roosevelts have been installed, Christmas is always a family fete day. No "outsiders" are counted among Christmas day visitors, the President and Mrs. Roosevelt making it a point to have their family about them to share in good old-fashioned family freedom the surprises and special features that go to make the holiday the day of days in the year's calendar. As usual there was no formal tree, but the two youngest boys again turned Santa Claus and got up a wonderful tree with surprises galore for everybody from the President down to the dignified Teuton who guards the front portal. Report goes that there were gorgeous angels and golden balls and "snow," and as a final touch an electric display that was simply dazzling. In the late afternoon the family coach was brought out and the President's favorite saddler met him at the outskirts of Rock Creek park, which is a favorite rendezvous for the entire family on their frequent out-door excursions. In the meantime, all the young people found time to travel up street to the home of Capt. and Mrs. Cowles to view the wonderful tree set up for young Sheffield Cowles, the President's nephew, who is a great chum of his two young cousins in the White House.

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Later in the week, the entire family with the exception of Miss Alice went down to the little mountain home in Virginia, Pine Knob, where a few days were passed "roughing it," the boys taking enough hunting paraphernalia along to clean out the entire game preserves of Virginia. Miss Alice betook herself to New York to look after the preliminaries of the trousseau, which is bound to be an interesting topic for some time to come. Since her debut several years ago, the young lady of the White House has gained the reputation of being one of the best-dressed women in the country. Her clothes are always marked by an up-to-dateness that is the despair of the young woman's cotemporaries. She has a discriminating taste in the matter of appropriateness as to the season as well as her own years and personality, and no girl in Washington, native or foreign born, wears her clothes with a better carriage than Miss Alice. Following her prediiection for the various weaves of satin, it is said that the wedding gown proper is to be white satin; however, nobody really knows and most the "conversation" anent the wedding and the maids and the gowns is purely clever guess-work, the one authentic piece of information concerning the momentous occasion being the announcement of the date—February 17; at the noon hour—and the scene of the ceremony, i. e., the great East room—the largest single apartment in the White House.

* * *

Among the foreigners Christmas as usual was observed by dinners to the members of the various staffs of the embassies and the legations, the attaches all coming together as the guests of their chiefs, much the same as a big family party. Of course England "led off," having a regular "Merry England" sort of feast, with the usual and never-to-be-omitted 5 o'clock tea as a supplementary entertainment. Austro-Hungary, with the stately Baroness Hengelmuller as chief factor in the entertainment, followed suit with a Christmas tree and loads of gifts for everybody and later a children's party for the little daughter of the house. Cuba had a tree, a children's treat and a dinner, and nobody in all Washington had a better time than the young people at the Chinese legation, where everything is "done up" in regulation American fashion, even down to the stocking-hanging act. Moretza Khan entered into the spirit of the day with stately dignity, while the Russians just looked on in patience, awaiting the arrival of there fete-day, which is about 10 days behind that of their occidental brethren.

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At-home days were more honored in the breach than in the observance during the week, officialdom saving up for the tremendous strain which it must go through with on Monday. Say what one will of the sordidness of society, the fact remains that charity is not forgotten for a second. In fact, you must be charitable to be fashionable, and some of the most famous leaders down here are equally noted for the brilliancy of their entertainments in behalf of the less favored of fortune and opportunity. Quite the event of the week was the ball for the House of Mercy. Anybody who had any claim to social distinction and failed to put in an appearance in the ballroom of the Arlington last Wednesday made a bid for extinction. A group of dominant dames in official and resident society took charge of the affair, and as usual there was a period of heart-burning to see who would be honored with positions on the working committees. The Marine band furnished the music, some of the richest gowns seen this season made their first appearance, and nobody could have been any happier than the young maids and matrons who served as floor managers. Feminine "floor managers" is an innovation, but it took mightily with the young women, who wore badges in the form of pink and red roses, and were thereby entitled to address all visitors without the formality of an introduction and in turn were permitted to extend introductions at their own sweet will. Needless to state, the average dancing girl who had a friend among the "floor managers" was in clover the night of the House of Mercy ball, and some introductions were made "possible" that might otherwise have been indefinitely postponed had not fate been so propitious.

* * *

Monday morning is to mark the special period of stress known as "the season," and dates from now forward are at a premium. At the White House, in the next two months, the entertaining will be almost constant. January 4 and 11 being set apart for the diplomatic reception and dinner, respectively; January 18 for the judicial reception; January 25 for the supreme court dinner, with February 1 and 8 as the dates for the congressional and army and navy receptions, in succession.

Another interesting date announced during the week is January 26, when the secretary of war and Mrs. Taft are to give a reception to include the members of the Philippine touring party. Preceding this reception will be a dinner given in honor of Miss Roosevelt and Mr. Longworth. Among other prospective hosts of these two feted young people are the vice president and Mrs. Fairbanks, Senator and Mrs. Newlands, Senator and Mrs. Elkins, Mr. and Mrs. Boardman, Col. and Mrs. Clarence Edwards and Miss McMillan.

The secretary of state and Mrs. Root will give the usual breakfast to the diplomatic corps on Monday, and the annual dinner to the President and Mrs. Roosevelt on January 3. On January 8 the same hosts will again entertain at dinner.

* * *

A Christmas week wedding of more than usual interest to Pittsburghers was that of Mrs. Josephine Moore-Richardson, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Stauffer Moore, formerly of Pittsburgh, and Mr. Nathan Hopkins Heft, of Bridgeport, Conn. The ceremony took place at noon on Wednesday in the presence of a company including Mrs. Richardson's daughter, Miss Gladys Richardson, and her young son, William Richardson, her sisters, Miss Irene Moore and Mrs. E. A. Robbins, of Greensburg, Pa., and her brothers, Messrs. A. B. and J. P. Moore. The Rev. Dr. R. B. Moore, of Vineland, N. J., an uncle, officiated and Mrs. Richardson, who had no attendants, was given away by her mother, Mrs. Moore. The drawing room of the Moore home where the ceremony was performed was elaborately decorated in Christmas greens and clusters of roses. Mrs. Richardson's gown was a princess affair of pale blue silk trimmed with quantities of old needlepoint lace and she carried a bouquet of mauve orchids and lilies of the valley. Her jewels, with the exception of a diamond bowknot presented by her cousin, Mrs. Kling, of New York, were gifts of the bridegroom. Mrs. Moore's gown was an exquisite creation of white lace and Miss Irene Moore wore pale blue, as did Mrs. Robbins. The going-away gown was soft grey broadcloth with which was worn a toque of grey bird's breasts and chinchilla furs. Mr. and Mrs. Heft, after a stay in Southern California, will take up a residence at Brideport. Since leaving Pittsburgh Mrs. Moore and her daughters have made it their custom to spend the winter at Washington.

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Among visitors to the city are Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wood Tindle, who came on to pass Christmas with Mrs. Tindle's parents, Senator and Mrs. Knox, and numbered with those who spent a day or so in the city were Mrs. E. G. Cook. Mr. James I. Kay also was a Christmas week visitor while among well-known Washingtonians who went on to Pittsburgh to spend the holidays were Mrs. T. DeWitt Talmage and her daughter, Miss Collier, who are guests of the Colliers and other Pittsburgh relatives.

Another ex-Pittsburgher who is to enjoy a visit to Washington is Mrs. Warren Fairbanks, of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Fairbanks and their young daughter will be guests at the Fairbanks home. Apropos of young Mrs. Fairbanks, who was formerly Miss Ethel Cassidy, I don't know whether the news has reached Pittsburgh or not, but down here it is "teatable talk" that the young matron, who was one of Pittsburgh's prettiest girls, was pronounced by Prince Louis, of Battenberg, to be "the handsomest young woman" he had seen in America.

Mr. and Mrs. George Shiras, III., are installed for the winter at Stoneleigh Court and Mr. Justice Shiras (retired) and Mrs. Shiras, who spent the fall in Washington, left last week for their winter home at Ormond, Fla.

BIG PURCHASES IN FERRY STREET

Continued from Second Page, Third Section.

to better their condition by getting a home of their own. The open weather so far has been favorable to showing houses, and brokers are making extra efforts to get their tenants interested in new homes. Today and tomorrow there will be found on the real estate pages of The Gazette certain "specials" which are being offered by the following brokers: Baldridge, Watson Company, S. H. Parker, West Penn Realty Company, W. F. Weltershausen, H. C. Mendel & Co., Heckfeld Real Estate Company, Copeland & Melhuish, E. A. Hess Co., J. A. Gibson & Co., Wendt & De Force, R. W. DeNoon, C. W. Allison, Cross & Formichella, A. M. Johnson & Co., Thornton Bros., George W. Dewsnap, F. E. McGillick, Columbia Realty Company, Aronson Realty Company, J. N. Kidney & Co., J. M. Loose Realty Company, C. G. Mitchell, Wilkinsburg Real Estate and Trust Company, George B. Kelly, J. N. Straube & Co., John Wesley, J. W. Sherrer, J. A. Young & Co., F. G. Conley & Co., John Sykes, A. F. Noah, F. O. Van Gorder and others, under "For Sale—Special Real Estate."

Good Lease in Federal Street.

George Brothers have leased for Joseph W. Craig, the oil operator, to W. H. Gass & Co., the building at 418-420 Federal street, Allegheny, for three years at $5,000 a year, making the best lease that has been signed for Federal street property for some time. Mr. Gass, who was formerly connected with the shoe house of G. D. Simen & Co., in Allegheny, has bought the shoe business of Henry Rosser and will establish himself in the shoe business in the old location.

Frank C. Irish of the firm of Avey & Irish, who has been spending several weeks in Cuba, was back in his office yesterday.

A. W. Stevenson, who has been with the firm of Black & Baird for two years or more, has accepted a position in the real estate department of the Philadelphia Company and will assume his new duties Tuesday.

C. M. Warren of Warren & Gray has gone to Indiana for a holiday trip. It is rumored that he will announce a large sale shortly after his return.

Rumors have been current for a week or more of a $200,000 deal down town, which, the report said, had been signed and the hand money paid. If such a deal has been made, it is well covered, for, although a number of transactions of about that size are well advanced, none of them have been closed so far.

Sales Made by Brokers.

Wilkinsburg: A. F. Harrison of the Wilkinsburg Real Estate & Trust Company sold for H. T. Elliott of Pasadena, Cal., to W. C. Harvey of Washington, Pa., a 12-room frame house on 55x132 feet, at the southeast corner of Hill and Hay streets, Wilkinsburg, for $7,500; for O. C. Brettell to Horace Chrisman, 840 Franklin street, Wilkinsburg, a nine-room brick house on 27x115 feet, for $5,500; for Miss N. Cropsey of Indianapolis to John H. Zimmer-Hutchinson street, for $3,500. Mr. Zimmerman will build a four-story flat on the site.

Maripose street: George B. Kelly sold for William G. Evans to H. J. Lang a frame house in Maripose street for $4,300.

Mellon street: The Aronson Realty Company sold for H. A. Berman to Harry H. Bennett a nine-room reception hall house on 30x120 feet, in Mellon street, near Jackson street, Nineteenth ward, for $8,500.

Realty Firm Takes a Partner.

The firm of Liggett & Lennox has been changed to Liggett, Lennox & Watkins by the taking in of C. V. Watkins. He has been associated as a partner with Messrs. Liggett & Lennox for some time in the insurance business, of which he had charge. This firm will now go into the renting business on a more extensive scale. They have added to their force Angus Henderson as manager of the rent department. Mr. Henderson has had a long experience in renting with the old firm of Davies & Green and other local concerns.

The new firm reports a trade deal aggregating $25,500. For Mrs. Clara D. Henderson they sold 2.5 acres of land facing in Black Oak street, Twenty-second ward, and adjoining the properties of H. C. Frick, J. F. Ober and others. In part payment there was tendered a flat in Swissvale, consisting of two stores and four apartments and a nine-room brick house in Maple avenue, Edgewood.

Through the office of J. H. O'Donnell the American Securities Company has sold to Joseph and David Speer a row of 10 frame houses of eight rooms and attic each on the east side of Charles street, near Perrysville avenue, Tenth ward, Allegheny, for $30,000.

West View: W. F. Weltershausen sold for Wise & Miner to Mrs. S. Carver a frame house on 30x110 feet, in West View avenue, West View, for $2,100.

Ingram: C. F. Ward sold to Mr. McKee a house in Jones street for $3,650; to M. Laessler a house in Center street, for $2,500; to W. Yeager a house in Center street for $3,000.

Sheraden: W. J. White sold for F. W. Hanith to Julia E. Hummell two lots in the Melrose plan in Sheraden for $350 each.

Allegheny: The Real Estate Savings and Trust Company sold for the Merchants Land Company to William E. Weber a six-room house on 20x120 feet in Rodenbaugh place, Allegheny, for $3,500.

Muslin Underwear Passe.
Read details in Rosenbaum Company's ad. in Monday's Gazette.

1906 1906
New Year's Greeting

IN wishing you a happy and prosperous New Year we desire to thank our many friends for their liberal patronage during the past year, which encourages us to be more worthy of your future patronage. The remarkable growth of this business has been a matter of wonderment to many. It only goes to prove that progression is the essential to success. What we do well today, we hope to do better in the future. This is the spirit that has made the Leader Department Store the largest co-operative retail establishment on the American continent.

We have much to be thankful for. Everyone of our departments have shown gratifying results, and for this unparalleled success we wish to thank sincerely Pittsburgh's most discriminating shoppers. Straightforward methods, truthful advertising, carefully avoiding misrepresentation about our merchandise and cheerfully rectifying any mistakes which are sure to arise in a business of this kind—these are the fundamental principles begetting confidence which is the best primary essential to continued success.

The co-operative plan as adopted by this store reduces the cost to the consumer of the better grades of merchandise and the steady increase of our business testifies the public appreciation of our co-operative plan, which firmly established the fact that we excel and undersell. You will find in this institution a willingness to show merchandise whether you wish to purchase or not and we will cheerfully refund your money if purchases are not perfectly satisfactory in every way. We have much in store for you the coming year and in welcoming you to Pittsburgh's most progressive store we wish to again add that you will always find our prices considerably lower than elsewhere for equal qualities.

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MARKET REVIEW

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCIAL

FOURTH SECTION. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 31, 1905. FOUR PAGES.

CHRONOLOGICAL REVIEW OF FINANCIAL EVENTS IN THE YEAR 1905.

UNBOUNDED PROSPERITY IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

New Records Established in the Production of Agricultural Wealth, Iron, Steel, Copper and Gold Output, and the Average Market Price of Investment and Speculative Securities—The Outlook for 1906 Is Unusually Full of Promise.

By JOHN O. BAGLIN, Financial Editor.

The year 1905 was crowded with important events. In other columns of this review these events are reported in chronological order. The threshold of 1906 is too close to the old year for one to get the proper perspective that will enable the observer today to fix the relative importance of each development of 1905 beyond dispute.

The world-event was undoubtedly the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese war. The effects directly traceable to this war will probably be felt throughout the present century. These effects will be commercial and financial, as well as political. In a strictly financial sense one of the most remarkable things connected with this war was that peace was concluded without the payment of a cent of indemnity. This was no less surprising in banking circles than the final outcome of the contest was in military and naval circles. It was generally understood that the great banking houses of Berlin, Paris and Amsterdam had made preparations for financing a great indemnity loan, and these preparations were given in explanation of some curious movements witnessed in the world's money markets during the early summer and fall.

The subsequent revelation of internal conditions existing in Russia, which bordered upon revolution for months, and prostrated the business of the empire, finally resulting in a financial panic during which Russian government securities declined to the lowest prices ever quoted, and Russian industrial securities were practically unsalable, suggested that the accumulation of gold at European financial centers was for the purpose of protecting the markets, rather than for the flotation of new loans. On three separate occasions during the year the bankers who proposed to finance Russia's needs were forced to postpone their plans, while at the same time Japan floated two large loans, the public subscriptions for which were overwhelming in number and amount.

These events in international finance measured the speed at which the business world moved during the past two years. Russian government bonds were formally listed on the New York stock exchange in August, 1902. They were the first and only foreign government bond admitted to an official market in the United States. At that time a Japanese government bond quotation in New York was a thing absolutely unknown. Three years later dealings in Japanese bonds for several months in succession dominated that department in the New York exchange, and there was not a minute of the day during business hours throughout the year that quotations on the various Japanese bond issues were not available for the American investor. This is one important feature of 1905.

The unprecedented addition to the wealth of the country by the products of the farms was the event of immediate importance in domestic finance and trade. The yield of corn was a record-breaker, and the total value of the crops and dairy products was officially estimated at $6,415,000,000, an increase of at least $250,000,000 over the best previous year. Accompanying the growth and maturity of the crops was a progressive improvement in the iron trade, until the production reached a larger tonnage than ever before in the country's history. The prosperity of these two leading industries overflowed into the transportation business, and the gross earnings of the railroads of the United States surpassed all previous totals. It necessarily followed that there should be a revival of activity in mercantile trade, and that clearing house returns should make a new high record. In a word, there was a complete recovery from the depression of 1903-04, and the improvement extended to all sections of the country, the appearance of yellow fever in the south having only a temporary effect in that section.

Under these conditions it was only natural that there should be a corresponding recovery in stock market values and a revival of speculation on a large scale. The statistical tables appearing elsewhere in this review will show that many stocks advanced to the highest prices ever quoted, and that at times the volume of speculation was on a scale seldom witnessed.

In some respects the New York stock market throughout the year was the most singular ever experienced. A great majority of speculators and investors had been caught with stocks and bonds on hand in the financial panic of 1903. They carried them through 1904, and as soon as they were able to get out whole or at a small profit in 1905 they sold. The market of the fall of 1903 was rightly described as a "rich man's panic." The stock market of 1905 may be rightly described as being made and sustained by rich men, embracing some of the great professional speculators of the day. It was the testimony of competent observers, attested by reports of commission brokers, that the public—that is, the merchant and manufacturers, large and small, the doctor, lawyer, salaried man and wage worker—was not in the market.

Another very striking feature of 1905 was the course of the world's money market. Twice during the latter part of the year the reserves of the New York clearing house banks fell below the legal requirements and the rates for call loans advanced to the highest since 1902. At the same time there was a steadily advancing tendency to discount rates in foreign markets, and finally in December the Imperial Bank of Germany raised its rate to 6 per cent, a figure that had been quoted but three times in the past quarter of a century, and each time in response to apprehension in foreign financial circles which proved to be well founded. At times the fluctuations in sterling exchange were relatively as violent as those in call loan rate, and within a single week the quotations have warranted both imports and exports of gold at New York.

What was even more impressive than fluctuations in loan and sterling rates was the unbounded confidence which prevailed throughout the United States in financial circles. At no time, apparently, was lender in doubt about the ability of borrower to meet his obligations, and the result was that surplus bank reserves fell to probably the lowest percentage to liability ever reported. In other words, every available dollar of banking credit was working and the unprecedented volume of loans and deposits indicated that the percentage of hoarding among the people was smaller than for years.

The outlook for the new year, so far as business is concerned, is very bright. The iron and steel tonnage booked ahead for 1906 is probably the largest on record. The production of copper is the largest in the history of the industry, and the price of the metal is the highest for six years. The world's production of gold is today at a rate never before equaled, and the percentage of increase in the United States leads the world. The first report on the 1906 winter wheat crop shows a higher percentage of condition and a larger acreage than last year. The physical and financial condition of our great railroad systems is better today than ever before. The same is true of our more important industrial plants.

The possibility of disturbance to present ideal conditions lie in the direction of over-speculation, labor strikes, and a collapse of Russian credit. Stock market values have reached the highest average level ever quoted, and every effort is now being made to attract the public at this level. As to the outlook of labor, it may be said that the Index Number of commodity values shows the latter to be higher today than at any time since January 1, 1880, while the plane of living is the highest in the history of our civilization. Private and public extravagance is the most striking characteristic of the times, and there is almost certain to be a struggle to maintain this mode of living. As to a Russian collapse, no one is competent to measure its effects upon the world's markets, but there has not been lacking evidence of apprehension in all European financial circles.

JANUARY.

Stock Market Advanced in the Face of Heavy Gold Exports and Other Unfavorable Factors.

Favorable and unfavorable factors crowded the opening month of the year, and there was more or less irregularity in the stock market, but the tendency was upward, and toward the close of the month buoyancy prevailed, many stocks advancing from 5 to 50 points, the greatest advance being in inactive western railroad stocks with which rumor was busy in joining to other systems.

Among the events classed as unfavorable were three decisions in connection with the Northern Securities controversy, which kept the public mind in a nervous state as to the exact relations existing between the contestants. The fall of Port Arthur and other Russian reverses, together with the riots and massacre in St. Petersburg disturbed the foreign markets to such an extent that the Russian loan allotted to Paris was postponed. Gold exports were on a heavy scale, amounting to $16,500,000, but money ruled easy in New York, and in Germany the official bank rate was reduced from 5 to 4 per cent. The United States supreme court handed down a decision continuing the injunction against the "Beef Trust," and the agitation for railroad rate regulation became quite active. Continental markets were disturbed by a coal miners' strike in Germany, and at one time in this country there was serious fears of a strike on the Pennsylvania railroad.

The favorable events were the decided improvement in the tone of the iron market and the numerous increases in dividends or resumption of dividends. In this list were included Illinois Central, Omaha, Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, Lehigh Valley, Amalgamated Copper, American Hide and Leather and U. S. Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry preferred.

In Pittsburgh the Mellon National bank increased its capital from $2,000,000 to $4,000,000, giving it the largest capital of any national bank in the city. The River Coal directors declared a dividend of 77 cents on the preferred stock out of the earnings for the fiscal year.

FEBRUARY.

Violent Rise in Stock Market Values and Speculation Was on an Enormous Scale.

The month of February witnessed the most active speculation on the New York stock exchange of the year, accompanied by a violent rise in prices. The upward movement embraced all classes of securities, from the highest grade railroad stocks to the minor industrials, among the latter the iron and steel stocks being conspicuous. While this speculation was in progress we shipped an average of a million dollars' worth of gold a day for every business day, the total for one day reaching the almost unprecedented sum of $9,130,000 for a single day's shipment. Despite this movement the rate for call loans declined to 1½ per cent, and at no time was higher than 3 per cent. Foreign money markets were also easy, the Imperial Bank of Germany reducing its rate to 3½ per cent.

The basis for the activity in the stock market was the proposed consolidation of the southern iron and steel properties, which subsequently fell through, and the rumors of an affiliation between the Vanderbilt and Standard Oil railroad interests, looking to a new trans-continental system that would include some of the properties of the Northern Securities Company and the New York Central. From time to time during the year the same rumors were made to do service, but no formal deal was announced. At the same time the dealings in Union Pacific and Southern Pacific were on an enormous scale and at times dominated the market. In several cases prices established this month were the highest of the year.

The bond market was relatively as active as the stock market, and numerous large loans were floated from first hands. One transaction was the sale within a few hours of the entire issue of $75,000,000 Southern Pacific bonds. Another was the sale of $25,000,000 4 per cent Missouri Pacific bonds, subscriptions for which reached $200,000,000. On the stock exchange the sales of bonds reached $112,300,000.

Some importance was attached to the entrance into the Atchison directorate of H. H. Rogers and H. C. Frick. The passage by the house of the railroad rate regulation bill by an overwhelming majority had no effect upon stock market sentiment.

The official statistics on the iron trade indicated that the production of pig iron in January had been the largest for any month in the history of the industry. The annual reports of the Pittsburgh Coal and the National Fire Proofing companies made a poor showing and foreshadowed the passage of the preferred dividends which occurred later in the year.

MARCH.

Activity in the Bond Market Continued Unabated, and Iron Trade Conditions Improved.

The first favorable announcement of the month was a general advance in the wages of employes of the H. C. Frick Coke Company. A little later in the month large purchases were made of pig iron and steel billets and the whole iron trade continued to improve. A strike of traction employes in New York city was of short duration.

On the 6th of the month the United States supreme court unexpectedly handed down a decision in the Northern Securities case favorable to the Hill-Morgan interests. A sharp reaction occurred in the stock market, but it was of short duration, and before the end of the month the market at home and abroad regained their buoyancy. The Bank of England reduced its rate of discount from 3 to 2½ per cent, the latter the lowest since before the Boer war. The fall of Mukden had no seriously adverse effects, either in this country or in London, but in Paris the Russian loan was again postponed.

The activity in the bond market continued unabated, and some notable transactions were carried through. The most important of these was the flotation in London and New York of a Japanese loan for $150,000,000. Of this total $75,000,000 was allotted to New York, and the subscriptions there reached $500,000,000. The Pennsylvania Railroad directors appropriated $31,000,000 for new construction and equipment and authorized a new issue of $100,000,000 3½ per cent convertible bonds.

In Pittsburgh, Allegheny county sold $900,000 4 per cent bonds at $104 27, the highest price ever realized for an Allegheny county 4 per cent bond. The Pittsburgh Coal Company sold $1,481,000 car trust notes, and other financial transactions of minor importance were successfully negotiated.

APRIL.

Break in Stocks and a Collapse in the May Wheat "Corner" Features of the Month.

During the month of April the markets were very irregular, the natural tendency toward reaction being checked by various cross currents, the source of which were involved in mystery. Before the end of the month, however, the course of prices was unmistakably downward, and the end was a break all along the line. In Chicago there was a collapse in the "corner" in May wheat, the price breaking from $1 18¾ to 86½c. Almost simultaneous with this break came the announcement of the downfall of Frank G. Bigelow, an ex-president of the American Bankers' Association, and president of the First National Bank of Milwaukee. The banking world was startled by the confession to an embezzlement of more than $1,500,000. Owing to the size of the theft and the social prominence of the criminal the incident had an unsettling effect in banking circles, and rumors involving other institutions became current, but proved to be without foundation.

Influences in stock market circles were the mandate issued by the supreme court for the distribution of the assets of the Northern Securities Company. This was immediately followed by the dropping of E. H. Harriman, of the Union Pacific, from the directory of Northern Securities, and there were other incidents in the railroad world which suggested a break in the harmony existing among the great railroad financiers. The announcement of an authorization of $100,000,000 increase in the preferred stock of Union Pacific, the object of which was not explained, gave Wall street a new "mystery" for use in the stock. A little later the underwriting of $50,000,000 5 per cent Western Pacific bonds for the construction of a new Gould line from Salt Lake to San Francisco, and the retirement of George J. Gould from a prominent position on the Union Pacific board, confirmed the growing conviction that the disintegration of the Northern Securities was to be followed by a scramble for Pacific coast business by the former members of the "community-of-interest" financiers. The failure of the grand system to materialize which was to embrace Vanderbilt-Hill-Morgan lines in a new transcontinental route, caused uneasiness among speculators who had bought stocks of the various roads. Some of the noteworthy declines of the month were 65 points in Great Northern, 31 in Northern Securities, 22 in New York Central, 19 in Union Pacific, and so on.

Other influences of the month were the election of the so-called Socialistic candidate for mayor of Chicago; the teamsters' strike at Chicago; the friction between Japan and France over the treatment by the latter of the Russian fleet on the way to the Far East; the flotation in Germany of a $75,000,000 loan and in London of $50,000,000 exchequer bills; and the rise in the rates for call loans in New York to 6@7 per cent.

The publication of statistics relating to pig iron, showing the largest production and consumption in the history of the country, was responsible for an advance in United States Steel preferred to the highest price ever quoted. The announcement of a 25-year contract secured by the Pittsburgh Coal Company to furnish fuel to the United States Steel Corporation, was followed by an advance in Pittsburgh Coal preferred stock, but as a rule the Pittsburgh stock market was dull and depressed throughout the month.

MAY.

The Only Serious Reaction of the Year in Industrial Circles Occurred This Month.

The only pronounced reaction of the year in industrial circles occurred in May. The statistics relating to the iron trade indicated that production had overtaken consumption, and there was a distinct feeling of caution in placing new orders. The bituminous coal trade was extremely depressed and competition played havoc with profits. The effect upon iron and steel stocks was quite pronounced, and these in turn depressed the entire stock market, prices receding to the lowest average of the year.

In financial circles the most prominent feature was the almost complete subsidence of the investment demand for bonds. This was strikingly displayed in the failure of the subscriptions for the $100,000,000 Pennsylvania railroad convertible 3½s, which had to be taken over by the underwriters. The disclosure in Lake Shore's annual report that that company had sold part of its holdings of Reading stock suggested to the street that the price of stock had become so high as to tempt profit-taking by an interest that was credited with a desire to control the property. The investigation of the public utility corporations of Greater New York and the proposition to regulate the price of gas by legislation, followed by a reduction in the dividends of two of the New York gas companies, was another unsettling factor. The addresses by President Roosevelt in Denver and Chicago and by Secretary Taft in Washington before the International Railway congress on the subject of government control of the railroads were not without their influence upon a stock market that was peculiarly sensitive. The withdrawal during the month of nearly $15,000,000 government deposits from the banks had no special effect upon the money market, which ruled easy. The overwhelming defeat of the Russian fleet had less effect at home and abroad than might have been expected, the event being regarded as foreshadowing an early cessation of the war.

Weather conditions during the month were favorable for winter wheat, but unfavorable for cotton, and the latter advanced a cent a pound.

The listing of Pittsburgh Coal stocks on the New York stock exchange was followed by activity and advance in the stock, but the rest of the local market ruled dull and heavy, with the exception of Lustre Mining, which advanced.

JUNE.

Partial Recovery in Stock Market Prices and a Boom in Cotton—Money Remained Easy.

There was a partial recovery in stock market prices this month, but the volume of speculation continued small. The greatest stimulants were an increase in the semi-annual dividend rate on Reading common from 1½ to 2 per cent, and the declaration of a dividend of 1½ per cent on Ontario & Western. The revolution which occurred in the management of the Equitable Life and the progress made by President Roosevelt in forwarding peace negotiations between Russia and Japan were favorable influences. Late in the month there was a sudden resumption of gold exports to France, but they had no effect upon the money market, which remained easy until the last day of the month, when there was an advance to 6 per cent for call loans.

Foreign markets were more or less disturbed by the friction which occurred between France and Germany; by the movement for the separation of Sweden and Norway, and by the serious internal disturbances in Russia, including the mutiny on two Russian battleships.

The government crops reports, especially those relating to winter and spring wheat, were favorable, but the scandal which developed in the department of agriculture in connection with the reporting of the cotton crop resulted in rampant speculation in cotton and an advance of more than a cent a pound in the staple.

In Pittsburgh the course of the stock market was downward, the greatest weakness being displayed by the Coal stocks and National Fire Proofing issues. Some slight improvement was reported in the iron trade, but statistics indicated that production was still ahead of consumption.

JULY.

A Month of Dividend Increases and Decreases and Active Speculation in Cotton and Grain.

In this month was realized some of the predictions of increased dividends upon which the previous advance in the stock market was based. The three most important were the increase in Baltimore & Ohio from 2 to 2½ per cent semi-annual; in Union Pacific common from 2 to 2½ per cent semi-annual, and in Amalgamated Copper from 1 to 1¼ per cent quarterly. An initial dividend at the rate of 4 per cent per annum was declared on Erie second preferred, much to the surprise of Wall street, the full amount for the year being declared, payable quarterly. The Vandalia railroad declared its first dividend, 2 per cent; the Cripple Creek railroad its first dividend, 3 per cent on its preferred, and the Bethlehem Steel Company its first quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. The American Shipbuilding Company resumed dividends on its common stock, and the Illinois Central declared an extra dividend of ½ per cent, making a total of 7 per cent for the fiscal year.

During the early part of the month the stock market was irregular and profit-taking caused a reaction in prices. Some of the influences at work were the revolt among the Russian navy, the reported shortage in cotton acreage, and excessively high temperatures which it was feared would injure wheat. The latter part of the month, however, witnessed a boom in some of the high-priced railroad issues, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western advancing 45½ per cent for the month to the highest ever quoted.

The money market ruled easy all month, and the export movement in gold came to an end. The payment of the final installment of government deposits into the treasury was accomplished without any effect upon the money market. Sterling exchange also ruled lower.

There was unusual speculative activity in cotton, and the price advanced nearly 1½ cents a pound, based upon the revised reports of the department of agriculture which followed the revelations of the connection between the government's statisticians and the speculators on the cotton exchange. There was also a sharp rise in wheat in the Chicago market, based upon reports of the interruption of shipments of Russian wheat due to the domestic troubles in Russia.

In Pittsburgh there were unpleasant surprises in the matter of dividend action by two important corporations. The directors of Pittsburgh Oil and Gas cut the quarterly dividend of 2 per cent in two, declaring only 1 per cent, and justifying the action by a report of decreased earnings. The stock declined to the lowest price of record. The directors of the Pittsburgh Coal Company passed the quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, and the latter also declined to the lowest ever quoted. The effect of this passage of the Coal dividend was the most severe blow the local stock market had received since the passage of the dividend on Crucible Steel preferred and United States Steel common. A report that the National Fire Proofing management was attempting to negotiate a large issue of bonds on an underlying company also had a depressing effect upon Fire Proofing stock. The month closed with the average of prices for local securities at the lowest level of the year.

AUGUST.

Improvement in General Trade Becomes More Pronounced and the Stock Market Boomed.

The good results of the winter wheat harvest, the good prospects for spring wheat, and the promise of the largest corn crop ever grown, had a decided influence upon business sentiment during August. Improvement was noted in all departments. A revival of activity occurred in the iron market, and for the first time during the year extended to the textile trade. The price of copper advanced to 17c a pound for the first time in years, and this in the face of a remarkable increase in production. An increased demand for money from commercial borrowers was noted, and the reports of the national banks showed the largest loans and the largest deposits ever reported.

In the commodity markets there was a reaction in both grain and cotton, but in the stock market there was a veritable boom, which carried the average of prices to the highest ever quoted. The greatest advances were in the anthracite coal stocks, Reading common being conspicuous, rising to the highest ever quoted. Later Union Pacific, the Hill roads and New York Central displayed great activity and strength. The market continued buoyant up to the last day, when it was vigorously attacked and closed weak at a sharp reaction from the best.

The final agreement upon peace terms between Russia and Japan had only a sentimental effect upon the markets of the world. The elimination of a cash indemnity was a great surprise to the financial and political world, and it was a long time before its effect was properly gauged. Contrary to expectations it was not followed by any relaxation in the foreign money markets, and the great banks of Europe, which were supposed to have accumulated credits in anticipation of a huge indemnity loan, clung tenaciously to their gold. Sterling exchange was very irregular, the fluctuations in rates being ascribed to financial operations in connection with transfers of the proceeds of Japanese loans.

In Pittsburgh, industrial activity increased and bank exchanges established a new high record for August, but the stock market continued depressed. The first announcement of the month was the cut in the semi-annual dividend on Consolidated Gas preferred from 3 to 2½ per cent. The Coal stocks, which had formerly been active leaders of the market, subsided into dullness, and the stagnation was only partially relieved by a movement in Philadelphia Company common. The Union National bank increased its capital from $500,000 to $600,000, selling the new stock at $1,300 a share, to complete the merger of the private banking firm of N. Holmes & Sons. The Second National bank approved a proposition for increasing its capital from $600,000 to $1,800,000 by converting $1,200,000 of its surplus into capital stock.

SEPTEMBER.

Money Stringency Simultaneously Appears at Home and Abroad, Checking the Advance in Stocks.

It was in this month that financiers were somewhat puzzled by the simultaneous appearance of stringency in the money markets at home and abroad. In New York there was a steadily advancing tendency to call loan rates until in the last week of the month the rate reached 7 per cent, the highest up to this time in nearly two years. There was a quick response in the effect upon sterling exchange rates, and some gold was engaged for import. Almost immediately official rates of discounts in foreign markets were advanced. The Bank of England raised its rates twice, from 2½ to 3 per cent, and then from 3 to 4 per cent. At the same time the Imperial Bank of Germany raised its rate from 3 to 4 per cent and finally to 5 per cent.

Subsequent events have thrown some light upon these movements. The drain upon New York was natural, inasmuch as the crops were the largest ever harvested and industrial expansion was proceeding steadily. During the month the cash reserves of the New York banks decreased more than $39,000,000, and the surplus reserve was correspondingly reduced. The rise in discount rates in New York, therefore, was natural. The rise in foreign markets was due to preparations being made to float a large Russian loan. At the last moment this loan had to be postponed because the serious disturbances in the Russian empire caused a decline in the bonds already in the market. The foreign bankers apparently clung to the gold which they had accumulated in the belief that it would be needed to support the market for Russian securities later in the year, and this proved to be the case.

The stock market was not seriously affected by these developments, although the advancing tendency was checked, and it was not until late in the month that a genuine recovery in prices took place. Transactions were on a smaller scale, and with the exception of the Japanese issues, the bond department was extremely dull.

The deal for the control of Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton in the interests of the Erie, which later in the year was abrogated, and the fight between Joseph Ramsey, Jr., and George Gould over control of the Wabash railroad, were interesting incidents of the month, but were without particular effect in financial circles. The Sloss-Sheffield Steel Company declared a stock dividend of 33 1-3 per cent.

The event of local interest was the sharp advance in petroleum, which produced a good effect upon oil and gas stocks. The Tonopah Extension Company declared a quarterly dividend of 10 cents a share, or double the rate of the initial dividend. The Pittsburgh stock market continued dull and barely steady.

OCTOBER.

Average Prices for Stocks Reach the Highest of the Year, in the Face of Firm Money Rates.

The chief feature of October was the radical change which took place in international monetary conditions. At the beginning of the month sterling exchange declined to a level which permitted of gold imports. At the end of the month rates had advanced to a level which seemed to make gold exports a certainty in the near future. The Imperial Bank of Germany raised its rate of discount to 5 per cent, and all the continental markets ruled firmer than at any previous time during the year. The Bank of England raised the price it was willing to pay for gold, and the open London market rate for money held at a parity with the minimum bank rate. The percentage of reserve to liability of the Bank of England fell to the lowest level for years at this season. In the United States money was in active demand, and the call rate to New York stock exchange borrowers advanced to 8 per cent. The movement of currency to the interior was on a large scale, despite the previous estimates that the west and south would not draw so largely as in former years on their balances in New York. Exports of breadstuffs increased to the largest total for more than a year, but exports of cotton fell off, and bankers who had sold exchange against prospective cotton bills were compelled to cover at a higher price or ship gold.

While these movements in the money market were in progress, the average price of stocks in the New York market advanced to the highest ever quoted. The movement was based upon the immense volume of business of the railroads and the unprecedented demand for iron and steel products. During the month of October the orders placed for cars and locomotives probably exceeded any previous monthly total, and the demand for structural steel was also on an immense scale. The reaction which occurred in the market late in the month was based upon the uncertainty manifested in the foreign markets over the outcome of the revolutionary spirit rampant in Russia. That outcome was favorable to the progress of civilization, and may have a most important bearing upon the future of the world's markets. The postponement of the Russian peace loan of $256,000,000 occurred just before the close of the month. One of the incidents of the month was the increase in the dividend on Norfolk & Western common, from 1½ to 2 per cent semi-annual. The event of the month in local financial circles was the closing of the Enterprise National bank of Allegheny City. The disclosures in connection with this failure were of a character to startle the banking community, and it no doubt had a restrictive influence upon local stock market dealings. At all events, the market became extremely dull after the occurrence, and there was evidence of a tightening of the money market.

The event directly bearing upon the stock market, however, was the passage of the dividend on National Fire Proofing preferred. Almost up to the day of the announcement of the passage of the dividend there were semi-official assurances of the magnitude and profitableness of the business of the company, but the stock ticker foreshadowed the truth. The price declined to the lowest of the year, and to within a fraction of the lowest ever quoted during the panicky days of 1903. The official explanation of the action of the directors was the inability to float on satisfactory terms a bond issue from the proceeds of which it was intended to clean up floating debt and provide additional capital. The action of the directors of the Harbison-Walker Refractories Company in restoring the full 1½ per cent quarterly dividends on the preferred stock was neutralized by the other events of the month.

NOVEMBER.

High Call Loan Rates and Foreign Disturbances Did Not Affect the Bull Market.

The month of November witnessed more new high records established for stocks in the New York market than any previous month of the year. The volume of transactions was also large, and the bull movement well sustained in the face of a call loan rate which advanced to 25 per cent momentarily, and averaged higher than at any previous time during the year. The movement also had the drawback of unprecedented disturbances throughout the Russian empire, sections of the army and navy revolting against the government and threatening a genuine revolution. These events so unsettled the foreign financial situation that a proposed Russian loan had to be abandoned, and rates for money at European financial centers were unusually high.

Among the noteworthy advances in the New York stock market were American Smelting common and preferred, Republic Iron and Steel common and preferred and National Lead common, all of which advanced to the highest prices ever quoted. In addition to these, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Tennessee Coal and Iron and Amalgamated Copper advanced to the highest prices for five years, and many other issues reached the highest prices of the year. With few exceptions, the movements were purely speculative, there being no actual developments sustaining the advances. In the case of Amalgamated Copper the rise in the price of the metal to the highest for five years was a legitimate reason for the buoyancy of that stock and other copper shares. In the case of Republic Iron and Steel preferred, the declaration of the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent, representing settlement of a portion of the back dividends which had accumulated during a period of suspension, was legitimate cause for the advance in that stock. The standard railroad issues did not participate in the bullish enthusiasm, and in some instances barely held their ground.

In the regular bond market dealings were light, the most active issues being Japanese war loans quoted on the New York stock exchange. The sale of $12,500,000 New York city 3½ per cent stock which occurred during the month commanded the lowest price for any similar issue in years. The flotation of $125,000,000 Japanese 4 per cent bonds was the most important international transaction of the month.

In the commodity markets there was considerable activity and some irregularity to the price movement. In Chicago December wheat declined 11 cents a bushel for the month. Cotton gained ¾ cents net for the month. As already stated, copper advanced to the highest price for five years, lake copper being quoted at 17½ cents bid, 18 cents asked. The iron trade was buoyant, and the production of pig iron reached the largest tonnage in the history of the industry. General business continued active, and financial and commercial operations were characterized by a degree of optimism seldom experienced.

The Pittsburgh stock market was extremely dull throughout the month, but prices held steady, and the tone improved. The only financial transaction out of the ordinary was the formal offer of the Pennsylvania railroad to buy the outstanding Allegheny Valley preferred stock on an exchange basis of 1½ shares Pennsylvania railroad stock for two shares Allegheny Valley preferred. The local money market ruled firm, and the statements of the national banks showed these institutions to be below the reserve required by law. The loan and deposit items reached the largest totals on record.

DECEMBER.

In the Face of Many Unfavorable Events the Stock Market Was Buoyant and Higher.

The December stock market was one of the most remarkable on record. Despite many unfavorable developments, speculation continued active and prices reached the highest average ever quoted for both railroad and industrial shares. The money market ruled strong throughout the month, ranging between 4 and 125 per cent, and averaging above 10 per cent, and for the second time during the year the reserves of the New York bank fell below the legal requirements. Foreign money markets were also abnormally firm. Early in the month the Imperial Bank of Germany raised its rate of discount to 6 per cent, a rate which had only been quoted three times in the past quarter century. Foreign security markets were depressed throughout the month and government bonds declined. A panic in Russian securities occurred on the 4th and again on the 18th. Russian Imperial 4s broke to 75¾, the lowest ever quoted, and Russian industrial securities were practically unmarketable in Paris and Berlin. At one time the sterling exchange rate advanced to a point where it appeared almost certain that gold would be exported to Paris, and in the third week of the month the percentage of reserve of the Bank of England dropped to 33 per cent, the lowest quoted at this season for a score of years.

Unfavorable events were not confined to the foreign situation. Two railroads whose securities had recently been selling at a high premium—the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, and the Pere Marquette—were thrown into the hands of receivers. The testimony of T. F. Ryan and E. H. Harriman in the life insurance investigation disclosed a very bitter feeling existing between these two financial magnates, and caused some nervousness in Wall street. The quarterly dividend on Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific (old stock), was reduced from 2 to 1½ per cent, and the dividend on Rock Island preferred stock was passed. The directors of People's Gas of Chicago announced that as a result of cheaper gas demanded by Chicago, the dividend on the stock would be reduced from 6 to 5 per cent per annum. Finally the forced liquidation of the Chicago National bank, the Home Savings and the Equitable Trust Company, affiliated institutions of Chicago, was announced on the 18th, and although the Chicago clearing house banks guaranteed the deposits of all three institutions, approximating $25,000,000, the event was a decided shock to financial circles. In the last week in the month three financial institutions in Memphis closed their doors.

In the face of all this, the stock market was buoyant, and a confident feeling prevailed in general business circles. The price of copper advanced steadily until it reached the highest level in more than five years. The iron and steel trade was active, and semi-official estimates placed the unfilled orders on the books of the United States Steel Corporation at more than 7,000,000 tons, the largest in its history. The weather throughout the month was unusually mild, and railroad traffic was heavier than ever before at this season. Dun's Index Number of commodity values reached the highest level for more than a score of years, indicating prosperous commercial conditions, and the government report of the farm value of 1905 crops placed the total at the highest in the history of the country.

In Pittsburgh there was a general improvement in the tone of the stock market, and prices advanced. Crucible Steel resumed dividends on the preferred stock at the rate of 1 per cent quarterly, and with the exception of natural gas stocks, local industrials were firmer.

PITTSBURGH CLEARING HOUSE

Exchanges for 1905 Surpass All Previous Records, Despite the Dullness in the Stock Market.

The exchanges of the Pittsburgh clearing House for 1905 aggregated $2,506,069,215 96, which surpassed all previous records. The increase is all the more noteworthy from the fact that the stock market was unusually dull and there was no active speculation in other lines to swell the totals. The increase was due almost entirely to the activity in industrial and commercial circles, which expanded bank loans and deposits to the largest totals ever reported and naturally increased transactions settled by checks which passed through the clearing house in settlement. Following is a comparison of exchanges by months and years.

	1905.	1904.	1903.
January	$194,685,958	$159,707,215	$194,540,682
February	185,797,775	142,123,066	131,914,811
March	198,645,247	160,400,147	217,387,679
April	206,853,286	173,324,025	224,376,747
May	226,050,951	165,576,954	214,722,793
June	213,758,793	172,138,022	222,661,182
July	211,253,519	176,516,231	231,866,213
August	211,318,350	167,651,753	184,621,182
September	194,861,146	166,240,270	183,068,277
October	228,720,235	188,583,321	194,405,515
November	212,206,163	197,364,086	150,838,240
December	227,948,695	203,235,251	167,032,568
Year	$2,506,069,216	$2,063,226,830	$2,356,875,251

Following is a comparison of balances and exchanges for a series of years:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
1905	$2,506,069,215 96	$490,404,222 61
1904	2,063,226,830 47	407,495,432 82
1903	2,356,875,351 36	381,594,518 84
1902	2,147,969,768 71	327,785,429 76
1901	2,047,606,967 67	376,351,282 08
1900	1,616,641,592 19	387,631,189 22
1899	1,528,478,652 51	251,099,187 06
1898	975,451,315 24	205,585,604 21
1897	819,627,017 02	177,131,743 19
1896	745,248,891 85	188,215,058 48
1895	746,110,263 85	188,367,648 76
1894	652,307,141 32	133,733,933 89
1893	665,828,769 11	104,909,512 77
1892	759,580,746 06	145,276,110 81
1891	679,062,255 80	117,048,559 87
1890	786,964,231 17	115,685,793 90
Total from 1866 to 1905	$28,519,565,506 05	$5,209,949,920 60

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

Combined Exports and Imports Establish a New Record in the Nation's History.

Our foreign trade for 1905 established a new record in the nation's history, combined exports and imports footing up a larger total than ever before. The official figures for the 11 months of the year ended with November compare totals in classified form as follows:

Imports.	1905.	1904.	1903.
Food & animals	$251,739,664	$240,676,898	$193,316,611
Raw materials	368,811,094	309,293,438	293,439,440
Materials partly manufac'd	144,581,069	122,122,137	140,845,440
Manufactures	169,699,727	145,160,133	159,872,017
Luxuries	143,420,291	122,190,780	130,252,185
Totals	$1,078,209,845	$939,342,481	$917,725,693
Exports: Product of	1905.	1904.	1903.
Agriculture	$763,600,940	$704,058,522	$789,868,673
Man'factures	619,833,490	469,476,917	382,768,127
Mining	46,640,459	44,716,633	41,507,680
Forest	58,605,902	61,462,663	58,060,563
Fisheries	5,666,184	7,591,163	6,252,949
Miscellan'us	6,807,005	4,965,735	6,287,399
Foreign	25,229,117	23,795,058	25,372,722
Totals	$1,427,252,107	$1,306,065,481	$1,309,933,517

STOCKS DOUBLED IN PRICE.

Fifteen More or Less Prominent Issues That Advanced 100 Per Cent or More.

There were at least 15 more or less prominent New York stocks which doubled in price during the past year, and as many more which advanced from 50 to 100 points. Following is an interesting list, the quotations representing the extremes of the year, and in some instances the highest prices were scored during the final week of the year:

	Low.	High
American Locomotive	33	76¼
American Steel Foundries	6⅞	18⅝
American Woolens	20⅝	47½
Anaconda Copper	103	295
Brunswick City	10⅞	22½
Chicago Ter. Trans	7⅞	20
Do preferred	17⅞	42½
National Lead	24½	82½
International Power	48	100
Federal Smelting	60	145
Railway Steel Springs	30	63½
U. S. Reduction & Ref.	18	40¼
National Eng. & Stamp.	11	31⅛
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	18⅞	48¼
Tennessee Coal & Iron	68	148

Government Receipts.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—National bank notes received today for redemption, $1,400,645; government receipts from internal revenue, $713,717; customs, $725,545; miscellaneous, $186,006; expenditures, $942,000.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters

Which has supervised and approved every step of construction and all materials used in Pittsburgh's great, new system of 40 warehouses; which has watched the work from breaking of ground to laying of the fire-proof roof and has put its O. K. on every scrap of material from doorknobs to dynamos, indorses the entire project in the following unqualified language.

A MODEL FIRE RISK

G. W. C. Johnston, Secretary,
Pittsburgh Terminal Warehouse & Transfer Co.

Dear Sir—

After a careful examination of the plans and specifications covering your proposed warehouses, I do not hesitate to say that by building in the manner described and by introducing the fire protection as we have discussed, you will have fully complied with the requirements of the Board of Underwriters and will have the *MOST THOROUGHLY FIREPROOF BUILDINGS THAT HAVE YET COME TO MY ATTENTION*, consequently you should receive the *LOWEST RATE OF FIRE INSURANCE, NOT ONLY FOR THE BUILDINGS, BUT FOR THE CONTENTS AS WELL*, of any property similarly occupied and located.

Permit me to express our gratification at the willing co-operation we have received at your hands in *OUR EFFORT* to make this *A MODEL FIRE RISK* of its kind, and congratulating you upon the success so far attained in your venture, I beg to remain

Yours very truly,
National Board of Fire Underwriters.
(Signed) C. G. SMITH,
Chairman on Construction of Buildings.

Pittsburgh Terminal Warehouse and Transfer Company

Samuel W. Black Company, Agents

Farmers Bank Building, Pittsburgh.

THE PITTSBURGH STOCK MARKET IN 1905

Complete Record of Transactions on the Exchange, the Range of Prices, and a Comparison With the Previous Year.

The chief characteristic of the Pittsburgh stock market during 1905 was its dullness and absolute lack of buoyancy, as compared with the New York market. At the beginning of the second quarter of the year, when the stocks of the Pittsburgh Coal Company were listed on the New York stock exchange, there was a brief period of activity, and for a time it looked as if the home market would receive support from the outside and would be pulled out of its despondency by the mere force of sympathy with the buoyancy in the east. The passage of the dividend on Pittsburgh Coal preferred, however, and the almost immediate loss of the previous gain, left the market in a more depressed condition than ever. It dragged all through the summer, and even the speculation in a few mining stocks, which became active, failed to revive investment or speculation in the general list. The final blow to confidence in better things occurred when the dividend was passed on National Fire Proofing preferred. The cutting in two of the dividend on Pittsburgh Oil and Gas and the decline in that stock to the lowest ever quoted, together with the reduction of the dividend on Consolidated Gas preferred, had a depressing effect upon all the gas stocks. The failure of the bank and trust company shares to recover from the slump of the year before was also discouraging. Through nine months of the year there was scarcely any improvement in prices or business, one untoward event after another checking every attempt at recovery.

During the final quarter of the year there was some improvement. The dividend on Harbison-Walker Refractories preferred was restored to the full 6 per cent rate, and the Crucible Steel Company resumed dividends on the preferred at the rate of 1 per cent quarterly.

The great rise in North Butte, which advanced to more than six times its par value, and the declaration of dividends on Tonopah Extension Mining, which also advanced to more than six times its par value, together with the recovery in Lustre Mining to the highest price ever quoted, which was more than four times its par value, stimulated great activity in all classes of mining shares. The listing of United Copper on the local exchange, and the doubling of its price within less than a month, added to the flames of speculation, and seemed to impart of a little warmth to the market as a whole, so that the closing weeks of the year witnessed a more cheerful feeling than at any time since early in 1903, before the mortality in industrial dividends occurred.

During the first few months of the year there was an unusual degree of activity in the local bond market, and prices were firm and higher. During the latter part of the year, however, there was a complete subsidence of activity in this department.

There was an absence of any important deals affecting the market. The rumor of a change of control of Philadelphia Company was responsible for an advance in the price of that stock to the highest quoted for years, but the movement was surrounded with mystery. The increase in the capital stock of the Union National bank for the purpose of carrying out the merger with the private banking firm of N. Holmes & Sons, was conducted very quietly, and completed before any inkling of the deal reached the market, so the latter was unaffected by its consummation. The increase in the capital stock of the Second National was so entirely a matter of bookkeeping, so far as stockholders was concerned, that it was also without effect upon the market. The increase in the capital of the Westinghouse Machine Company from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000, and the authorization of $10,000,000 bonds, occurred in December, but this stock has never been active in the market. The proposed increase of $5,000,000 in the capital stock of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, as well as that of the Lustre Mining Company, came late in the year, and both transactions await the approval of stockholders.

Following is a comparative table of prices and transactions on the Pittsburgh stock exchange:

Par Value.	Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Dividend Period.	Name of Stock.	Shares sold in 1905.	High and Low Prices, 1905.				High and Low. 1904.		1903.	
						High		Low.		High	Low.	High	Low.
$ 50	$ 17,172,850			Allegheny Valley preferred	7,641	249	September 20.	31½	January 3.	31¾	*23	31	25
100	153,287,900	1¾ per cent. Nov., 1905	Feb., May, Aug., Nov.	Amalgamated Copper	210	85	April 10.	84	July 21.	81¼	69½	70	70
100	29,501,100			American Woolens, common	100	39⅞	April 18.	39⅞	April 18.	..	..	..	..
50	5,000,000	2½ per cent. July, 1905	January and July.	Birmingham Traction	10	46	November 17.	46	November 17.	45	45	49	*46
100	10,000,000	2 per cent, Oct., 1905	Jan., Apr., July, Oct.	Central Dist. & Printing Tel. Co.	532	140	September 12.	139	January 17.	120	112	120	117
50	3,000,000	3 per cent, Nov., 1905	May and November.	Citizens Traction	75	63	June 20.	67	August 5.	70	64	68½	62
50	2,500,000	2½ per cent, Aug., 1905	February and August.	Consolidated Gas preferred	30	34	April 12.	31	November 4.	43	38	46	43
50	2,000,000	1 per cent, Oct., 1905	Jan., Apr., July, Oct.	Consolidated Co.	3,893	9½	January 3.	5	November 10.	10	4	12¾	4
50	3,000,000	1½ per cent, Oct., 1905	Jan., Apr., July, Oct.	Do preferred	2,039	40	March 8.	37½	February 7.	67½	*81½	*81½	*34
50	787,550	1 per cent, July, 1905	January and July.	Consolidated Traction	50	25	Nov. 27.	25	November 27.	..	..	*32	20
50	362,000	3 per cent, Nov., 1905	May and November.	Do preferred	6	55	August 1.	55	August 1.	*80	58	..	..
100	24,578,400			Crucible Steel	146,300	14	December 15.	9¾	May 24.	11½	3⅝	22	3½
100	21,436,500	1 per cent, Dec., 1905	Mar., June, Sept., Dec.	Do preferred	128,024	71½	December 15.	*67¾	January 3.	68¼	*25½	*80¼	27
50	100,000	¼ per cent, July, 1905	January and July.	Ewalt Street Bridge	13	51	January 12.	50	January 12.	..	..	*101	*101
50	4,487,350	1½ per cent, Aug., 1905	Feb., May, Aug., Nov.	Fireproof	48,703	12	January 16.	6	October 6.	12½	6½	33	4¾
50	7,853,150	1½ per cent, July, 1905	Jan., Apr., July, Oct.	Do preferred	10,225	37½	March 17.	21	October 24.	34⅝	22	40	*20
100	18,000,000			Harbison-Walker Refractories	12,718	15	December 29.	8	October 9.	10	4½	18	4
100	3,600,000	1½ per cent, Oct., 1905	Jan., Apr., July, Oct.	Do. preferred	2,746	130	December 14.	65	January 27.	*70	46	73½	42
50	3,683,700			Independent Brewing	16,561	*20¼	February 17.	*13¾	July 28.	..	..	..	..
50	8,514,800	1¾ per cent, Nov., 1905	Feb., May, Aug., Nov.	Do preferred	23,377	42	February 17.	30	March 29.	..	..	..	..
19	1,000,000			Lustre Mining	64,123	141	August 17.	11¾	March 13.	16	3¾	17	16
50	21,000,000	1½ per cent, Oct., 1905	Jan., Apr., July, Oct.	Manufacturers Light & Heat	57,613	60	January 19.	*61¾	December 30.	40½	27¼	42¾	23½
100	35,000,000			Natural Gas	3,433	43¾	January 17.	25	December 5.	4¾	2¾	⅝	1¾
25	2,500,000	2 per cent, Oct., 1905	Jan., Apr., July, Oct.	Monongahela Water	1,230	*45	January 13.	28	December 20.	45	*33½	40	36
50	1,400,000			National Glass	100	3	October 11.	3	October 11.	..	..	..	..
50	300,000			North Side Bridge preferred	268	117½	February 20.	17½	February 20.	..	..	..	..
25	5,000,000	2½ per cent., Oct., 1905	Jan., Apr., July, Oct.	Ohio Fuel Supply	17,147	45	August 4.	36	October 18.	42½	36	46½	34
1	1,400,000			Ohio Tonopah	489,775	150	January 28.	24	October 25.	..	..	..	..
850	302,711,350	3 per cent, Nov., 1905	May and November.	Pennsylvania Railroad	1,500	139½	June 22.	136½	June 21.	137½	*118	155½	116½
25	600,000	2 per cent, Oct., 1905	Jan., Apr., July, Oct.	Peoples N. G. & F.	1,472	26	December 19.	24	May 1.	24	18½	37	18
50	25,253,900	1½ per cent, Nov., 1905	Feb., May, Aug., Nov.	Philadelphia Company	38,395	45½	November 11.	*41	January 13.	*44	37¾	48	34½
50	5,740,812	2½ per cent, Sep., 1905	March, September.	Pittsburgh & Conn. Erie Railroad	2,625	50	November 6.	43½	January 16.	47¼	43⅝	49¼	*42
50	10,000,000	5 per cent, Aug., 1905	February, August.	Pittsburgh & L.E. Erie R. R.	150	150	September 7.	148	January 10.	150	150	..	..
50	10,000,000	1½ per cent, Oct., 1905	April, October.	Pittsburgh, Bessemer & L. Erie R. R.	50	35	August 1.	35	August 1.	32½	32	38	30
50	2,000,000	3 per cent, Dec., 1905	June, December.	Do preferred	130	75	March 7.	72½	May 10.	..	..	75	*70
50	5,562,250	1¼ per cent, Nov., 1905	Feb., May, Aug., Nov.	Pittsburgh Brewing	52,181	28¾	January 17.	25⅞	November 17.	27¾	21	53¾	13¾
50	6,100,150	1¾ per cent, Nov., 1905	Feb., May, Aug., Nov.	Do preferred	13,514	48¾	November 3.	44½	January 4.	48⅝	43¼	48	40
100	32,000,000			Pittsburgh Coal	85,102	*23⅜	January 4.	12	July 20.	26⅞	*10	36	16
100	32,000,000	1¼ per cent., Apr., 1905	Jan., Apr., July, Oct.	Do preferred	172,980	*83⅞	January 3.	*45	July 26.	55	45	92¼	56
100	6,000,000	1 per cent. Oct., 1905	Jan., Apr., July, Oct.	Pittsburgh Oil & Gas	15,075	75½	January 4.	72	December 30.	78½	72	..	..
100	12,342,500	1½ per cent Oct., 1905	Jan., Apr., July, Oct.	Pittsburgh Plate Glass	8,504	139	March 14.	113	June 28.	135¾	*103¾	142	*106
100	2,000,000			Pittsburgh Terminal W. H. & T.	201	90	July 8.	80	July 8.	..	..	..	..
* 25	687,350	2½ per cent, July, 1905	January and July.	Pleasant Valley Traction	238	27¾	January 19.	27	July 29.	28	27	28½	24½
100	12,500,000	1 per cent, Aug., 1905	Feb., May, Aug., Nov.	Pressed Steel Car	58	*54	December 5.	*46	August 8.	40⅛	27	65	39¼
100	12,000,000	1¾ per cent, Nov., 1905	Feb., May, Aug., Nov.	Do preferred	187	*98¾	April 18.	*89¾	February 8.	91¼	70	94¾	70¼
50	10,000,000			River Coal	2,980	10½	January 27.	8	October 5.	12	*7	19⅝	8
50	10,000,000	1.54 per ct., Jan., 1905	January and July.	Do preferred	18,350	31½	January 6.	22	July 18.	32½	19	41	26½
100	7,205,300	¾ per cent, Oct., 1905	Jan., Apr., July, Oct.	Sewer Pipe	60,446	40	February 23.	27½	January 9.	27½	19½	..	..
25	625,000	5 per cent, July, 1905	January and July.	Sixth Street Bridge	122	60	February 23.	35	April 25.	..	..	..	..
100	137,849,250			Southern Pacific	850	71⅞	October 21.	69¼	October 30.	..	..	66⅞	66⅜
100	2,000,000	3 per cent, Oct., 1905	Jan., Apr., July, Oct.	Standard Underground Cable	1,215	205	February 23.	*199	September 18.	200	176	200	*196
50	1,000,000	1½ per cent, Jan., 1905	Jan., Apr., July, Oct.	Stove & Range preferred	39	18	November 3.	17	October 3.	15⅝	12	18	13
1	928,453	10 per cent, Oct., 1905		Tonopah Extension	165,856	16.80	August 14.	3.60	January 3.	3.19	2.05	..	..
50	392,200	2 per cent, July, 1905	January and July.	Union Storage	70	25	December 5.	25	December 5.	..	..	35	35
50	1,188,700	2 per cent, Oct., 1905	Jan., Apr., July, Oct.	Union Switch	8,124	*91¼	December 23.	81	July 24.	85	80	80	80
50	467,100	2½ per cent, Oct., 1905	Jan., Apr., July, Oct.	Do preferred	487	106	January 9.	*98	September 29.	100½	100	100	96
100	45,000,000	1 per cent, July, 1905		United Copper	63,700	68⅝	December 16.	24	June 28.	..	..	..	..
100	3,260,000	1 per cent, Dec., 1905	Mar., Jun., Sep., Dec.	United States Glass	7,130	36½	March 14.	25	February 23.	56	34	38	32
100	508,202,500	½ per cent, Dec., 1902	Mar., Jun., Sep., Dec.	United States Steel	172,878	49¾	December 30.	25	May 23.	33½	8½	*39⅝	8⅞
100	360,781,100	1¾ per cent, Nov., 1905	Feb., Mar., Aug. Nov.	Do preferred	44,815	*106⅝	December 30.	91	May 22.	95½	51¼	*93	50
50	3,000,000	2½ per cent, July, 1905	January and July.	United Traction preferred	410	50	November 10.	45½	November 10.	*49½	45¾	*51	49
100	24,000,000			Wabash Railroad preferred	50	46	February 4.	46	February 4.	41	38	53	39⅞
50	10,980,450	5 per cent, Oct., 1905	Jan., Apr., July, Oct.	Westinghouse Airbrake	9,445	*158½	November 29.	143	May 22.	*152	126	*176	125
50	3,058,700	2½ per cent, Oct., 1905	Jan., Apr., July, Oct.	Westinghouse Electric 1sts	493	95½	November 8	85½	June 7.	95	90	110½	79½
50	20,000,000	1½ per cent, Oct., 1905	Jan., Apr., July, Oct.	Do 2ds	54,962	82	April 6.	76½	May 22.	93¾	76½	110½	64
100	4,000,000	3½ per cent, Mar., 1903	March, September.	Window Glass preferred	1,911	48½	August 16.	30	June 22.	59	34	80½	39
				BANKS, TRUST AND INSURANCE COMPANIES.									
50	500,000	4 per cent, July, 1905	January and July.	Allegheny National Bank	62	130	December 12.	120	December 12.	130	122	161	150
100	700,000	1½ per cent, Oct., 1905	Jan., Apr., July, Oct.	Allegheny Trust	78	145	April 27.	140	July 12.	150	130	175	125
100	200,000	4 per cent, July, 1905	January and July.	Allemannia Insurance Company	113	257	December 20.	67	December 20.	52	52	61	60
100	400,000	1½ per cent, Nov., 1905	Feb., May, Aug., Nov.	American National Bank	40	165	April 13.	164	January 10.	185	145	198	150
50	100,000	5 per cent, July, 1905	January and July.	Arsenal Bank	15	145	November 13.	145	November 13.	..	..	150	150
100	200,000	1½ per cent, July, 1905		Bankers Trust	45	70	July 26.	70	June 24.	..	..	..	..
50	2,400,000	3 per cent, Nov., 1905	Feb., May, Aug., Nov.	Bank of Pittsburgh (N. A.)	260	2136	February 17.	167	January 6.	168	139	143	128
50	125,000	4 per cent, July, 1905	January and July.	Bank of Secured Savings	110	105	June 29.	100	March 18.	..	..	108	*100
50	150,000	4 per cent, July, 1905	January and July.	Ben Franklin Insurance	5	185	January 18.	85	January 18.	..	..	..	..
50	125,000	1¼ per cent, Oct., 1905	Jan., Apr., July, Oct.	Central Trust	65	65	May 24.	60	February 1.	60	55	63½	62½
100	4,000,000	3 per cent, Oct., 1905	Jan., Apr., July, Oct.	Colonial Trust	2,681	418	February 25.	335	November 25.	395	325	775	500
100	1,500,000	2 per cent, Oct., 1905	Jan., Apr., July, Oct.	Commonwealth Trust	692	224	January 20.	185	November 2.	210	177½	274	187
100	419,500	1 per cent, Oct., 1905	Jan., Apr., July, Oct.	Continental Trust	40	160	February 10.	109	February 10.	119	110	112	102
100	500,000	1½ per cent, Nov., 1905	Feb., May, Aug., Nov.	Cosmopolitan National Bank	62	130	October 18.	120	January 30.	115	110	112	100
100	500,000	5 per cent, Oct., 1905	Jan., Apr., July, Oct.	Diamond National Bank	176	450	April 11.	420	January 6.	425	425	480	440
100	250,000	2 per cent, Oct., 1905	Jan., Apr., July, Oct.	Diamond Savings Bank	80	$250	February 14.	*188	October 2.	..	..	240	210
100	1,000,000	4 per cent, Oct., 1905	Jan., Apr., July, Oct.	Dollar Savings Fund & Trust	16	285	June 24.	285	June 24.	..	..	341½	270
100	750,000	1½ per cent, Oct., 1905	Jan., Apr., July, Oct.	Equitable Trust	481	190	January 27.	150	November 24.	170	160	187	170
50	1,500,000	3 per cent, Nov., 1905	May and November.	Exchange National Bank	428	90	January 5.	82	October 6.	88	89	107½	82
100				Fidelity Title & Trust	29	$125	October 17.	$125	October 17.	..	..	..	..
100	1,000,000	1½ per cent, Oct., 1905	Jan., Apr., July, Oct.	Fidelity Title & Trust Co.	456	206	March 28.	192	December 8.	200	186	†179¾	†180
100	2,000,000	4 per cent, Nov., 1905	Feb., May, Aug., Nov.	Fourth National Bank, Allegheny	286	600	January 16.	495	January 9.	498	442	510	445
100	350,000	1½ per cent, Oct., 1905	Jan., Apr., July, Oct.	First National Bank, Allegheny	27	155	August 16.	147	February 23.	..	..	155	142
100	100,000	4 per cent, Oct., 1905	Jan., Apr., July, Oct.	First National Bank, Birmingham	37	325	July 6.	325	July 6.	..	..	..	..
100	1,000,000	4 per cent, Oct., 1905	Jan., Apr., July, Oct.	First National Bank, Pittsburgh	15	600	January 17.	600	January 17.	..	..	675	630
100	1,000,000	2 per cent, Oct., 1905	Jan., Apr., July, Oct.	Fort Pitt National Bank	234	236	March 8.	218	October 10.	..	..	..	..
50	122,400	1¼ per cent, Oct., 1905	Jan., Apr., July, Oct.	Franklin Savings & Trust	165	50	June 30.	848	May 20.	52	48	63	62
100	240,000	4 per cent, Oct., 1905	Jan., Apr., July, Oct.	German National Bank, Allegheny	9	$230	November 2.	$235	October 17.	..	..	560	560
100	500,000	3 per cent, Oct., 1905	Jan., Apr., July, Oct.	German National Bank, Pittsburgh	150	289	December 28.	250	January 6.	240	240	285	250
50	100,000	5 per cent, Oct., 1905	Jan., Apr., July, Oct.	German Savings & Deposit Bank	14	$350	November 14.	$350	November 14.	..	..	..	..
100	1,000,000	1½ per cent, Oct., 1905	Jan., Apr., July, Oct.	Guarantee Title & Trust	298	200	March 15.	175	October 6.	180	180	†240	142½
100	500,000			Home Trust	347	125	January 27.	121½	August 23.	125	116	145	125
100	800,000			Industrial National Bank	230	125	January 27.	123	January 18.	128	121	145	130
25	235,180			International Savings & Trust	198	32	February 4.	20	February 28.	22	20	..	..
100	2,000,000	1¼ per cent, Oct., 1905	Jan., Apr., July, Oct.	Iron City Trust	1,655	140	January 19	116	October 31.	145	112	182	114
100	500,000	2½ per cent, Oct., 1905	Jan., Apr., July, Oct.	Lincoln National Bank	83	$250	Oct. 17.	240	April 4.	250	240	250½	247½
100	700,000	2 per cent, July, 1905	January and July.	Marine National Bank	53	160	January 9.	154	May 26.	158	135	155	118
100	761,900	2 per cent, Oct., 1905	Jan., Apr., July, Oct.	Mercantile Trust	5	$130	March 30.	140	April 16.	..	..	..	..
50	500,000	1½ per cent, Oct., 1905	Jan., Apr., July, Oct.	Merchants Savings & Trust	752	58	January 24.	50	December 6.	60	54	76	46
100	400,000	2 per cent, Oct., 1905	Jan., Apr., July, Oct.	Metropolitan National Bank	10	180	August 14.	180	August 14.	180	180	200	200
100	1,000,000	3 per cent, Oct., 1905	Jan., Apr., July, Oct.	Monongahela National Bank	20	301	June 16.	300	March 15.	303	300	305	295
100	500,000	3 per cent, July, 1905	January and July.	National Bank of Western Pennsylvania	25	230	January 6.	230	January 6.	200	200	220	195
50	900,000	3 per cent, July, 1905	January and July.	National Insurance	19	120	July 26.	120	July 26.	110	110	120	120
100	720,000			National Union Insurance	50	120	April 26.	120	April 26.	120	120	..	..
50	200,000	2½ per cent, Oct., 1905	Jan., Apr., July, Oct.	North American Savings	52	115	January 5.	108	April 4.	125	119	200	115
50	313,000			Pittsburgh Life & Trusts	18	100	January 13.	100	January 12.	..	..	..	..
100	2,000,000	3 per cent, Nov., 1905	Feb., May, Aug., Nov.	Pittsburgh Trust	356	495	January 16.	440	November 15.	475	$409	780	755
100	2,000,000	2½ per cent, Oct., 1905	Jan., Apr., July, Oct.	Real Estate Trust	852	285	January 18.	228	August 18.	279	221½	350	215
100	3,000,000	4 per cent, Oct., 1905	Jan., Apr., July, Oct.	Safe Deposit & Trust	479	495	January 17.	395	November 24.	456	395	475	450
100	300,000	5 per cent, Oct., 1905	Jan., Apr., July, Oct.	Second National Bank, Allegheny	25	380	May 31.	380	May 31.	380	380	370	370
100	600,000	7½ per cent, Aug., 1905	Feb., May, Aug., Nov.	Second National Bank, Pittsburgh (old)	107	770	August 18.	740	February 18.	750	700	850	825
100	1,000,000	2½ per cent, Nov., 1905	Feb., May, Aug., Nov.	Second National Bank, Pittsburgh (new)	71	250	November 1.	245	December 5.	..	..	..	..
100	500,000	1½ per cent, Oct., 1905	Jan., Apr., July, Oct.	Third National Bank	5	150	December 13.	145	March 31.	150	150	185	142
50	120,000	2½ per cent, July, 1905	January and July.	Traders & Mechanics Bank	85	70	January 26.	70	January 26.	70	70	72	72
100	1,500,000	15 per cent, Oct., 1905	Jan., Apr., July, Oct.	Union Trust	256	3000	January 31.	2700	January 7.	2500	2500	5000	2050
100	200,000	2 per cent, Oct., 1905	Jan., Apr., July, Oct.	Washington National Bank	25	180	January 5.	162	January 6.	..	..	..	..
50	122,400	3 per cent, Nov., 1905	Feb., May, Aug., Nov.	West End S. B. & T.	25	175	April 10.	165	April 10.	165	165	..	..
50	160,000	3 per cent, Oct., 1905	Jan., Apr., July, Oct.	Workingmen's S. B. & T.	50	$400	February 14.	400	February 14.	..	..	..	..
				Total	2116154								
Outstanding.		Interest.		BONDS.									
....	500,000		March and September.	Birmingham, Knoxville & Allegheny 6s.	$ 2,000	117	March 16.	117	March 16.	115½	114	117	113½
....	1,500,000		May and November.	Birmingham Traction 5s.	23,000	113½	March 9.	113	January 12.	114½	112	115	112
....	300,000		February and August.	Brownsville Avenue 5s.	2,000	111½	March 10.	111¼	December 1.	112	111	..	..
....	1,250,000		April and October.	Citizens Traction 5s.	12,000	†115	October 30.	113½	May 18.	113⅝	112	113	112
....	8,000,000		February and August.	Consolidated Gas 5s.	18,000	116¼	November 8.	109	March 11.	109½	107	112	105
....	1,500,000		January and July.	Duquesne Traction 5s.	14,000	114	January 23.	113½	January 3.	114¼	114	..	..
....	938,000		June and December.	Fort Pitt Traction 5s.	3,000	114	January 14.	114	January 14.	..	..	..	..
....	2,965,000		January and July.	Harbison-Walker Refractories 6s.	13,000	104	April 18.	104	February 20.	100	97½	..	..
....	3,900,000		January and July.	Independent Brewing 6s.	1014000	106¾	February 17.	**105	July 3.	..	..	..	..
....	6,656,000		May and November.	Manufacturers L. & H. 1st M. C. T. 6s.	16,000	$100	October 17.	†96	June 7.	..	..	..	..
....	1,729,000		February and August.	Mfrs. L. & H. Wheel. C. T. 6s.	9,000	†96	May 23.	†96	May 23.	..	..	..	..
....	1,760,000		June and December.	Monon. Light & Power 5s.	28,000	102½	May 8.	100	January 25.	103	98½	104½	100
....	250,000		January and July.	North Side Bridge 6s.	1,000	†95	March 3.	†95	March 3.	†95	†95	..	..
....	5,390,000		March and September.	Philadelphia Company 5s.	48,000	111	July 28.	109	March 27.	111	108	110¾	107
....	1,500,000		April and October.	Pgh., Ally. & Mononahela 5s.	11,000	115½	March 18.	113¾	May 2.	112	111¾	114	111¾
....	1,400,000		June and December.	Pittsburgh & Allegheny Telephone 5s.	191,000	87	September 5.	82	September 12.	..	..	..	..
....	10,000,000		January and July.	P., B. & L. E. Cons. 5s.	7,000	118	March 30.	116¾	July 11.	117	111¾	..	..
....	6,379,000		January and July.	Pittsburgh Brewing 6s.	389,000	105¼	February 8.	**111	July 5.	**111	110½	115	102
....	1,750,000		January and July.	Pittsburgh-Buffalo 6s.	27,000	$105	December 29.	101	March 1.	103½	102	..	..
....	950,000		January and July.	Pgh., Craf. & Mans. 5s.	1,000	†113	August 30.	†113	August 30.	..	..	..	..
....	1,440,000		January and July.	Pgh., Junction 1st mtg. 6s.	1,000	†122	January 30.	†122	January 30.	..	..	..	..
....	3,000,000		January and July.	Pgh., McK. & C 5s.	692,000	2106	December 28.	100	January 4.	102¾	90	99	89½
....	1,500,000		January and July.	Pgh., McK. & G. 5s.	6,000	101	September 29.	100	August 16.	..	..	..	..
....	5,000,000		April and October.	P. S. & L. E. old 5s.	10,000	119½	June 22.	115½	June 22.	..	..	..	..
....	9,265,000		April and October.	River Coal 6s.	311,000	112¾	March 16.	109	October 13.	112¾	108	116	107
....	1,482,000		March and September.	Sewer Pipe 6s.	97,500	$103	January 30.	$100	December 7.	100	94	..	..
....	999,000,000		May and November.	United States Government 4s, 1907.	1,000	106¾	January 18.	105¾	January 18.	106¾	106¾	109½	109½
....	1,500,000		January and July.	United States Steel 2d 5s, s. f.	10,000	104⅞	March 27.	98	June 8.	93⅝	69¾	89¼	65½
....	2,000,000		January and July.	West End Traction 5s.	34,000	114½	February 28.	114½	February 28.	113¾	113¾	..	..
....	2,000,000		March and September.	Westinghouse Electric 5s.	12,000	$103	March 4.	103	January 20.	..	..	..	..
				Wilkinsburg & E. P. 5s.	12,000	111¼	May 16.	†111	April 6.	111½	111	110½	110
				Total	2000000								
				MISCELLANEOUS.									
				Pig iron warrants, A	13	17.60	March 30.	17.60	March 30.	18.00	12.05	..	..
				Pig iron warrants, B	2	17.20	January 24.	17.20	January 24.	17.45	12.60	..	..
				Pig iron warrants, D	61	17.60	January 5.	16.35	March 30.	17.30	12.70	..	..
				Pittsburgh Stock Exchange Mem.	4	$650	February 2.	7100	October 26.	9000	$5300	14000	10000
				C. D. & P. T. rights	3	4	December 4.	4	December 4.	..	..	..	..
				Monongahela Water warrants	88 8-15	42	February 14	38	February 6.	..	..	..	..
				Peoples Insurance rights	52	1	March 21.	¼	March 21.	..	..	..	..
				Independent Brewing com. warr.	3-5	15	July 31.	15	July 31.	..	..	..	..
				Independent Brewing com. scrip.	62.44	17	May 22.	13½	November 23.	..	..	..	..
				Independent Brewing preferred scrip.	31.34	40	May 22.	39	April 4.	..	..	..	..
				Independent Brewing 6s scrip.	$5155.57	105¼	March 10.	107	April 12.	..	..	..	..

*Less than 10 shares. †And interest. ‡New high mark. (At auction. §Cash. **Ex-dividend or ex-interest. ††Old stock. &Prices given are per cent, not per share. bBuyer's option 30 days. #One share at $1 October 9. rWith rights.

FINANCIAL CHRONOLOGY FOR THE WEEK

TUESDAY, December 26.—Thirty-seven New York stocks advanced from ¼ to 3½ per cent, and the whole market reaches the highest average prices of the year. Greatest gain in the copper stocks, under the lead of Anaconda, which rose from 229 to 255, the highest ever quoted. Total sales of all stocks 1,594,900 shares. Call loan rates advanced to 10 per cent and closed at 35 per cent, the highest for more than two years. United Copper Company had aside out of earnings of 1,205 the full 6 per cent dividend on the preferred stock for 1905 and declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on the common and ½ per cent extra. Anaconda increased its annual rate from 10 to 12 per cent. Pittsburgh stock market active and firm. Foreign markets were closed.

WEDNESDAY, December 27.—Call loan rates to New York stock exchange borrowers advanced to 90 per cent, the highest since 1901, and averaged above 35 per cent all day. Shipments of currency continued to Chicago and also to the south, three banking failures at Memphis increasing the demand from that section. Stock market was active and strong during the early part of the day, but subsequently reacted sharply and closed lower all around. New York fractions specially weak on the announcement of the terms of the merger. Foreign markets were depressed, but Russian bonds recovered

Library of Pittsburgh

THE OLD YEAR WENT OUT ON BUOYANT MARKETS

In Wall Street Steel and Copper Stocks Recorded New High Prices—In Pittsburgh Two Gas Stocks Made New Low Records.

The old year went out on generally strong markets. Despite the interruption caused by the festivities which usually mark the closing session of the year, the volume of trading was large. In Wall street the sales for the two hours foot up 1,084,000 shares, which is very close to the year's record for a corresponding period. Industrial stocks were relatively more active than the railroads, and quite a number of the former group advanced to the highest prices of the year. Anaconda Copper rose to 295, broke 15 points to 280, and closed at 289, a net gain of only ½ per cent. Amalgamated Copper advanced to 111¾, the highest for years, reacted to 108⅞ and closed at 110½, a gain of ¾ per cent.

Both the United States Steel issues advanced to the highest prices of the year. London was again a buyer of the common, and one prominent professional leader on the New York exchange was credited with taking 50,000 shares. Republic Iron & Steel issues were strong, but did not retain the gains and closed slightly lower for the day. American Locomotive common made a new high record by advancing to 76¼. Colorado Fuel & Iron closed ¾ lower.

The net changes in the railroad list were exceedingly small, and at the close as many stocks showed losses as gains. The weekly bank statement was much more favorable than looked for, there having been a decrease in loans and a slight increase in surplus reserve. The announcement that the sub-treasury at New York had transferred $2,000,000 to San Francisco on a telegraphic order was ignored by traders, who express confidence in easier money market conditions next week.

The feature of the market on the Pittsburgh stock exchange was the weakness in the natural gas shares. On one sale of 50 shares Pittsburgh Oil & Gas broke three points to 46, the lowest ever quoted, and closed at 45 bid, 46½ asked. The weakness was apparently based upon disappointment that the directors had not met and taken action on the quarterly dividend, although it was semi-officially stated that the meeting of the directors to consider this and other subjects would be held in the second week in January. The decline in this stock seemed to adversely affect Manufacturers Light & Heat, which, after selling at 33½, broke to 31¾, and closed at that price bid, the lowest of the year. The dividend on this stock having been declared at the regular rate, the street is at a loss to account for the continued weakness in the stock. Ohio Fuel Supply declined a fraction to 38, which is within 1¼ points of the low price of the year. The largest dealings in the rest of the market were in Crucible Steel. The common advanced to and closed at 13¾, while the preferred advanced to and closed at 70. Harbison-Walker common was firm at 15. National Fire Proofing was unchanged at 24½. Philadelphia Company common sold at 51¼, ex-dividend, a decline of ½. Pittsburgh Plate Glass sold at 121, a decline of 1 per cent and closed offered at 120¼. United Copper closed a fraction higher at 67¼. The Westinghouse stocks were very dull, and the only change was in Union Switch & Signal common, which sold at 90 to 91 ex-dividend.

Closing Bids and Offers.

The closing bids and offers on the Pittsburgh stock exchange yesterday were as follows:

	Par.	Bid.	Ask.
Membership—			
Pittsburgh Stock Exchange..	..	$6000	$7100
Pittsburgh Banks—			
Arsenal	$50	142	....
Allegheny National	50	120	125
Bank of Pittsburgh	50	175	180
Commonwealth Trust	100	180	200
Diamond National	100	410	420
Exchange National	50	82	84
Equitable Trust	100	125	150
Farmers Deposit National	100	1100	1450
Federal National	100	198	200
First National	100	590	600
Fourth National	100	140	160
First National, Birmingham	100	300	....
Fifth Avenue	50	81	85
Fort Pitt National	100	200	210
Fidelity Title & Trust	100	500	525
German National	100	290	300
Guarantee Title & Trust	100	....	180
Iron City Trust	100	122¾	123
Keystone National	100	348	380
Lincoln National	100	235	250
Marine National	100	140	150
Metropolitan National	100	180	190
Monongahela National	100	299	310
Merchants Savings & Trust	50	50	51
Mercantile Trust	100	....	130
Pittsburgh Trust	100	....	140
Real Estate Trust	100	200	225
Second National	100	....	250
Safe Deposit & Trust	100	395	400
Third National	100	150	170
Traders & Mechanics	50	70	....
Union National	100	1200	....
Union Trust	100	2500	3000
United States National	100	....	155
Allegheny Banks—			
Allegheny Trust	100	....	155
Bank of Secured Savings	50	105	....
Insurance—			
National	50	120	....
Western	50	56	....
Miscellaneous—			
American Window Glass pref	100	....	40
American Sewer Pipe	100	33½	33¾
Allegheny Valley R. R. pref	50	38½	40
Consolidated Ice	50	5½	....
Do preferred	50	38¾	40
Crucible Steel	100	13¾	13⅞
Do preferred	100	70	....
Harbison-Walker Co.	100	....	15
Do preferred	100	78	80
Luster Mining	10	35½	36¾
*Mfrs. Light & Heat	50	31¾	31⅞
Marsden	100	2⅞	3¼
Mt. Oliver Incline Plane	50	....	50
Monongahela River Coal	50	....	9
Do preferred	50	27	27¾
Monongahela Water	25	....	39
National Fire Proofing	50	7½	7⅞
Do preferred	50	24⅝	....
Ohio Fuel Supply	25	....	38¼
Pittsburgh Oil & Gas	100	45	46½
Peoples Pipage	25	25½	26½
*Philadelphia Co	50	51½	....
Pittsburgh Stove & Range	50	....	8
Do preferred	50	....	18
Pgh. Terminal Warehouse	100	90	....
P. Y. & Ashta. R. R.	50	120	....
Pgh. & L. E. R. R.	50	145	....
Pittsburgh Brewing	50	26¼	26½
Do preferred	50	47⅞	48
Pittsburgh Coal	100	15½	16
Do preferred	100	61⅞	63
Pittsburgh Plate Glass	100	....	120½
Standard Underground Cable	100	....	202
Tonopah Extension	1	5.60	5.70
Ohio Tonopah	1	.26	.28
*Union Switch & Signal	50	90⅝	91
Do preferred	50	95	....
United States Glass	100	58	....
United States Steel	100	42⅞	43
Westinghouse Electric 2d pf	50	85½	88
Independent Brewing	50	13⅜	14
Do preferred	50	39⅜	40
United Copper	100	67¼	68
BONDS—			
Allegheny County Light 6s	..	106½	....
Monongahela River Coal 6s	..	110½	....
*Pgh., McK. & Conn. 1st 5s	..	103½	104
Pittsburgh Brewing 6s	..	....	115
Pgh. Terminal Warehouse 5s	..	101½	....
Pittsburgh-Buffalo Co. 5s	..	105	....
Westinghouse Machine 6s	..	100¼	....
*Independent Brewing 6s	..	104⅝	105½
*Pgh., McK. & Greensburg 5s	..	....	104

*Ex-dividend or ex-interest.

Saturday's Sales.

The sales in detail were as follows:

10:00 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.

20 Crucible com. 13¾	11 U. Switch com. *90
10 do. 13¾	50 do. *91
190 do. 13½	50 United Copper. 68
50 do. 13½	10 do. 68
10 do. 13⅝	100 do. 68⅛
60 U. S. Stl. com. 42½	10 do. 68
20 do. 43	100 H. W. R. com. 15
5 do. 43	50 do. 15
9 Ohio Fuel 38¼	50 do. 15
50 Mfrs. L. & H. *33½	

10:30 A. M. to 11:00 A. M.

100 Mfrs. L. & H. *33¼	100 Crucible pfd. 70
75 do. *33¼	25 do. 70
60 do. *33¼	10 do. 70
25 do. *33¼	10 Ohio Fuel 38¼
400 Crucible com. 13¾	50 U. S. Stl. com. 42⅞
11 Ind. Brw. pfd. 39⅞	10 do. 42⅞
100 P. Brew. com. 26½	4 Electric 2nds. 85½
10 P. Plate Glass. 121	10 United Copper. 68
60 Luster 35½	10 do. 68
40 do. 35½	10 do. 68
25 U. Switch com. *90¾	20 do. 67¾
25 Crucible pfd. 69⅞	50 H. W. R. com. 15
25 do. 69⅞	40 do. 15
5 do. 70	25 P. Coal pfd. 62
100 do. 70	5 do. 62
13 do. 70	1000 Ohio Tonopah. .27
10 do. 70	

11:00 A. M. to 11:30 A. M.

150 U. S. Glass. 58	40 Mfrs. L. & H. *33
30 W. Glass pfd. 40	50 U. S. Stl. pfd. 106½
30 Crucible pfd. 70	50 P. Oil & Gas. 46
100 do. 70	30 U. Switch com. *91
50 do. 70	5 U. S. Stl. com. 43
100 Crucible com. 13¾	25 do. 43⅛
5 do. 13¾	217 Phila. com. *51¼
25 do. 13¾	100 F. Proof pfd. 24½
35 Ohio Fuel 38	10 do. 24½
200 Mfrs. L. & H. *33	

11:30 A. M. to 12:00 M.

100 P. Brw. com. 26⅜	50 Mfrs. L. & H. *32¼
30 Luster 36	40 do. *32
20 Crucible pfd. 70	100 do. *32
50 do. 70	25 do. *32
55 do. 70	50 do. *31⅞
60 do. 70	50 do. *31¾
30 do. 70	100 do. *32
200 do. 70	25 do. *32
100 United Copper. 67½	100 do. *32
2 U. S. Stl. pfd. 106	100 do. *32
15 H. W. R. pfd. 80	50 do. *31⅞
15 Mfrs. L. & H. *33	10 do. *31⅞
25 do. *32¾	25 do. *31¾
25 do. *32½	22 Union Switch. *90¾
50 do. *32½	2 do. *90¾
250 do. *32¼	

*Ex-div.

Saturday's Summary.

Sales.	STOCKS.	High	Low.	Last Sale.	C'ge.
805	Crucible Steel	13¾	13½	13¾	+¼
898	Do preferred	70	69⅞	70	+¼
110	Fire Proofing pref	24½	24½	24½	0
290	H.-W. Refrac.	15	15	15	0
15	Do preferred	80	80	80	+1
11	Ind. Brewing pref	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	−⅛
120	Luster	36	35½	36	+½
1590	Mfrs. L. & H.	†33¼	†31¾	†31⅞	−2¼
54	Ohio Fuel	38¼	38	38	−¼
1000	Ohio Tonopah	.27	.27	.27	0
217	Philadelphia Co.	†51¼	†51¼	†51¼	−½
200	Pgh. Brewing	26½	26⅜	26⅜	0
30	Pgh. Coal pref	62	62	62	+½
50	Pgh. Oil & Gas	46	46	46	−3
10	Pgh. Plate Glass	121	121	121	−1
151	Union Switch	†91	†90	†90¾	−¼
450	United Copper	68⅛	67½	67½	+¼
100	U. Glass	58	58	58	0
175	U. S. Steel	43⅛	42½	43⅛	+¾
52	Do preferred	‡106½	*106	*106	−⅛
4	West. Elec. 2ds	85½	85½	85½	0
30	Win. Glass pref	40	40	40	0
6362					

*Less than 10 shares. †Ex-dividend or ex-interest. ‡New high mark.

Summary for the Week.

Sales on the Pittsburgh stock exchange for the week ended December 30, 1905, were as follows:

Sales.	STOCKS.	High	Low.	Last Sale.	C'ge.
2322	Crucible Steel	13⅞	13¼	13¾	0
3865	Do preferred	70	69	70	+¾
164	Fire Proofing	7½	7¼	7¼	−½
885	Do preferred	24⅞	24	24½	−½
2068	H.-W. Refrac.	15	12¼	15	+2¾
50	Do preferred	80	79	80	+3
228	Ind. Brewing pref	*40	*39⅝	39⅞	+⅛
1905	Luster	36¼	34⅞	36	+½
2752	Mfrs. L. & H.	*34½	†31¾	†31⅞	−2⅜
25	Marsden	3¼	3¼	3¼	+¼
249	Ohio Fuel	38½	38	38	−½
5900	Ohio Tonopah	.27	.26	.27	0
64	Peoples Pipage	26	26	26	0
217	Philadelphia Co.	†51¼	†51¼	†51¼	−½
740	Pgh. Brewing	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜	−¼
50	Do preferred	48	48	48	+1
25	Pgh. Coal	*15½	15	15	0
885	Do preferred	62½	61½	62	−¾
150	Pgh. Oil & Gas	50	46	46	−4
10	Pgh. Plate Glass	121	121	121	−1
200	River Coal pref	27⅝	27½	27½	−½
55	Sewer Pipe	34	33⅝	33¾	+¼
3250	Tonopah Ext.	5.70	5.30	5.70	0
1451	Union Switch	†91¼	89	†90¾	+2¾
4539	United Copper	68⅛	62½	67½	+4½
200	U. S. Glass	58	58	58	0
5582	U. S. Steel	43⅛	39¼	43⅛	+3⅝
1405	Do preferred	‡106½	*104½	*106	+1⅞
44	West. Airbrake	154	152	§153	−1
96	West. Elec. 2ds	85½	*84½	85½	−2
40	Wind. Glass pref	40	40	40	0
	BANKS, ETC.				
63	Allemannia Ins	67	67	67	0
81	Federal N. B.	200	197	200	+1
46	German N. B.	280	280	280	+17
10	West End S.B.&T.	155	155	155	0
40002					
	BONDS.				
$20000	Ind. Brewing 6s	108	107⅞	108	0
5000	Pgh.-Buffalo 5s	†105	105	105	+1
5000	P., McK. & C. 5s	†106	106	106	+½
8000	River Coal 6s	110½	110½	110½	+1½
$38000					

*Less than 10 shares. †Ex-dividend. ‡New high mark. §Cash.

Summary for December, 1905.

Sales on the Pittsburgh stock exchange for the month of December, 1905, were as follows:

Sales.	STOCKS.	High	Low.	Last Sale.	C'ge.
374	Consolidated Ice	5½	5⅛	5½	+¼
203	Do preferred	38¼	38	38	0
13148	Crucible Steel	14	13⅛	13¾	+¼
21514	Do preferred	71¼	67⅞	70	+1⅝
10	Ewalt St. Bridge	50	50	50	−½
3444	Fire Proofing	9	*7	7¼	−⅝
6714	Do preferred	25⅝	23¼	24½	+1¼
8800	H.-W. Refrac.	15	9½	15	+5
530	Do preferred	‡89	71	80	+9
1633	Ind. Brewing	14½	14	14	−⅛
1401	Do preferred	*40½	39⅜	39⅞	+⅛
13616	Luster	37½	32½	36	+3½
9324	Mfrs. L. & H.	35⅜	§31¾	§31⅞	−3⅜
3115	Marsden	3¼	2½	3¼	+⅛
75	Monon. Water	38½	38	38	−2
1152	Ohio Fuel	*39	37⅞	38	0
12375	Ohio Tonopah	.28	[illegible]	.27	0
489	Peoples Pipage	26	24½	26	+3
2009	Philadelphia Co.	52	**50½	§51¼	−⅝
3479	Pgh. Brewing	26⅝	**26	26⅝	+⅛
1050	Do preferred	48	46½	48	+¼
1286	Pgh. Coal	17	**13	15	+1
10086	Do preferred	63	56	62	+8¾
1435	Pgh. Oil & Gas	55	46	46	−9
8005	Pgh. Plate Glass	124½	118⅝	121	+1¾
5	P. S. Car	54	54	54	+4½
110	River Coal	9	9	9	+1
2431	Do preferred	28½	24¾	27½	+3½
6887	Sewer Pipe	*36½	§33¼	33¾	−1
197	Stand. Und. Cable	201	200	201	0
15530	Tonopah Ext.	5.85	5.25	5.70	−.05
70	Union Storage	25	25	25	−10
1906	Union Switch	§91¼	85	§90¾	+5¼
44525	United Copper	‡68⅝	32¾	67½	+34¾
470	U. S. Glass	59	58	58	+1
10836	U. S. Steel	43⅛	36½	43⅛	+5⅝
2141	Do preferred	‡106½	*103¼	*106	+1⅛
10	United Trac. pref.	50	50	50	0
408	West. Airbrake	158	152	¶153	−4½
2278	West. Elec. 2ds	88½	*84½	85½	−½
80	Wind. Glass pref	40	40	40	−2
	BANKS, ETC.				
113	Allemannia Ins.	‡67	67	67	+15
32	Allegheny N. B.	120	120	120	0
10	Bank of Sec. Sav.	105	105	105	0
147	Colonial Trust	355	340	350	0
67	Exchange N. B.	82½	82½	82½	−½
112	Federal N. B.	200	192	200	−6
49	Fidelity T. & T.	525	525	525	0
76	German N. B.	280	263	280	+20
200	Iron City Trust	§123	120	§123	+3
45	Merchants S. & T.	51	50	50½	−4½
4	Safe Dep. & Tr.	400	400	400	+5
15	Second N. B.	245	245	245	−5
10	Third N. B.	150	150	150	+5
10	West End S.B.&T.	155	155	155	0
210041					
	BONDS.				
$1000	Browns. Ave. 5s	111¼	111¼	111¼	−¼
54000	Ind. Brewing 6s	108	107½	‡108	+1
1000	Pgh. Brewing 6s	115	115	115	+1¼
5000	Pgh.-Buffalo 5s	‡105	105	105	+1
16000	P., McK. & C. 5s	‡106	105	105	+1½
13000	River Coal 6s	110½	109	110½	+1½
15000	Sewer Pipe 6s	†101½	†101½	†101½	+½
$105000					
	RIGHTS.				
3	C. D. & P. Tel.	4	4	4	......
	MEMBERSHIP.				
1	Pgh. Stock Exch.	7100	7100	7100	0

*Less than 10 shares. **One share only. †And interest. ‡New high mark. ¶Cash. §Ex-dividend or ex-interest.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET.

Following is a record of sales on the New York stock exchange yesterday, reported over the private wires of Whitney, Stephenson & Co., Frick building:

(Sales in $1,000.)

6 Am H & L 6s.. 99¾	10 Jap 4½s 93
8 Am Ice deb 6s. 87	10 do. 92¾
6 Am Tob 6s 115	21 Jap 4½s 2nds.. 92½
9 Atch cv 4s 102½	5 do. 92¾
10 Atch 4s 102¾	10 do. 92⅞
7 do. 103	12 do. 93
25 Atch adj 4s 94	10 do. 92¼
9 do. 94⅝	29 Jap 4s ctfs 87½
8 A C L 4s 101⅝	6 do. 87¼
5 B & O 3½s 93	5 Int & Gt Nor..100
12 B & O SW 3½s. 93	4 Int Paper 6s 110⅛
59 B R T cv 4s 99¾	8 L & N G M 4s.119
9 do. 99⅝	1 L & N 4s 105¾
10 do. 99⅛	3 do. 106
70 do. 99	7 Mex Cen con 4s 81
5 do. 99¼	5 Mex Cen 1st inc 25⅝
10 do. 99½	26 Mex Cen 2nd... 19¼
15 do. 99⅛	3 M K T 4s 100⅝
40 do. 99	13 do. 100½
4 Cen Pac 1st 101⅜	4 Mo Pac 4s 97¼
3 do. 101½	45 Nat R R Mex 4s 84½
5 C & O 1st 104½	5 Nat Starch 6s.. 85
23 C R I P 4s 79¾	25 N Y C 4s 100⅝
6 C R I P ref 4s. 95⅝	5 N Y C L S 3½s. 90
8 C R I P Ry 4s.105½	6 Penna cv 3½s..103½
17 do. 105¼	41 Penna 3½s 1915. 99⅛
10 C C C St L G M 4s 103¾	8 P & E inc 5s.. 78½
10 Col Ind 5s A... 78⅞	11 Rdg G M 4s 103⅝
10 do. 78¾	5 StL S F G M 6s132
10 do. 78½	5 St L & S F fdg. 88¾
20 do. 78¾	7 St L S W cn.. 97½
10 do. 78½	5 St L S W 4s 81
45 Nat RR Mex 4s 84½	S A L A & B 1st 4s 95¾
25 N Y C deb 4s.100⅝	28 S P ref 4s ctfs. 96⅞
5 N Y C L S 3½s 90	11 Stan R & T 6s.. 45
5 N & W 4s 101¾	9 Stan R & T inc. 2
25 O Riv G M 5s.114½	5 Tex & Pac 1st..121⅓
11 Erie G M lien. 93½	5 Un Pac cv 150½
5 do. 94	5 do. 150⅜
63 Jap 6s 2nds 98½	6 do. 150
15 do. 98½	10 U S R & F 6s.102½
20 do. 98⅝	7 do. 103
30 do. 98¾	3 do. 103⅛
14 do. 98¾	10 U S S S F 5s.. 96⅞
170 Jap 4½s 92⅝	10 do. 96⅞
88 do. 92½	12 do. 96⅞
5 do. 92½	13 do. 96¾
15 do. 92⅝	16 do. 96⅞
30 do. 92½	6 do. 96¾
19 do. 92¾	3 Wabash 1st 115⅝
50 do. 92⅞	8 Wabash 2nd 107
10 do. 92⅝	5 Wab Om 3½s... 87½
15 do. 92⅝	8 Wab P T 2d 4s. 34½
5 do. 92¾	

COMPLETE RECORD OF THE NEW YORK STOCKS

Daily range of prices reported by Messrs. Henry Sproul & Co., 410 Wood street, members of New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Chicago stock exchanges and Chicago board of trade.

ACTIVE LIST.

Sales	STOCKS.	Open	High	Low.	Closing Bids.
8600	A., T. & S. F.	89¼	89¼	88⅛	89
100	Do preferred	105	105	105	105
5000	Am. Cotton Oil	39⅝	39⅝	38⅝	38⅞
14000	Am. Sugar	153½	153¼	152	152½
	Do preferred	139⅝	139⅝	139⅝	139⅝
77800	Am. Locomotive	73⅝	76¼	73⅛	76
200	Do preferred	117	117½	117	117
4100	Am. Car Foundry	41½	41½	40⅝	40⅞
500	Do preferred	100	100¼	100	100⅛
175700	Amal. Copper	109⅛	111¾	108⅞	110½
49300	Anaconda Copper	290	295	280	289
25600	Am. Smelting	169⅝	170⅝	168¼	168½
800	Do preferred	130	130	129	129
	Am. Woolen	42½	42⅜	42½	42½
	Do preferred	105⅛	106	105¼	105¼
5700	Balto. & Ohio	113⅜	113⅞	113	113⅛
7300	B. R. Transit	89¼	89⅝	88½	89
8300	Canadian Pacific	174⅝	175¼	173⅝	173¾
1400	Central Leather	45½	45⅝	45¼	45⅜
200	Do preferred	104	104	104	104
1300	Chi. & Gt. West	21⅛	21½	21⅛	21⅛
2800	Consolidated Gas	182½	183	181	181
1100	C., C., C. & St. L.	108⅝	108⅝	107½	107¾
2200	Ches. & Ohio	56⅝	56⅝	56	56
2100	Chi. & N. W.	223	224	223	223
5600	Colorado Fuel	57½	57½	56⅛	56⅛
4500	Corn Product	19	19⅝	18⅝	18⅞
1200	Do preferred	61¾	62⅛	61	61
10500	Col. Southern	29⅛	30⅛	29⅛	29⅞
2100	Do 1st preferred	69	69⅞	69	69⅞
3100	Do 2d preferred	53	54⅞	53	54⅞
	Del. & Hudson	....	....	....	223
20800	Erie	49¼	49⅝	48⅜	48⅞
1000	Do 1st preferred	81¼	81¼	81	81¼
300	General Electric	177½	177½	177	177
400	Hocking Valley	120⅝	120⅝	117½	117½
	Do preferred	94	94	94	94
100	Illinois Central	175¼	175¼	175¼	175¼
1000	Iowa Central	29½	29⅜	29½	29⅜
1000	Do preferred	58¼	59¼	58¼	59¼
8800	Int. Paper	22⅜	23⅝	22⅜	23⅛
1000	Do preferred	84⅜	85½	84⅜	85
900	Louis. & Nash	152⅝	152⅝	152	152
300	Manhattan	162¼	162¼	162¼	162¼
1600	Mo. Pacific	101	101⅛	100¾	100¾
200	Mo., K. & Texas	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
100	Do preferred	71	71	71	71
6000	Metropolitan	125	125	124	125
2800	Do Securities	74⅜	74⅜	73¼	74
2300	Mexican Central	25⅜	25½	25¼	25⅜
1700	National Lead	85⅜	86⅜	83½	83⅝
	National Biscuit	67⅞	69½	67⅞	68⅞
	Do preferred	115	115	115	115
	N. Y. Air Brake	161⅝	161⅝	161⅝	161⅝
5100	N. Y. Central	153⅝	153½	152½	153⅛
	N. J. Central	223	223	223	223
2600	N. Y., Ont. & W.	52⅛	52⅞	52¼	52⅞
5600	Norf. & Western	84⅝	85¼	84⅛	85
400	North Amer. Co.	99¼	99½	99	99¼
800	Nor. Pacific	205	205⅝	204⅞	204⅞
1700	Peoples Gas	100⅞	101	100⅝	101
100	Pacific Mail	48½	48½	48½	48½
3200	Pressed Steel Car	55	55½	54½	55
200	Do preferred	100	100¼	100	100¼
29300	Penna. R. R.	144⅝	144⅝	143⅝	143⅞
	Pgh. Coal pfd	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼
	Railway Springs	61½	61⅛	60	61
	Do preferred	104½	105	104½	105
85100	Reading	138¼	139½	137	138¾
	Do 1st pfd	....	....	....	92
1000	Do 2d pfd	96½	96½	96½	96½
5600	Rock Island	24¼	24⅝	24	24⅛
300	Do preferred	62¾	62½	62	62
9400	Republic Iron	33⅞	34½	33⅝	34
4200	Do preferred	107¼	107¼	106	106¼
4900	So. Pacific	66⅝	66⅝	66	66¼
7100	So. Railway	36	36¼	35⅝	35⅞
200	Do preferred	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
	St. Paul	182	182⅛	181⅝	181⅞
	Do preferred	188⅛	188⅛	188⅛	188⅛
200	St. Louis & S. W.	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼
200	Do preferred	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
300	Tenn. Coal & Iron	132	132	131½	131½
600	Texas & Pacific	33⅜	33⅜	33½	33⅞
400	Tol., S. L. & W.	36	36⅜	36	36⅜
600	Do preferred	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼
151300	U. S. Steel	42⅝	43¼	42⅝	43⅛
19200	Do preferred	106⅝	107	106⅛	106⅞
	Do 2d 5% bonds	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
55700	Union Pacific	151	151¼	150¼	150⅝
2200	Do preferred	99	99½	99	99¼
700	U. S. Rubber	54	54	53⅜	53⅜
300	Do preferred	....	....	....	....
	U. S. Cast Iron P.	46¼	46¼	45⅞	45⅞
	Do preferred	93¼	94¾	93	94¾
200	Wabash	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	20⅜
100	Do preferred	41	41	41	41
200	West. Un. Tel.	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
500	W. & Lake Erie	18¼	18⅜	18¼	18⅜
	Do 1st pfd	42½	42½	42½	42½
	Do 2d pfd	26½	26½	26½	26½
	Wisconsin Central	....	....	....	29½
300	Do preferred	61	61	60¾	60¾
	Fed. M. & Sm.	139¼	139¼	139¼	139¼
	Do preferred	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼
	Sloss	89¼	89½	89¼	89¼
	Distillers Corpn	53⅝	54	53	53⅞
	Nickel Plate	69	69⅜	69	69¼
	Va. Chemical	57¾	57¾	56	56⅞
	INACTIVE LIST.				
	Am. Steel F'dries	....	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜
	Do preferred	....	52	50⅝	50⅝
	Am. Grass & T.	....	10¼	10¼	10¼
	Am. Hide & L.	....	9⅜	9½	9⅜
	Do preferred	....	42	41½	42
	Am. Tobacco pfd	....	106	105⅜	105⅜
	American Wool	....	42⅞	42½	42½
	Do preferred	....	106	105¼	105¼
	Allis-Chalmers	....	22⅜	22	22¼
	Chicago Un. Trac	....	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜
	Do preferred	....	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
	D. S. S. & A.	....	19½	19½	19½
	Do preferred	....	40⅝	40	40⅝
	Kan. City & So.	....	35½	34⅝	34⅝
	Do preferred	....	67	67	67
	M.St.P. & S.S.M.	....	144	143	144
	Do preferred	....	173	168⅝	173
	Met. Securities	....	74⅝	73⅞	74
	Minn. & St. Louis	....	81⅝	81⅛	81⅛
	M. K. & T. com	....	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
	N. Y. Airbrake	....	161⅝	161⅝	161⅝
	Pacific Coast Co.	....	104¼	104¼	104¼
	St.J.& G.I. 1st pf	....	65	65	65
	Sloss	....	89½	89¼	89¼
	Twin City	....	117½	117½	117½
	Un. Bag & Paper	....	14	14	14
	Va. Car.—Chem.	....	57⅞	56	56⅞
	U. S. Reduction	....	32½	30½	32½
	Knickerbocker Ice	....	63	63⅛	62⅞
	Int. Silver	....	35	34½	35
	Denver	....	39⅝	39	39½
	Do preferred	....	88⅝	88	88½
	Int. Power	....	60	56	57⅝
	Gt. Northern pfd	....	291⅞	290⅝	290⅝
	Hock. Coal & Iron	....	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛

1084000 Total sales.

Philadelphia Stocks.

(Reported by Childs & Childs.)

	High.	Low.	Bid.
American Railways	....	....	52
Cambria Steel	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝
Cambria Iron	....	....	49
Lake Superior Corporation	18¼	18¼	18
Electric Storage	80½	80	79¾
Electric Co. of America	11¼	11	11
Lehigh Valley	82	81¼	81⅝
Marsden	....	....	2⅞
Pennsylvania Steel	....	....	52
Do preferred	....	....	104
Philadelphia Co.	51⅝	51¼	51
Do preferred	....	....	49⅞
Philadelphia Rapid Transit	30⅝	30⅝	30½
Philadelphia Electric Co.	8½	8⅜	8⅜
Union Traction	62½	62½	62
United Gas Improvement	94½	93⅝	93⅝
Welsbach Co.	....	....	30

Boston Copper Stocks.

(Reported by A. E. Masten & Co.)

STOCKS.	Open.	High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Ask.
Allouez	42	42	41	40½	41
Adventure	....	....	....	6	6¼
Arcadian	5	5	4¾	....	....
Atlantic	26½	26½	26	26	26¼
Boston Consol.	32⅝	33⅞	32⅝	31⅝	32
Bingham	35	35½	35	35	35¼
Calumet & Hecla	....	....	....	705	710
Centennial	29¼	29¼	29¼	29	29¼
Daly West	17½	17½	17½	17	17½
Elm River	....	....	....	2½	3
Franklin	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	....	....
Granby	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅝
Greene	31	31⅛	30	30⅜	31
Isle Royale	25¼	25½	25	24½	25
Mass	10⅜	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	10⅝
Mohawk	62	62	62	....	61
Michigan	17	17½	17	17¼	17½
North Butte	88½	88½	86½	86⅝	87
Osceola	109	109	106½	....	108
Old Dominion	36¼	36½	34½	35	35⅝
Old Colony	....	....	....	1½	1¾
Parrott	44	46¼	43	44	44½
Phoenix	....	....	....	1	1¼
Quincy	108	109	108	108	109
Range Consol.	84	85¼	84	83¾	84
Rhode Island	....	....	....	6½	6¾
Pgh. & Montana	....	....	....	16	17
Apex	....	....	....	8⅛	8⅜
Trinity	10½	10⅜	10½	10⅜	11¼
Tamarack	....	....	....	116	118
United Copper	68	68½	66⅞	66⅝	67¼
Utah	55¼	56⅝	55¼	56	56½
U. S. Mining	46	46	45	44⅞	45½
Victoria	....	....	....	6¼	6½
Wolverine	....	....	....	132	134
Winona	....	....	....	8¾	....
Keweenaw	....	....	....	14	15
Nevada	12	12	11⅞	11½	11¾
BISBEE MINING STOCKS.					
Cal. & Arizona	....	....	....	121	122
Calumet & Pgh.	....	....	....	36	37
Junction	....	....	....	29½	30½
L. S. & Pgh.	....	....	....	53½	54
Pgh. & Duluth	....	....	....	29	30
East Butte	....	....	....	11⅝	12
Utah Copper	....	....	....	38	38¾

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—Parrott and Copper Range furnished most of the excitement today. Parrott advanced 5 points on large transactions and Copper Range advanced 2 points. The rest of the market held steady, but was not especially active. If money rates do not advance we shall probably have a higher and more active market Tuesday.

Banks and the Treasury.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—(Special.)—In redemption of checks drawn by depositors of gold at the San Francisco and Seattle assay offices today's official records show that the subtreasury paid out yesterday $27,960. Of this amount $3,142 had been deposited at San Francisco and $24,828 at Seattle, against $2,678 a week ago. Total payment by government to New York banks for the day, $2,120,000. Payment by banks to government, $2,152,000. Balance on the day's transactions, $32,000 paid by banks to government, against $295,000 similarly paid a week ago.

Chicago Stocks.

Ill. Brick Co. 65	Swift & Co. 103
Nat. Biscuit com. 68½	Met. Elev. pfd. 69⅞
Quaker Oats com. 153	S. S. Elev. 96
Do receipts 153	C. & O. P. El. pfd. 28

In the Oil Fields

Reports from the lower southwest fields were very light yesterday. Owing to the high winds of Friday night the telegraphic service was badly crippled. The result of the wells drilling in the sand will not be known before Tuesday on account of tomorrow being a holiday. The delay will not cause any great anxiety for the reason that the wells now due are nearly all located inside of defined limits. Light producers will probably be the result of the majority, and their location is not important. With the close of the month the records show that developments have few features. The best producers completed were small and many fell to the list of dusters. There is no exception in any field to the last named wells. Just now the southwest extension of the Yellow Creek field, in Calhoun county, is furnishing a number.

In the Salem district, Harrison county, there is some new work nearing completion. The South Penn Oil Company's No. 3 on the Lloyd Randolph farm, is drilling in the top of the Gordon and not showing any oil. A light gas pressure was developed in the stray and a little oil in the 30-foot. Near Downs, Marion county, Leonard & Brown are putting their No. 3 on the Festus Downs farm to pumping, and will have a fair producer in the Gordon formation. In the Folsom district, Harrison county, the South Penn Oil Company is drilling in the top of the Gordon at its No. 2 on the W. C. Fowler farm. In the same district No. 5 on the Michael Manion farm is drilling in the top of the Gordon. Neither found any oil in the stray.

Operators in the lower southwest fields are starting a little new work, looking for new pools or extensions to the old fields. On Archers Fork, Grant district, Wetzel county, the Archers Fork Oil and Gas Company is starting to drill at a test on the J. H. Dawson farm. On Buffalo run, in the same district, the Kanawha Oil Company has completed the rig for its test on the Ezra Hays farm. On Daniels run, Greene district, the Tri-State Gas Company is fishing at 2,100 feet at its test on the A. J. McHenry farm and is due in the sand at a test on the Wilson L. Furbee farm.

On Big run, McElroy district, Tyler county, the Tri-State Gas Company is down 2,700 feet at a test on the M. & J. Reynolds farm, and Bish & Co. are drilling at 1,200 feet at a second test on the Nancy Allen farm, located on Indian creek. On Middle Island creek, Ellsworth district, the Melrose Oil & Gas Company is drilling a test on the Pierpoint estate. On Pt. Pleasant creek, in the same district, the South Penn Oil Company is building the rig for a test on the R. A. Workman farm. On Big Elk run, Sardis district, Harrison county, E. S. Easton has made the location for a second test on the Richard Webb farm. On McIntyre fork, in the same district, Griffith & Co. are drilling at 1,500 feet on the John Henderson farm. On Little creek, Center district, Wetzel county, the Uncle Billy Oil Company is rigging up at a second test on the F. M. & S. W. Jackson farm. On the same stream, the Philadelphia company is down 1,000 feet on the E. H. Haines farm.

On the Ohio side, in the Marietta district, Washington county, P. J. Donnelly & Co. have completed No. 17 on the Charles Reynolds farm and have a duster in the Macksburg 600-foot sand. In the Woodsfield district, Monroe county, the Central Gas Company is due in the sand at a test on the Alexander Donnelly farm. In the same district the Carter Oil Company is due in the sand at a test on the Jacob Schneider farm. In the Lewisville district, same county, Longfellow & Co. are drilling tests on the John Moore and Anna L. Eggers farm. In the Wills Creek district, Jefferson county, the Chartiers Oil Company is drilling a test on the W. Warden farm.

The Oil Market.

The following are the quotations for credit balances in the different fields:

Pennsylvania, $1 58; Tiona, $1 68; Second Sand, $1 52; Cabell, $1 18; Corning, $1 10; New Castle, $1 25; North Lima, 94c; South Lima, 89c; Corsicana, 91c. The Producers and Refiners' Company quotes $1 58 for Pennsylvania oil.

TOLEDO, Dec. 30.—Oil—North Lima, 94c; South Lima and Indiana, 89c.

OIL CITY, PA., Dec. 30.—Credit balances, $1 58. Shipments, 120,255 barrels; average, 72,-639 barrels; runs, 106,742 barrels; average, 66,407 barrels. Shipments, Lima, 45,625 barrels; average, 65,273 barrels; runs, Lima, 63,-188 barrels; average, 44,436 barrels.

Boston Stocks and Bonds.

Atchison 88⅝	American Sugar 152
Do preferred 104½	Do preferred 138
Boston & Albany 254	Am. Tel. & Tel. 137
*Boston & Maine 171	American Woolen 42
Boston Elevated 155	Do preferred 105
*Fitchburg pfd 142	†Dom. Iron & Steel 27½
Mexican Central 25¼	Mass. Gas 46
N. Y., N. H. & H. 196	United Fruit 103½
Union Pacific 150½	United Shoe Mach. 73
Am. Arge. Chem 22½	Do preferred 39½
Do preferred 81	U. S. Steel 43
Am. Pneu. Tube 12½	Do preferred 106⅝

*Bid. †Asked.

NOTES AND COMMENT.

Wall street was too busy making new high records for stocks and celebrating the close of the great bull year to give much attention to the weekly bank statement. The latter was more favorable than the estimates. The decrease of more than $5,000,000 in loans in spite of the great speculative activity of the week, justified the inference that a large amount of the fresh capital required to carry on the speculation came from sources other than the associated banks. Cash reserves decreased $1,711,100, but surplus reserves increased $133,575, bringing the total surplus up to $4,292,575, which compares with $18,683,425 at the corresponding date a year ago. Following shows the totals for the several items in the bank statement and the changes for the week:

Loans	$1,001,025,000	Dec.	$5,082,100
Specie	172,005,600	Dec.	3,207,200
Legal tenders	75,689,800	Inc.	1,496,100
Deposits	977,651,300	Dec.	7,377,100
Circulation	53,096,600	Inc.	46,300
Reserve held	248,705,400	Dec.	1,711,100
Reserve required	244,412,825	Dec.	1,844,275
Surplus reserve	4,292,575	Inc.	133,575
Surplus in 1904	18,683,425	Dec.	1,563,800
Surplus in 1903	9,541,875	Dec.	3,032,750
Surplus in 1902	10,193,850	Inc.	3,644,650

On the Pittsburgh stock exchange yesterday the rules were suspended and the usual celebration was indulged, the proceedings being enlivened with music. When the gong sounded the close of the market, Mr. R. C. Hall mounted the rostrum and made a brief and appropriate address in which he referred to the enormous enhancement in the value of New York stock exchange memberships, and asserted that Pittsburgh contributed more to that value in the way of speculative and investment business than any city outside New York. Mr. Hall predicted a corresponding enhancement in the value of Pittsburgh exchange seats. Mr. W. I. Mustin followed, acknowledging the honors he had received in the past at the hands of the Pittsburgh stock exchange, exhorting the members to observe a still higher appreciation of their privileges and make still greater efforts toward raising the institution in the eyes of the financial community. Mr. H. M. Long concluded the impromptu proceedings by wishing everyone a prosperous new year. The members linked arms and following the band marched around the bull ring and out into Fourth avenue to their offices.

December was the largest month of the year in local bank exchanges, the increase being $24,500,000 over the same month last year. The total for 1905 was $443,000,000 larger than 1904, and the largest in the history of the clearing house association.

On the exchange 650 was bid for First National bank of Wilkinsburg.

The weakness in the natural gas stocks caused much comment in local market circles yesterday. A high official of Pittsburgh Oil and Gas stated that no meeting of the directors was scheduled for yesterday, but that a meeting would probably be held January 9. He did not say that the quarterly dividend of 1 per cent would be declared at that meeting, but said that the earnings of the company were larger than last year, despite the mild weather of the past two months. In this connection it may be remarked that in 1903 the dividend for this quarter was declared December 31, and paid January 15, and in 1904 the dividend was declared December 23 and paid January 16. The delay in taking action at this time naturally raised doubts as to whether it would be paid in full or again reduced.

There was no explanation for the selling pressure on Manufacturers Light and Heat, except that it was in sympathy with the weakness that has prevailed for natural gas stocks for some weeks past. The declaration of the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent last Thursday was not followed by any recovery in the market, and the stock yesterday sold off to the lowest of the year. It is reported that some of the officials of Light & Heat are very much exercised over what they regard as an effort to depress the market value of the stock, and yesterday it was said they had employed detectives for the purpose of obtaining legal evidence with a view to proceeding against alleged defamers of the company's credit.

C. B. McDonald, who is one of the recognized leaders among professional traders on the New York stock exchange, was yesterday credited with buying 50,000 shares United States Steel common.

The directors of the Metropolitan Securities company have issued a call for $25 a share on the company's stock, payable on or before January 30 at the Morton Trust Company in order that $75 may be paid on the stock in accordance with the requirements of the plan for the union of the Metropolitan Interborough interests.

Group 1 of the New York Bankers' association at a meeting Friday night adopted the following resolution: "Resolved, That the failure of trust companies which conduct a banking business to maintain a proper reserve is a menace to the business community and that we, the officers of the National and State Banks of Group 1, New York Bankers' association, call upon all conservative trust company officials and upon our lawmakers at Albany to enact a suitable reserve law for all banking institutions receiving deposits subject to check."

Iron and steel exports from the United States in November were valued at $13,346,029, against $12,802,287 last year. For 11 months, $128,942,253, against $118,154,305 last year. Iron and steel imports in November, $2,091,998, against $1,542,-833 last year. For 11 months, $23,912,947, against $19,946,081.

The Cambria Steel Co.'s net earnings for 1905, partly estimated, are $3,800,000, against $1,925,-542 in 1904. This year's earnings are the largest of any year since 1902, when the additional capital was invested, raising the amount of outstanding stock from $16,000,000 to $45,000,000. The earnings on the stock are substantially 8 per cent in 1905, 3.9 per cent in 1904, 6.6 per cent in 1903 and 9.6 per cent average earnings for 12 months of 1902. Out of the surplus large amounts have been devoted to improvements. Of the original $3,500,000 short term notes issued December 15, 1900, a balance of but $565,000 remains to be paid off in 1906. In the past year $45,000 fell due for payment and in 1904 $685,000.

The Ohio Fuel Supply Co. has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent, payable January 15 to stock of record January 4.

The Washington National Bank has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable January 2.

The German Savings & Deposit bank of the South Side has declared a quarterly dividend of 5 per cent, payable January 2.

The Allegheny National bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent, payable forthwith.

The Safe Deposit & Trust Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 4 per cent, payable January 2 to stock of record December 23.

The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 15 per cent, payable January 2 to stock of record December 25.

The Wanango Oil Company has declared a dividend of 1 per cent, payable January 7.

The Boston Consolidated Gas Company yesterday paid an initial semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent.

The Louisville & Nashville reports for November a surplus of $5,824,608, an increase of $552,057.

Net earnings of Big Four for November increased $46,170.

Net earnings of Lehigh Valley for November increased $50,581.

The Reading system reports for November a surplus after charges of $4,698,173, an increase of $534,516.

The Wall Street Journal says: "Little risk is involved in making the prediction that at least the first six months of 1906 will be the most prosperous in the history of the United States. There is every prospect of a record-breaking activity in all branches of production, transportation and trade. What will be the record of the last six months of the year it is not so certain. The history which they will make will depend in the largest measure on the crops, and the crops are subject to all the hazards of weather. Granting that the farms of the country will be as productive as they were in 1905, there should be no reason to doubt the continuance of great business prosperity throughout the whole year. The coming year promises to be one of extraordinary railroad construction, and this fact of itself constitutes an assurance of general business activity. It should be a year of immense industrial production, especially in the iron and steel industries and those manufactories that turn out cars and other railway equipment. A large number of industrial companies have already booked immense orders, reaching far into the coming year."

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Money on call nominal, no loans; time loans strong; 60 and 90 days and six months, 6 per cent and commission for the shorter periods, making the rate 7 per cent or more; prime mercantile paper, 6 per cent; sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4 85.40@4 85.50 for demand and at $4 82@4 82.25 for 60-day bills; posted rates, $4 83@4 83½ and $4 86½@4 87; commercial bills, $4 81@4 81⅝; bar silver, 64⅝c; Mexican dollars, 50c; government bonds steady; railroad bonds steady.

Foreign Financial.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Money, 4@4½ per cent; discount, short bills, 4 per cent; three months' bills, 3 15-16@4 per cent; consols for money, 89⅝ per cent; consols for account, 89⅝ per cent.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—Prices on the bourse today had an upward tendency owing to favorable foreign advances. The market closed firm. Russian Imperial 4s were quoted at 81.50 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 488.00.

The Wool Market.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Trading in wool during the past week was quiet. Merinos and fine crossbreds were steady, while low grades of crossbreds were dull. The arrivals of wool for the first series of the 1906 auction sales amount to 151,725 bales, including 76,000 forwarded direct to spinners. The imports during the week were: New South Wales, 9,877 bales; Queensland, 100 bales; Victoria, 7,504 bales; South Australia, 7,587 bales; New Zealand, 2,722 bales; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 9,813 bales; China, 135 bales; Singapore, 6,543 bales; various, 1,046 bales.

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500 M. La Motte.	1,700 Pitts. & Son.
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500 C. & N. Y. O.	106 R. Cut Glass.
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1,000 Cable Lease.	100 Pitts. Cons.
100 Pitts. & Mon.	500 Reins Cop.
100 Motzor. Co.	5,000 Sater Cop.
50 O. C. Coal.	100 Alaska Cop.
1,000 Ethel C. C.	1,000 McKane Min.

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somebody is watching for news of advantage to my customers.
When it happens it is flashed to my offices over my thousands of miles of private wires.
That accounts for the success of my business and the success of my customers.
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MINING STOCKS.
—WE WILL SELL—
100 Alaska Copper $11.50
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20 Columbia Savings & Trust 12.50
100 Diamondfield .42
1000 Great Western Oil Refining & Pipe Lines .08½
600 Goldfield Double Eagle .92¾
370 Highland (Oregon) .08¾
1000 Iron Springs Cons. Bid Wanted
10 Leader Department Store $8.25
5000 Lardeau Mines .03
1000 Oriental & Masbate .23
1000 Ohio Tonopah .27½
1000 Pitts. Cons. M. M. & T. Bid Wanted
106¾ Rochester Cut Glass. Bid Wanted
1000 Star of the East .06
2000 Sater Copper .13½
1000 Tonopah Home .25

WE WILL BUY—Any part 5,000 Tonopah Home at 23 cents, paying one-third cash at this time, stock to be delivered us 30 days from date. We will also buy and pay cash for 1,000 Goldfield Coming Nation, 2½ cents; 500 Oriental & Masbate, 19 cents; 50 Alaska Copper, $10; 1,000 Highland (Oregon), 8 cents; 1,000 Great Western (Henderson), 8 cents; 500 Sater Copper, 12 cents; 5,000 Mergenthaler Basket, 11¾ cents; 1,000 Black Diamond Copper, $1.00; 1,000 Pittsburgh Jerome Copper, 13 cents; 1,000 Williams Fork, 1¾ cents; 1,000 Tonopah Home, 23 cents; 5,000 Pittsburgh Consolidated — want offerings; 10 Marconi ($100 shares), $28.00; 50 Mine LaMotte, $1.50.

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Investment Brokers.
Keystone Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

TONOPAH HOME

We advise the immediate purchase of Tonopah Home; stock now selling at 25 cents. It is going to 50 cents.

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December 23, 1905.

Yellow Tiger Mining Company.

Foresight

to recognize an opportunity and courage to grasp it are indispensable in making money. The people who had the foresight and courage to buy Combination Mines Company stock at 17½ cents (this company's property joins the Yellow Tiger property) are receiving 10 cents per share per month, 120 per cent per annum, in dividends, and $4 per share is bid for the stock offered at $10; have made big money. Others were offered the same opportunity, but failed to recognize it until too late to benefit by it.

Here's an Opportunity

The Yellow Tiger Mining Company has a strong directorate of business and mining men. The property is located in Goldfield and comprises two groups. Three claims adjoining famous Combination Mines Co. and Red Rock Group, near neighbors of Jumbo, Goldfield Mining, Red Top, all producers. Four claims Diamondfield section, adjoining Red Rock and Goldfield Apex, in vicinity of Quartzite, Black Butte and Highland Mines. Development work is making good progress and results are so promising that the price of the stock (now 10 cents) will be sharply advanced about the first of the new year. Further information and maps on request.

W. J. Black & Co. Bankers and Brokers, Members Pittsburgh Stock Exchange.
New York and Pittsburgh Stocks.
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NEARLY A HALF-BILLION LOCAL BANKING RESOURCES

An Increase of More Than $34,000,000 Reported by the 96 Institutions of Pittsburgh During the Year 1905.

There was no falling off in the marvelous growth of banking in Pittsburgh during the year. On the contrary, there was an increase of three in the number of institutions open for business, and an increase of more than $34,000,000 in resources of the 96 national, state banks and trust companies. The total resources of these 96 institutions foot up $491,490,861. There was an increase for the year of approximately $14,000,000 in capital, surplus and undivided profits, an increase of more than $21,000,000 in loans and an increase of more than $19,000,000 in total deposits. In the following tables, which were compiled for official sources by R. J. Stoney, Jr., chairman of Group 8, Pennsylvania Bankers' association, and the acknowledged expert in such statistics in the state, a consolidated balance sheet is presented which compares the growth for the past five years as follows:

RESOURCES.

	Dec., 1905.	Dec., 1904.	Dec., 1903.	Dec., 1902.	Dec., 1901.	Increase 1904-1905.
No. banks and trust companies	96	93	95	83	73	3
Loans and discounts	$241,408,255	$220,080,499	$218,216,831	$266,157,750	$158,699,643	$ 21,327,756
Overdrafts	125,853	77,784	110,500	104,090	79,396	48,069
U. S. bonds for circulation	15,060,000	11,475,000	9,135,000	6,985,000	6,750,000	3,585,000
U. S. bonds on hand	1,165,000	2,130,000	3,704,000	3,258,000	2,459,725	*965,000
Stocks, securities, etc.	131,468,958	117,903,391	101,539,110	75,745,358	61,260,669	13,565,567
Real est., furniture and fixtures	20,402,152	17,253,585	14,670,380	11,653,128	9,404,872	3,148,567
Cash on hand	23,284,280	20,670,957	18,377,679	16,644,643	16,902,730	2,613,323
Exchange for clearing house	5,392,159	5,869,762	3,694,001	4,151,036	4,671,624	*477,723
Due from banks and agents	50,641,437	59,409,162	43,027,403	37,130,592	37,797,560	*8,767,725
Miscellaneous assets	2,542,767	2,374,374	1,775,257	1,160,804	919,870	168,393
Totals	$491,490,861	$457,244,514	$414,253,161	$361,990,911	$298,936,093	$ 34,246,347
LIABILITIES.						
Capital	$ 56,738,979	$ 52,923,287	$ 53,090,222	$ 40,599,625	$ 30,019,074	$ 3,815,692
Surplus and profits	95,540,758	89,031,328	84,077,101	52,320,940	36,965,740	6,509,430
Circulation	14,935,894	11,327,097	9,066,447	6,676,848	6,073,394	3,608,797
Individual deposits	254,222,979	241,247,486	209,790,759	215,187,776	187,286,537	12,975,493
Certificates of deposit	2,325,618	1,505,618	1,861,024	2,434,962	1,031,614	820,000
Certified checks	666,149	1,771,602	781,213	660,564	1,208,228	*1,105,453
Cashier's checks	1,732,015	1,183,296	869,471	949,507	1,364,659	*451,281
Due banks and bankers	61,947,189	54,097,885	44,103,855	36,981,411	31,529,920	7,849,264
United States deposits	1,165,000	2,120,000	3,692,264	3,503,865	2,453,932	*955,000
Dividends unpaid	57,870	61,962	66,771	58,311	62,595	*4,092
Total deposits	322,116,770	302,987,849	261,165,357	259,776,378	224,937,485	19,128,921
Rediscounts and bills payable	1,854,237	852,304	6,465,657	2,491,463	170,999	1,001,933
Miscellaneous liabilities	304,223	122,649	358,377	215,657	169,401	181,574
Total	$491,490,861	$457,244,514	$414,253,161	$361,990,911	$298,936,093	$ 34,246,347
National banks	32	30	35	34	33	..
State banks	25	26	24	25	23	..
Trust companies	39	37	36	24	17	..
Totals	96	93	95	83	73	—

*Decrease.

The following table presents in graphic form the growth of banking in the city of Pittsburgh during the past quarter of a century, and is the most complete group of statistics ever presented on this subject. Perhaps the most striking feature is the increase in the holdings of investment securities reported by the banks during this period. In 1880 the 22 banks in the city reported only $740,749 of investment securities. At that time the banks were conducting a strictly commercial banking business. The development of the great industrial corporation and the increase in wealth and population have had the effect of changing banking policy. The great corporations are managed from New York and they supply their financial needs in that market, which is the cheapest. Banks in smaller cities have apparently been forced to employ their increasing funds in the purchase of stocks and bonds, instead of the purchase of business paper. Another factor in the change of policy has been the growth of the trust company. In 1880 there was no trust company in Pittsburgh transacting a banking business. Today there are 39 trust companies in Pittsburgh and their holdings of investment securities foot up more than $69,000,000. The total investment stocks and bonds of the 96 banks and trust companies foot up the unprecedented sum of $131,468,958, an increase of more than $13,000,000 during the year 1905, and a sum which is more than half the total loans and discounts. Following are the comparative figures:

National Banks—	No.	Capital.	Surp. and Profits.	Loans.	Investm't Securities	Deposits.	Total.
December, 1880	22	$ 9,750,000	$ 3,574,200	$ 19,898,041	$ 740,749	$ 19,668,215	$ 44,797,032
December, 1890	27	11,000,000	7,287,081	30,018,479	331,654	35,889,574	56,345,872
December, 1895	31	12,163,200	10,779,001	45,292,222	2,469,046	44,682,344	70,696,703
December, 1900	32	13,350,000	14,913,544	78,101,649	11,478,320	100,498,358	135,605,486
December, 1905	32	24,800,000	36,959,422	135,005,848	21,985,901	164,575,422	242,039,304
State Banks—							
November, 1880	24	4,327,813	1,078,591	7,712,447	3,205,379	15,177,532	20,818,625
May, 1890	19	5,413,750	2,272,682	14,133,817	17,768,639	29,891,464	35,777,872
November, 1895	19	3,336,975	3,334,266	12,879,020	20,585,926	31,056,166	37,779,736
November, 1900	21	2,462,600	4,430,224	25,222,927	28,779,414	57,369,987	64,283,713
November, 1905	25	4,716,200	8,050,264	40,818,288	40,361,976	79,180,362	92,249,230
Trust Companies—							
November, 1880	..	......	......	......	......	......	......
May, 1890	2	1,000,000	$ 97,337	646,025	472,000	1,038,635	1,848,909
November, 1895	5	2,650,000	605,646	1,444,388	843,857	2,594,317	5,914,477
November, 1900	9	5,125,000	2,932,409	12,568,000	7,338,319	17,183,664	25,437,419
November, 1905	39	27,222,779	50,569,872	65,584,124	69,121,081	78,360,986	157,203,227
Total for All—							
1880	47	$14,077,813	$ 4,652,791	27,610,488	3,946,128	34,845,747	65,615,667
1890	48	15,413,750	9,657,100	53,798,321	18,572,293	66,819,073	93,972,644
1895	55	18,050,175	14,828,913	59,636,631	23,898,829	78,372,827	114,390,916
1900	62	20,937,600	22,276,587	115,892,985	47,596,065	175,052,009	225,326,618
1905	96	56,738,979	95,540,758	241,408,256	131,468,958	322,116,770	491,490,761

DOMESTIC MONEY MARKET

Call Loan Rates Ranged from 1 to 125 Per Cent and on Two Occasions Surplus Reserves Were Wiped Out.

There were but two periods of stringency in the money market in 1905, one during the first quarter and the other during the last quarter. Early in the year the activity in speculation in Wall street and the preparations abroad for war loans caused a tightening of the market, but the period of stringency did not last long, and rates ruled extremely low throughout the summer and early fall. The advance in rates to 125 per cent late in the year was due to the double strain of active business and active speculation in the United States, and a feeling of apprehension in foreign financial circles. The range for the year was from 1 per cent to 125 per cent. There were sudden and unaccountable movements in specie during the year, but at no time was there serious apprehension. On the contrary, the prevalence of absolute confidence in the commercial and financial situation permitted the employment of every available dollar of banking credit, and even in November and December, when surplus reserves of the New York banks were wiped out, there was no apprehension. The enormous increase in the production of gold all over the world was a factor in the money market, although its effect was not so pronounced as might have been expected.

The following statement will show the fluctuations in the five chief items in the New York bank statement from week to week throughout the year:

Date.	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Legals.	Exc. Res.
January 7, 1905	1,109,168,600	1,109,168,600	203,684,000	85,216,400	11,608,250
January 14	1,064,336,800	1,119,160,100	215,591,400	88,657,900	24,459,275
January 21	1,098,811,500	1,163,815,200	224,029,800	90,657,800	23,733,800
January 28	1,115,543,200	1,189,828,600	221,525,200	92,911,500	26,979,530
February 4	1,128,088,300	1,196,989,300	227,813,500	91,773,500	19,841,925
February 11	1,142,106,100	1,212,972,300	223,571,000	89,209,000	11,036,925
February 18	1,136,012,100	1,192,855,900	220,953,800	86,189,600	9,204,425
February 25	1,121,231,400	1,179,824,900	223,170,300	86,431,900	14,646,075
March 4	1,134,425,300	1,189,970,000	219,628,400	86,253,800	8,389,700
March 11	1,132,920,300	1,187,665,800	221,189,700	85,094,900	9,278,150
March 18	1,127,678,400	1,174,438,100	215,060,000	83,703,700	5,151,175
March 25	1,109,701,700	1,150,651,900	210,850,200	83,794,600	6,479,325
April 1	1,099,280,700	1,138,661,300	209,481,200	83,845,800	8,682,525
April 8	1,090,759,600	1,128,160,700	208,035,200	82,672,500	8,882,525
April 15	1,099,611,100	1,139,702,900	210,954,800	83,323,100	9,352,400
April 22	1,107,294,300	1,151,968,600	216,116,900	83,323,300	11,448,050
April 29	1,097,902,100	1,146,528,600	217,716,100	85,582,300	16,665,250
May 6	1,092,121,300	1,143,897,900	220,393,700	84,400,200	18,729,425
May 13	1,099,716,900	1,150,219,700	219,888,300	84,379,200	16,712,675
May 20	1,120,426,800	1,165,151,700	215,174,200	84,233,700	8,219,975
May 27	1,111,093,400	1,155,129,200	214,622,300	85,625,300	11,465,800
June 3	1,101,253,100	1,136,477,700	204,546,500	85,623,200	6,050,275
June 10	1,089,520,300	1,123,832,800	205,492,700	85,293,000	9,827,500
June 17	1,104,369,900	1,140,284,800	205,857,400	86,423,300	7,209,500
June 24	1,102,872,700	1,146,792,900	214,369,500	87,423,300	15,094,675
July 1	1,120,829,000	1,166,028,900	214,744,100	88,424,500	11,658,875
July 8	1,116,458,500	1,158,305,100	210,871,300	86,562,800	7,957,825
July 15	1,107,308,100	1,159,013,200	220,162,100	89,115,700	19,523,250
July 22	1,126,366,700	1,177,398,200	220,190,500	89,108,000	14,949,950
July 29	1,144,347,400	1,159,741,900	224,830,700	90,411,500	15,305,975
August 5	1,146,163,700	1,197,126,300	222,104,300	89,340,800	12,163,525
August 12	1,139,891,400	1,186,659,200	221,391,000	88,120,600	12,846,800
September 2	1,136,920,800	1,166,587,700	213,787,200	83,358,600	5,493,875
September 9	1,106,683,500	1,125,422,600	207,472,400	78,714,600	4,831,350
September 16	1,085,821,900	1,096,353,200	202,175,200	76,548,400	4,635,300
September 23	1,071,630,300	1,052,195,800	200,454,400	75,579,600	5,225,050
September 30	1,076,440,600	1,080,465,100	201,506,000	76,050,800	7,440,025
October 7	1,059,749,900	1,069,251,700	195,038,400	74,963,200	4,286,175
October 14	1,050,284,300	1,026,157,600	191,952,100	74,798,700	10,211,400
October 21	1,026,690,100	1,023,859,400	193,161,300	75,286,700	12,583,150
October 28	1,041,819,400	1,042,092,300	196,059,200	76,894,800	12,430,925
November 4	1,058,272,400	1,052,778,500	190,464,600	75,084,300	2,454,275
November 12	1,044,287,800	1,028,318,800	182,266,300	72,384,600	*2,428,800
November 18	1,017,083,600	999,069,000	179,607,300	73,075,100	2,915,150
November 25	1,012,288,300	999,177,600	184,466,600	74,484,900	9,157,100
December 2	1,023,882,300	1,007,172,500	179,843,400	74,515,100	2,565,375
December 9	1,016,320,800	992,325,700	173,526,300	73,286,100	*1,246,525
December 16	1,005,565,100	983,883,500	174,219,100	75,714,100	3,961,075
December 23	1,007,103,200	985,028,400	176,212,800	74,203,700	4,159,400
December 30	1,001,025,000	977,651,300	173,005,600	75,699,800	4,292,575

BANK STATEMENTS.

Loans Decrease $5,082,100, Deposits $7,377,100, While Surplus Gains $133,175.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—(Special.)—Wall street was much interested in today's weekly return of the associated banks and the decrease of $5,082,100 in loans and $7,377,100 in deposits, with the $133,175 gain in surplus, was not looked for. The chief changes by individual banks are shown in the subjoined statements. Noteworthy changes from last Saturday in cash holdings of separate institutions, figured out for The Sunday Gazette from this afternoon's individual statements, are as follows:

	Increase.	Decrease.
Bank of New York	......	$222,000
Manhattan Company	$1,009,000	......
Merchants National	1,026,000	......
Mechanics National	108,000	......
Bank of America	......	447,000
National City	3,164,000	......
Chemical National	......	502,000
American Exchange	806,000	......
Commerce	871,000	......
Mercantile National	322,000	......
North America	......	77,000
Citizens Central	44,000	......
Hanover National	......	256,000
Corn Exchange	......	362,000
Importers & Traders	......	412,000
National Park	......	582,000
Fourth National	29,000	......
First National	......	2,116,000
Chase National	......	1,905,600

Important changes in the loan accounts were as follows:

	Increase.	Decrease.
Bank of New York	......	$652,000
Manhattan Company	......	836,000
Merchants National	......	219,000
Mechanics National	$835,000	......
Bank of America	......	1,552,090
National City	......	3,828,000
Chemical National	......	561,000
American Exchange	617,000	......
Commerce	261,000	......
Mercantile National	138,000	......
North America	......	234,000
Hanover National	822,600	......
Citizens Central	229,000	......
Corn Exchange	83,000	......
Importers & Traders	......	228,000
National Park	......	631,000
Fourth National	57,000	......
First National	1,027,000	......
Chase National	......	291,000

New York Curb Stocks.

(Reported by Henry Sproul & Co.)

Amer. Tin Can	10	Otis Elevator pfd.	107
Do preferred	69¾	Seaboard Air Line	31
Electric Vehicle	14	Do preferred	60
Do preferred	18	Standard Oil	695
Green Con. Cop.	30½	Tennessee Copper	49
Interborough	235	Tonopah	15
Int. Mer. Mar.	11½	Bethlehem Steel	33
Do preferred	33¼	Do preferred	89½
International Salt	39¼	Greene Gold	3⅝
Do 5s	70	United Copper	66¼
Otis Elevator	55	Do preferred	99

Pig Iron Certificates Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The pig iron market:

	Bid.	Asked.
Cash	......	$17 00
January	$16 50	......
February	16 75	......
March	16 75	......
April	......	17 00
May	16 50	17 00

YEAR CLOSES WITH ENORMOUS ACTIVITY

Speculative Sentiment Confused and Many Theories Prevail to Explain Outburst.

[By Private Wire to The Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The Herald this (Sunday) morning, says: Wall street brought a remarkable year to a close in a wholly remarkable manner, with an enormous outburst of activity of a nature not as yet clearly defined. Total sales ran up to about 1,000,000 shares in the brief two hours of business. Had the average of activity been sustained for a full five-hour day sales would have run up to nearly 2,500,000 shares. Speculative sentiment was much confused. Three general theories prevailed in the efforts made to account for the tremendous volume of business. One was that it was due to the desperation of some very important operators, enormously long of the market, who resorted to the expedient of buying and bidding up prices in order to tide the market over the year's end. Another, but of this there was little evidence, that a speculative public from all quarters was rushing into the game, forcing shorts to cover. The third was that some financial insiders had received assurances from Secretary Shaw that public money would be freely placed at the disposal of New York speculators, not in western banks, before Tuesday next.

There was nothing of importance in the news of the day that served as an explanation of the tremendous outburst of activity at a time of great uncertainty and just prior to a double holiday. Such occasions are those which common sense, prudence and custom ordain should be intervals of conservatism and quietude. Unless it was in the negatively favorable development that the year had come to its last day without financial disaster, as many persons feared would be the outcome of the tremendous speculative movement.

At a time of acute monetary stringency there was really nothing on which one could become wildly enthusiastic over. Wall street, or at least part of it, has been led to believe that a complete reversal of the monetary situation will come with the first business day of the new year as a normal result of dividend and interest disbursements, released balances and the like, and yet illogically enough it laid stress on some remarks of Treasurer Shaw that New York was in a critical condition and ought to have government monetary relief.

NEWS FROM THE MINES.

An ore body of immense size, which is a continuation of the new Anaconda vein, has been discovered on the 1,800-foot level of the Parrot mine, which is controlled by the Amalgamated Copper Company. It is 300 feet south of the shaft, 30 feet wide, and exactly the same as the recent rich strike in the Anaconda. There is no doubt about this copper ore body being the greatest that ever was uncovered in the history of the world. It is largely copper glance and high grade copper.

A property that is attracting local attention is the Tonopah Home, which is situated between the northern portion of the Montana-Tonopah and the Midway Extension, one of the Schwab-McKane properties. Its southern boundaries abut on the Golden Anchor, Golden Crown and Midway, so it is well located. It is now being energetically developed, and the main shaft is down 275 feet in a promising formation. The president of the company is W. J. Douglas, general manager of the Midway mine.

The Tonopah Mining Company has now taken over the 10-stamp mill erected on the Midway mine, by the early leasers, and will at once put in an additional 10 stamps, and make a few alterations necessary to conform to the treatment process adopted by the company.

The present shipments from the Belmont mine are averaging over $100 a ton, with an occasional carload of ore worth nearly $200, which is taken out in the usual work of opening up the ore bodies.

At the West End, the vein has been drifted on for 100 feet and raised on for 70 feet, and the pay shoot, which averages from four to six feet in width, assays from $200 to $900 a ton. A winze is now being sunk on it, and the same values are maintained. The southeast crosscut from the 400-level of the Ohio-Tonopah is expected to cut the west extension of this very soon.

The Metal Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The metal markets were quiet and prices were more or less nominal. Spot tin was quoted at $35 25@35 50; lake and electrolytic copper, $18 50@19 00; casting, $18 12½@18 62½. Lead was unchanged at $5 60@5 95; spelter, $6 50@6 60. Iron continued firm, with demand quiet at the moment.

Government Bonds.

U. S. ref. 2s, reg.	102⅞	U. S. old 4s, reg.	103
Do coupon	103⅜	Do coupon	104
U. S. 3s, reg	102½	U. S. new 4s, reg.	130½
Do coupon	103	Do coupon	130½

SIX BILLION DOLLARS PRODUCED BY OUR FARMS

The Highest Record Ever Made in This or Any Other Nation Was Established During the Past Year.

In his annual report to congress Secretary of Agriculture Wilson estimated the wealth production of the farms of the United States in 1905 at $6,415,000,000, the highest amount attained in one year in this or any other naton. With one exception—the cotton crop—there was scarcely a day during the maturity of the crops that any serious apprehension was entertained of the outcome. There was a remarkable absence of crop "scares," and this had much to do with the confidence displayed in financial and commercial circles during the summer and early fall. The followng tables are compiled from the official records of the department of agriculture, the figures for 1905 being corrected to December 20, and the final estimates of the crops for the year:

ACREAGE.

Crops—	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.
Corn	94,018,369	92,231,581	88,091,993	94,053,613
Winter wheat	29,864,078	26,865,855	32,510,510	28,581,426
Spring wheat	17,990,061	17,209,020	16,954,457	17,820,998
Oats	28,046,746	27,842,669	27,638,126	28,653,144
Barley	5,095,528	5,145,878	4,993,137	4,661,063
Rye	1,662,508	1,792,673	1,906,894	1,978,548
Buckwheat	760,118	793,625	804,393	804,889
Flaxseed	2,534,836	2,263,565	3,233,229	3,739,700
Potatoes	2,996,757	3,015,675	2,916,855	2,965,587
Hay	39,361,960	39,998,602	39,933,759	39,825,227
Tobacco	776,112	806,409	1,037,735	1,030,734

PRODUCTION.

Crops—	1905. Bushels.	1904. Bushels.	1903. Bushels.	1902. Bushels.
Corn	2,707,993,540	2,467,480,934	2,244,176,925	2,523,648,312
Winter wheat	428,462,834	322,935,346	399,867,250	411,788,666
Spring wheat	264,576,655	219,464,171	237,954,585	258,274,342
Oats	953,216,197	894,595,552	784,094,199	987,842,712
Barley	136,657,020	139,748,958	131,861,391	134,954,023
Rye	27,616,045	27,234,565	29,363,416	33,630,592
Buckwheat	14,585,082	15,008,336	14,243,644	14,529,770
Flaxseed	28,477,750	23,400,534	27,300,510	29,284,880
Potatoes	260,741,294	332,830,300	247,127,880	284,632,787
Hay (tons)	60,531,611	60,696,028	61,305,940	59,857,576
Tobacco (pounds)	633,033,719	660,460,739	815,972,425	821,823,963

FARM VALUE.

Crops—	Dec. 1, 1905.	Dec. 1, 1904.	Dec. 1, 1903.	Dec. 1, 1902.
Corn	$1,116,696,738	$1,087,461,400	$ 952,868,801	$1,017,017,349
Winter wheat	334,986,942	325,611,373	286,242,849	266,727,475
Spring wheat	183,385,785	184,878,501	156,781,377	155,496,642
Oats	277,047,537	279,900,013	267,661,665	303,584,852
Barley	55,047,166	58,651,807	60,166,313	61,898,634
Rye	16,754,657	18,745,543	15,993,871	17,080,793
Buckwheat	8,565,499	9,330,768	8,650,733	8,654,704
Flaxseed	24,049,072	23,298,758	22,291,557	30,814,661
Potatoes	160,281,089	150,673,392	151,638,094	134,111,436
Hay	515,959,784	529,107,625	556,376,880	542,036,364
Tobacco	48,674,118	53,382,950	55,514,627	57,563,519
Totals	$2,731,975,378	$2,734,863,702	$2,534,187,367	$2,657,895,416

DIVIDENDS INCREASED.

Fifteen Railroads and Many Industrial Concerns Pay Larger Sums to Their Stockholders.

The prosperity of 1905 was nowhere more clearly reflected than in the dividends paid by corporations. Fifteen railroads increased the cash dividends paid or issued valuable rights, and a score or more of industrial corporations resumed dividends or increased the rates paid in former years. Following is a comparison of dividends paid by leading railroads:

	1905. Pct.	1904. Pct.	1903. Pct.	1902. Pct.
Baltimore & Ohio	5	4	4	4
Erie 2d preferred	4	..	..	..
Illinois Central	7	6	6	6
Lackawanna	10	7	7	7
Lehigh Valley	4	..	..	..
Louisville	5	4	4	4
Nash., Chat. & St. L.	5	4	..	..
N. Y., Ont. & Western	1½	..	..	..
Norfolk & Western	4	3	3	2½
Omaha	7	6	6	6
Reading	4	..	..	..
Union Pacific	5	4	4	4
Atlantic Coast Line	6	5	5	5

In addition to the above list, which means that an additional $16,016,496 will be distributed to railway shareholders in dividends, valuable rights have been given to holders of Great Northern and New York Central. By this method, dividend liabilities were increased another $2,600,000. Nearly all the prominent copper producing companies increased their dividends during the year, and the disbursements on account of interest and dividends are the largest in the history of domestic corporations, railroad and industrial.

New York Mining Stocks.

Adams Con.	.25	Little Chief	.07½
Alice	2.20	Ontario	2.50
Breece	.45	Ophir	5.75
Brunswick Con.	.57	*Phoenix	.02
Comstock Tunnel	.08½	Potosi	.07
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.25	Savage	.48
Horn Silver	1.75	Sierra Nevada	.27
Iron Silver	3.50	Small Hopes	.30
Leadville Con.	.06	Standard	3.50

*Offered.

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Butter dull and unchanged; receipts, 10,134 packages. Cheese quiet but firm and unchanged; receipts, 837 boxes; no exports. Eggs easier; receipts, 6,661 cases; state, Pennsylvania and nearby fancy, selected white, 36c; do choice, 33@34c; mixed fancy, 31@32c; under grades, 20@26c; southerns, 20@27c.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—Butter steady; creamery, 19@24½c; dairies, 17@22c. Eggs steady; at mark, cases included, 18@23c; firsts, 22c; prime firsts, 25c; extras, 27c. Cheese strong at 11½@13c.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.—Cheese firm; New York full cream, 14c; do choice, 13½@13¾c; do fair to good, 12¾@13¼c. Butter steady; extra western creamery, 26½@27c; do nearby prints, 30c. Eggs 1c lower; nearby fresh, 28c at mark; western fresh, 28c at mark.

ELGIN, ILL., Dec. 30.—Butter ruled firm today, being quoted at 26 cents, an advance of 1 cent from last week's price. Sales for the week were 478,000 pounds.

Evaporated Fruits.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The market for evaporated apples is quiet and unchanged; common, 7@8c; nearly prime, 9@9¼c; prime, 9½@9¾c; choice, 10½c; fancy, 11@12c. Prunes are very firm on spot, with quotations ranging from 4¼c to 8c. Apricots are said to be in demand for export, but buyers and sellers are too far apart in their views to permit of much actual business. Choice are quoted at 9¼@10c; extra choice, 10½@10¾c; fancy, 11@12c. Peaches remain quiet, with extra choice quoted at 10c; fancy, 10½@11c; extra fancy, 11½@13c. Raisins are unchanged on spot. Loose Muscatel are quoted at 5¾@7½c; seeded raisins, 5¼@9c; London layers, $1 60.

Turpentine and Rosin.

SAVANNAH, GA., Dec. 30.—Turpentine firm at 65c. Rosin firm. Quote: A, B, C, $3 50; D, $3 55; E, $3 60; F, $3 65@3 70; G, $3 75@3 75; H, $3 80; I, $3 90; K, $4 50; M, $5 00; N, $5 50; WG, $5 75; WW, $6 00.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 30.—Holiday; no market.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 30.—Spirits turpentine firm at 64c bid. Rosin firm at $3 50 bid. Tar firm at $1 20. Crude turpentine firm at $2 80, $4 50 and $4 50.

WHEAT IS STRONG IN THE CHICAGO PIT

Disorders in Russia Exerted a Bullish Influence on the Grain Market.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—With the exception of the first few minutes of trading the wheat market was strong for the entire day. At the opening local bears sold freely, partly as a result of lower prices at Liverpool and also because of the continued heavy movement of wheat in the northwest. Bull leaders, however, gave the market good support, and prices soon made a substantial advance. Later the buying became more general, because of increasing outbreaks reported in Russia, it being believed that the situation there will eventually lead to a great curtailment of shipments of wheat and other grains. Further advices from Argentina confirming previous reports of damage to the wheat crop by rains also lent strength to the market. An English statistician estimated the world's shipments for the week at 8,000,000 bushels, against 11,000,000 bushels for the corresponding week a year ago. This was another feature which induced buying. The market closed firm. May opened a shade to ⅛c lower at 87½c to 87½@87⅝c, advancing to 88⅜c, and closed at 87⅞@88c. Clerances of wheat and flour were reported equal to 519,700 bushels (incomplete figures). Primary receipts were 948,000 bushels, compared with 574,000 bushels one year ago. Chicago, Minneapolis and Duluth reported receipts of 623 cars, against 523 cars last week and 340 cars one year ago.

At the opening of the corn market today it was apparent that there were few, if any, shorts who were not in position to fulfill their contracts by making deliveries of cash grain. The longs, therefore, made no attempt to support the market, and the price for both new and old December fell steadily throughout the day. A decline of 8c a bushel from the closing figures of yesterday marked the end of the dealing of December corn. The selling was in small lots and transactions were from 1c to 2c apart. The close was at the lowest point of the day. Old December opened ½@1c lower at 49c to 49½c, dropped to 44c within the first hour, and then continued to sag until the close, which was at 42c. New December opened at 44⅛c and closed with a net loss of 3¼c at 41c. Future deliveries were not affected by the slump in the December option, May being steady from start to finish. May opened a shade to ⅛@¼c lower at 44⅜c to 44⅝c, sold up to 44½c and closed at 44¼@44⅜c. Local receipts were 521 cars, with 104 cars of contract grade.

Urgent demand by shorts caused a sharp bulge in the price of oats for December delivery. The price for that option was bid up from 32½c, the opening quotation, to 35c before any quantity was offered for sale. At that price, however, many of the longs took profits, which brought about a quick reaction. Closing quotations were at 31½c, the lowest point of the day. Other deliveries were steady. May opened unchanged to ⅛c lower at 32⅛c to 32¼c, sold up to 32⅜c and closed at 32⅛@32¼c. Local receipts were 158 cars.

Despite an advance of 5c to 10c in the price of live hogs, the provisions market was weak because of persistent selling by local packers. At the close May pork was off 7½c at $13 75. Lard was unchanged at $7 47½. Ribs were 2½c lower at $7 37½.

Estimated receipts for Tuesday: Wheat, 84 cars; corn, 887 cars; oats, 434 cars; hogs, 43,000 head.

There will be no market on Monday, it being New Year's day.

The leading futures, as reported by Messrs. Armstrong & Co., Farmers Bank building, Pittsburgh, members of the Chicago board of trade, ranged as follows:

ARTICLES.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yes'rday's Close.
WHEAT.					
December	83⅝	84	83¼	83⅝	83½
May	87⅝	88⅜	87½	88	87¾
July	83⅞	84½	83¾	84⅛	84
CORN.					
Dec., old	49½	49½	42	42	50
Dec., new	44⅛	44⅛	44¼	44⅜	44¼
May	44⅜	44½	44¼	44⅜	44½
July	44¾	44¾	44⅝	44⅝	44¾
OATS.					
December	32½	35	31½	31½	32¼
May	32⅛	32⅜	32⅛	32¼	32¼
July	30⅜	30¾	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
MESS PORK.					
January	13 57½	13 55	13 42½	13 47½	13 52½
May	13 82½	13 82½	13 72½	13 75	13 82½
LARD.					
January	7 32½	7 32½	7 27½	7 27½	7 30
May	7 50	7 50	7 42½	7 47½	7 47½
July	7 52½	7 55	7 52½	7 55	7 57½
SHORT RIBS.					
January	7 17½	7 20	7 15	7 20	7 20
May	7 40	7 40	7 32½	7 37½	7 40
July	7 45	7 50	7 45	7 50	7 52½

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady. No. 2 spring wheat, 83½@86c; No. 3, 82@85c; No. 2 red, 87¼@89¾c. No. 2 corn, 42c; No. 2 yellow, 42c. No. 2 oats, 31¼c; No. 2 white, 32½@32¾c; No. 3 white, 30¾@32½c. No. 2 rye, 64½c. Good feeding barley, 37¾c. Fair to choice malting, 41@49c. No. 1 flaxseed, $1 10; No. 1 northwestern, $1 16. Prime timothy seed, $3 37½. Mess pork, per bbl., $12 70@12 75. Lard, per 100 lbs., $7 30. Short clear sides (boxed), $7 50@7 33. Whisky, basis of high wines, $1 30. Clover, contract grade, $13 00@13 15.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipm'ts.
Flour, barrels	14,900	20,800
Wheat, bushels	43,000	3,800
Corn, bushels	524,200	202,800
Oats, bushels	303,500	213,700
Rye, bushels	4,000	1,000
Barley, bushels	53,250	36,500

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Flour—Receipts, 24,894 barrels; exports, 8,310 barrels; steady and unchanged. Minnesota patent, $4 50@5 00; do bakers, $3 60@3 90; winter patents, $4 10@4 50; winter straights, $3 90@4 00; winter extras, $2 85@3 25; winter low grade, $2 75@3 20. Rye flour quiet; fair to good, $3 80@4 10; choice to fancy, $4 15@4 40. Buckwheat flour quiet at $2 10@2 15; spot and to arrive. Buckwheat steady; 63c, nominal delivered, New York. Cornmeal steady; fine white and yellow, $1 25; coarse, $1 14@1 16; kiln dried, $3 00@3 10. Rye nominal; No. 2 western, 75c c. i. f. New York. Barley steady; feeding, 41c c. i. f. Buffalo; malting, 45@52c c. i. f. Buffalo. Wheat—Receipts, 63,000 bushels; exports, 133,701 bushels; spot firm; No. 2 red, 92c elevator; No. 2 red, 94c f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 northern Duluth, 94¾c f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 hard Manitoba, nominal f. o. b. afloat. Except for December which fluctuated violently under manipulation wheat after an easy opening due to poor cables developed activity and strength. It advanced on covering, bull support, big clearances and small estimates for world's shipments, closing ⅛@⅝c net higher. May, 91⅝@92 3-16c, closed 92¼c; July closed 89c; December, 93@93⅞c. Corn—Receipts, 102,125 bushels; exports, 149,573 bushels. Sales, 25,000 bushels; spot steady; No. 2, 57c; old elevator and 50⅜c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 yellow, 50⅜c; No. 2 white, 51¼c. Option market was steady except for December, which advanced sharply on covering. The market otherwise closed net unchanged. May closed 50¼c; July closed 50⅜c; December, 58@58c. Oats—Receipts, 58,500 bushels; exports, 7,580 bushels; spot steady; mixed oats, 26 to 32 pounds, 36½@37c; natural white, 30 to 32 pounds, 37½@38c; clipped white, 36 to 40 pounds, 40@41½c.

DULUTH, Dec. 30.—Wheat—No. 1 northern, 83⅝c; No. 2 northern, 80⅞c; December, 82⅜c; May, 85⅜c.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 30.—Wheat—No. 2 red cash, 88@91c; May, 86⅝c; July, 81½@81⅝c; No. 2 hard, 83@86c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 41c; December, 40c; May, 42¼c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 31c; December, 31c; May, 31⅜c; No. 3 white, 33c.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 30.—Wheat—No. 1 northern, 85@86c; No. 2 northern, 83½@84½c; May, 87⅝c asked. Rye—No. 1, 67c. Barley—No. 2, 54½@55c. Corn—May, 44¼@44⅜ asked.

TOLEDO, Dec. 30.—Cloverseed—Cash, December and January, $8 30; February, $8 37; March, $8 42; timothy, prime, $1 60; alsike, prime, $8 00.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 30.—Wheat—December, 81¼c; May, 85⅝c; July, 86⅛@86⅜c; No. 1 hard, 83¼c; No. 1 northern, 82⅞c; No. 2 northern, 80⅝c. Flour quiet; first patents, $4 50@4 60; second patents, $4 30@4 40; first clears, $3 65@3 75; second clears, $2 45@2 55. Bran, in bulk, $13 50@13 75.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH UNION STOCK YARDS, Saturday, December 30, 1905.

Cattle—Supply fair and market steady. Choice, 1,400 to 1,600 lbs., $5 40@5 60; prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs., $5 10@5 30; good mixed, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs., $4 70@5 10; tidy, 1,050 to 1,150 lbs., $4 40@4 75; fair, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $3 60@4 25; common, 700 to 900 lbs., $3 00@3 40; good to choice heifers, $3 75@4 25; common to fair heifers, $2 50@3 50; common to fat bulls, $2 00@3 80; good fresh cows and springers, $35 00@50 00; common to fair, 20 00@35 00.

Sheep and Lambs—Supply fair and market steady. Prime wethers, 95 to 100 lbs., 5 60@5 80; good mixed, 85 to 90 lbs., $5 25@5 50; fair mixed, 75 to 80 lbs., $4 75@5 00; spot lambs, $5 00@7 80; veal calves, $8 50@9 00; heavy and thin, $5 00@6 00.

Hogs—Receipts, 25 double decks. Demand good and market active. Prices 10 to 15c higher. Prime heavy, medium and Yorkers, $5 50; pigs, $5 45@5 50; roughs, $4 00@4 80; stags, $3 00@4 00.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 300 head; market steady; beeves, $3 25@6 00; cows, $1 25@4 40; heifers, $2 10@4 75; calves, $5 00@7 00; good to prime steers, $5 20@6 00; poor medium, $3 50@5 15; stockers and feeders, $2 20@4 15. Hogs—Receipts, 13,000 head; market 10c higher; mixed and butchers, $5 05@5 35; good heavy, $5 15@5 35; rough heavy, $5 00@5 10; light, $5 05@5 25; pigs, $4 70@5 20; bulk of sales, $5 15@5 30. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,000 head; market strong; sheep, $3 40@5 90; yearlings, $5 60@6 60; lambs, $5 75@7 90.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 30.—Hogs—Active; butchers and shippers, $5 47½@5 00; common, $4 45@5 36. Cattle steady; fair to good shippers, $4 25@5 00; common, $2 00@2 75. Sheep steady, $3 00@4 85. Lambs steady at $5 00@6 00.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Beeves—Receipts, 907 head; no trading; feeling steady; dressed beef dull at 5¼@9c a pound for native sides. Exports, 706 beeves and 5,979 quarters beef. Calves—Receipts, 173 head; feeling nominally steady; city dressed veals fairly active at 9@14c a pound; country dressed steady at 8@12½c. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,840 head; sheep in light supply and steady; lambs slow and 15@25c lower; about all sold; sheep sold at $4 00@4 75; lambs, $6 75@7 75; dressed mutton dull at 7½@10c a pound; dressed lambs weak at 11@12½c. Hogs—Receipts, 2,766 head; feeling nominally steady.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Dec. 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 150 head; market unchanged. Choice export and dressed beef steers, $5 00@6 00; fair to good, $3 75@4 90; western fed steers, $3 25@4 80; stockers and feeders, $2 75@4 50; southern steers, $2 50@4 20; southern cows, $2 00@3 25; native cows, $2 00@3 90; native heifers, $2 75@4 75; bulls, $2 25@3 75; calves, $3 00@6 75. Receipts for the week, 21,600 head.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,500 head; market 5c higher. Top, $5 17½; bulk of sales, $5 00@5 15; heavy, $5 10@5 17½; packers, $5 00@5 15; pigs and lights, $4 50@5 50. Receipts for the week, 40,900 head.

Sheep—Receipts, none; market nominally steady. Native lambs, $5 75@7 60; western lambs, $5 75@7 50; fed ewes and yearlings, $4 50@6 00; western fed yearlings, $5 85@6 50; western fed sheep, $4 25@5 40; stockers and feeders, $3 25@4 75.

The Drygoods Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Total imports of merchandise and drygoods at the port of New York for the week ending today were valued at $18,461,618. Total imports of specie at the port of New York for the week ending today were $34,461 silver and $38,729 gold. Total exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending today were $1,373,072 silver and $250,000 gold.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 30.—The last week of the year on the cloth market was quiet, but several unexpected transactions of a miscellaneous character took place, though at limits generally below makers' ideas. China kept quiet, but Mediterranean and South American shippers continued to buy moderately. In yarns the demand was poor. The supplies of American cops are increasing and quotations were down ⅛d on the week. The Manchester Courier, in its weekly review, considers the outlook for the home trade in American yarns as poor, owing to the large number of new spindles that are being erected, which, it says, will largely increase the output. It says that during the last two months 240,000 new spindles have started on American cotton and that 2,200,000 are in course of construction in various parts of Lancashire.

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We have secured the Pittsburgh Bullfrog Group of three claims, 60 acres in the rich Bullfrog Mining District of Nevada, near the town of Crystal Springs. These claims have strong veins running through them—adjoining the Tripolite Gold Mining Co., which has produced gold which runs as high as sixteen thousand dollars in gold to the ton.

To pay for these properties, we ask for subscription to 400 memberships at $10.00 each. When the 400 memberships have been subscribed, a Mining Company with a capital of $1,000,000 of 1,000,000 shares will be duly formed and incorporated. Of this amount of stock 250,000 shares will be placed in the treasury to be sold for developing purposes, and the 750,000 shares will be promotive stock. Of this we take for handing this proposition, advancing money, and incidental expenses connected with the flotation 100,000 shares, leaving 650,000 shares to be divided between the 400 memberships, or $10.00—1,625 shares—which stock when placed on the market will be at a price not less than 5 cents a share. In other words, coming in as one of the promoters, you get stock for $10.00 that would cost you at least $81.25 if you waited until the company was organized before making your purchase.

Every subscriber takes part in the election of officers and directors of the Company when organized, and has a hand in direction and management of the affairs. The Company, in other words—carrying out our plan of promotion—will be one in the hands of the small investors, absolutely and entirely.

YOU NEED NOT SEND US MONEY NOW

To secure some of these memberships, send us your name and address, enclosing with it $1.00 deposit on each membership wanted. This deposit is evidence of good faith only. When we are ready to organize, you will be advised, and if not satisfied, request your deposit, which will be returned to you and subscription canceled. If satisfied, you mail us the balance due, and for each membership subscribed for at $10.00 each we will have issued you 1,625 shares of promotion stock, which will have the same market value as treasury stock, when placed on the market. On subscriptions of five memberships or over, the balance can be divided into two payments if subscriber wishes, half when Company is organized, and the balance in 30 days thereafter.

I am a mining man of years of experience of mining in Colorado, and of careful examination of properties in Goldfield and Bullfrog districts. I located the above three claims in what is now the heart of the Famous Bullfrog District and is entirely surrounded by good properties, and there can be no reason why this property should not be a dividend payer in the near future. You have the opportunity to get in on the ground floor.

$10 buys 1,625 shares—in 10 days will cost $ 81.25
$20 buys 3,250 shares—in 10 days will cost $162.50
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Kindly mail your orders at once.

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At all prices and many of them at great reductions you'll find advertised in this section under For Sale Special Real Estate today.

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HAPGOODS.
OPEN ALL DAY MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1906.

FIRST-CLASS, EXPERIENCED MEN who wish to better their condition will find it worth while to look over the following high-grade positions we now have to offer. These are only a part of those on our books to date and must be filled within the next week. Call, write, HAPGOODS, 705 Park Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

MANAGERS.

For large cold storage company in California, to take charge of their ice business; firm employs 60 to 100 men and have 40 to 60 delivery wagons; they want an executive manager who is able to handle the work in a thorough and systematic manner; salary $3,000.

Large electrical supply plant in Alabama wants competent manager able to estimate on drawings; salary $1,800.

Man capable of taking full charge of general store; small country town; salary $1,200.

Large Ohio automobile concern wants factory manager capable of taking charge of shop; general detail work; salary according to the man.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Eastern Pennsylvania company wants capable executive familiar with manufacture of chandeliers and gas fixtures; salary $1,200 and up.

SALESMEN.

Two high-grade fire brick salesmen for Missouri for two separate companies; one in Pennsylvania, the other in Missouri; salary $2,000; must be A1.

SALESMEN.

Experienced man in electrical science capable of looking after advertising end of the business and having a general knowledge of electricity, and one who is willing to travel extensively; headquarters Eastern Pennsylvania; salary $2,000.

A large fire apparatus manufacturing concern wants several high-grade men to represent them in some of the principal cities of the central states; no man considered unless able to earn for themselves $2,500 a year.

Flour salesman; large acquaintance; Eastern Pennsylvania; $1,200 and expenses.

Experienced paint salesman for Pennsylvania and Eastern New York; $1,200 and expenses.

A1 show salesman to cover Mississippi valley states; salary according to experience and ability.

Wrapping paper salesman; $1,500-$1,600.

Engine and boiler supply salesman for southwestern territory; $2,000.

Plumbing supply salesman; salary according to the man.

Machinery salesman for Ohio, Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia; familiar with steam and power pumps, feed water heaters, fans and air compressors; salary $1,500.

Soap salesman; territory covered option of man employed; $1,000 and expenses.

Bond salesman; $1,800.

SALESMEN.

Carpet salesmen; inside work; $900.

BOOKKEEPERS.

A man experienced in voucher system and safeguard check; who is a good penman and thorough accountant, for large local manufacturing concern; salary $1,900.

Prominent manufacturing concern in Pittsburgh district wants an accountant thoroughly familiar with foreign moneys and exchanges; capable of issuing foreign letters of credit; thoroughly conversant with all denominations of foreign money and their equivalent in United States; a man with experience in foreign exchange department of some bank preferred; salary $1,300.

STENOGRAPHERS.

Young man with experience in lumber business; position is chief clerk, manager, by West Virginia lumber firm which has branch offices in North Carolina; will be on the road about one-third of the time; salary $800 and expenses.

Young man; good personality; good penman; capable of writing 125 words in shorthand; is wanted by a large manufacturing concern; must have had some engineering experience and able to read blue prints; salary $900 and up.

Young man with experience in lumber business; capable to estimate from blue prints; who is thoroughly conversant in shorthand and capable of handling correspondence without dictation, wanted by large lumber concern of Western Pennsylvania; salary $900 to start.

Young man just out of school, who has a fair speed in shorthand and can operate a typewriter from 30 to 35 words a minute, wanted by railroad company; splendid opportunity to work up; $50 to start.

CLERK.

Storekeeper familiar with bathroom and plumbing supplies; capable of handling men; wanted at once; salary $900.

CORRESPONDENTS.

With some executive ability and able to operate a typewriter, who can be trained up to position of sales manager, wanted at once; salary $1,000.

COLLECTORS.

Well acquainted in Pittsburgh and outlying district; who have had experience in this line of work; salary $80; none but experienced, diplomatic men need apply.

DRAUGHTSMEN.

Mechanical; experienced; come ready to go to work; $75-$80.

Tracer and detailer; mechanical; $60-$75; at once.

Exceptionally good opening for railroad draughtsman with extraordinarily good chances for advancement; salary $75-$90.

Topographical draughtsman; wanted immediately; pay what man is worth.

ENGINEER.

A young electrical engineer with some experience in telephone work; one of the best chances for advancement in the city of Pittsburgh.

A PITTSBURGH firm requires the services of a bright young man; one that can be rapidly advanced; salary $30 to start. Call or write, Room 402, 432 Wood st.

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AMERICAN INSURANCE CO., a $100,000.00 stock company, sells policies covering health, accident, accidental and natural death; we insure men, women and children; good men wanted for this county. S. C. McFarland, superintendent, 1001 House Bldg., Pittsburgh.

ANY intelligent person may earn good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

ARCHITECTURAL draughtsmen—Several able men, good at design and construction; also specification writer; state experience and salary. Geo. D. Mason, 80 Griswold st., Detroit, Mich.

ASSISTANT shipping clerk; beginner would do. Call or write M. & M. Agency, 24½ 5th st.

BLACKSMITH for forge work.
STEEL CITY AGENCY, 534 Grant st.

BLACKSMITHS—Also helpers.
MERCANTILE, INC., 434 Fourth ave.

BOY WANTED—About 16, to work in drug store; reference required. Apply McBride's Drug Store, Federal and Ohio sts., Allegheny.

BOY to learn the jewelry business; one years' experience preferred. Chas. W. Dietrich, 904 Homewood ave., Pittsburgh.

BOOKKEEPER—Need not have much experience; general knowledge of accounts all that is necessary. Call or write, 432 Wood st., room 402. Ask for G. J. McFadden.

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BOOKKEEPER—Supply house.
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BRIGHT young man to learn the mercantile business. Elegant opportunity for advancement to the one who is a willing worker and absolutely honest. Applicants will call for interview Monday, January 1, 9 to 12 a. m. 621 Smithfield st.

BUTLER wanted; second butler, with experience in waiting on table and who can render some service as valet; state age, experience, married or single and give references. Address box 685, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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YOUNG MAN for office position.
GROCERY CLERK who can speak Slavonic.
BOARDING BOSS AND COAL MINERS.
MACHINISTS ....Best of wages
MOLDERS, DIE MAKERS, TOOLMAKERS.
CARPENTERS ....$3.50 Day
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CEMENT FINISHER....................40c hour
FRY COOK ....$60 Month
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105 Smithfield st.

CABINET MAKERS—Ten cabinet makers wanted. Apply Tuesday morning; steady work; good wages. W. B. McLean Mfg. Co., 32rd st., near Bedford ave.

CARPENTERS at once; steady work.
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CASH your spare moments with side line of advertising fans earning $10 to $20 per day. Southern Adv. Co., Chicago.

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COLLECTOR, experienced and must know the city thoroughly.
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DIE sinkers, three or four at once; good firm; best of wages, etc. Call.
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Male Help

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Why not have the M. & M. Agency make that effort for you? They can give you better service than any other firm, individual or corporation in the state. This statement is an absolute fact, and we are ready to prove it at any time.

Investigate our methods, which are unsurpassed. Call or write.

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WANTED—Engravers, non-union, highest wages in high-grade engraving house. Halftone and line photographers, halftone printers, halftone etchers, zinc etchers, finishers, routers, blockers and proofers; absolutely permanent positions guaranteed to men of good character. Write fully, giving experience and references. Address B 50, care Lord & Thomas, Chicago.

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DRAUGHTSMAN, power house; experience.
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DRAUGHTSMAN wanted; first-class architectural draughtsman. 347 Fifth ave., Pittsburgh. Vrydaugh & Wolfe.

DRAUGHTSMAN, tracer, good; advancement.
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DRILLER—Wanted; services expert oil-well driller to work in Mexico; state salary. Address I. L. & D. Co., 701 Drexel building, Philadelphia, Pa.

DRIVER for lumber wagon, also milk wagon; salary $13 to $15 per week.
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DROP FORGERS, machinists and sheet metal workers, first-class on automobile work; state age, experience and wages wanted. The Locomobile Co. of America, Bridgeport, Conn.

ENGINEER Wanted—Chief engineer, capable of taking entire charge of large plant; state experience, where employed at present and salary expected; first-class man required. Address R 20, Gazette.

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS—30,000 appointments last year; chances better now; thousands we have prepared have been appointed; examinations soon in every state; write for free booklet 179, giving list of positions, sample questions, etc., to National Correspondence Institute, Washington, D. C.

HAMMERSMAN, fully capable of running heavy steam hammer. Apply to the Fore River Shipbuilding Co., Quincy, Mass.

HOUSEFURNISHING BUYER WANTED.
Young man experienced in housefurnishing and china ware to take charge of the department. Good position to right party. Address Postum, Q 19, The Gazette.

IMMEDIATELY, chippers. Hogg Foundry, Twenty-fourth st., Pittsburgh.

INDUSTRIOUS men can become steel car riveters and learn to use air hammers; men who show a desire to work and stay at the job will be paid fair wages while learning, and can make good pay afterwards. For particulars apply at employment office, Pressed Steel Car Co., Allegheny, or McKees Rocks, Pa.

CALLING CARDS

Latest style, good as the engraved kind, at 50c the hundred; by mail 5c extra. KURTZ PRINTING CO., 7724 Tioga st., city.
GOOD AGENTS WANTED.

MACHINIST—First-class machinist. Apply Schoen Steel Wheel Co., McKees Rocks.

MACHINISTS, lathe and planer hands.
STEEL CITY AGENCY, 534 Grant st.

MACHINE hand, machinist, also floor and bench men at once; good wages; steady work.
MERCANTILE, INC., 434 Fourth ave.

MACHINIST (12); general good places.
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A Happy New Year.
If in need of a position call. We can Place you.
Information free.
434 Fourth Avenue.
MERCANTILE INCORPORATED

MANAGER wanted for our Pittsburgh office; references and cash investment required; liberal salary and commissions; yearly contract. Box 243, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MEN and boys wanted to learn plumbing trade; pays $5 day after completing course of practical instruction at home or in our schools; graduates admitted to union and master plumbers association; positions secured. Coyne Bros. Co. Plumbing Schools, New York, Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, O. Free catalogue.

MEN to learn trade, $3; men to learn writing, $1.50; hoisting engineer, $3; fireman, $2; bill clerk, $12; solicitor, $10; electric cranesman, $2.30; rough carpenters, $2.75. Apply Monday, 307 Federal st., Allegheny.

MOLDERS, gray iron, machinery.
MERCANTILE, INC., 434 Fourth ave.

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO., Chicago, $100,000 deposited with insurance commissioners, issues most popular accident and health insurance in the market at $1 per month; covering every accident and sickness; come in or write, giving age and occupation; good men wanted. J. W. Fritts, General Agent, 311 Empire bldg.

OFFICE CLERK for laundry office.
MERCANTILE, INC., 434 Fourth ave.

PACKERS—Experienced; at once.
MERCANTILE, INC., 434 Fourth ave.

PRESSMAN—Competent two-thirder; steady employment and good wages. News, Wilmerding.

QUICK carpenters and laborers wanted. Inquire Employment Office, Pressed Steel Car Co., Woods Run, Allegheny.

REAL ESTATE SOLICITOR WANTED.
Young man experienced as a real estate solicitor to take interest in business and do outside work; $600 necessary. Address T 23, The Gazette.

ROLLER—A good experienced tool steel roller for 12-inch mill work; must be a No. 1 man. Firth-Sterling Steel Co., McKeesport, Pa.

ROUGH carpenters; steady inside work.
STEEL CITY AGENCY, 534 Grant st.

SALESMEN—Experienced proposition salesmen for 1906; those successful in selling jewelry and perfume assortment propositions preferred; $5,000 salary to those who qualify; references and past record required. Address box 353, Chicago, Ill.

SALESMAN—Capable salesman to cover Pennsylvania with staple line; high commissions, with $100 monthly advance; permanent position to right man. Jess H. Smith Co., Detroit, Mich.

SALESMAN—Thoroughly experienced clothing and furnishing salesman at once; steady position; good salary; apply in person only. Blattner's, 602-604-606 Braddock ave., Braddock, Pa.

SHIPPING CLERK—Must be accurate.
MERCANTILE, INC., 434 Fourth ave.

WANTED.

Male Help.

STAR THE STEPPING STONE TO SUCCESS. STAR
STAR THE STAR AGENCY. STAR

BEING UNSUCCESSFUL IS OFTEN CAUSED BY LACK OF OPPORTUNITY.

YOU are waiting for the opportunity.

We create the opportunity by our UNEXCELLED SYSTEM of search among the largest firms.

OUR 35 YEARS' EXPERIENCE AND ESTABLISHED BUSINESS enables us to secure engagements with firms it would be impossible for the applicant to reach without our assistance.

IF SEEKING EMPLOYMENT, CALL. We will courteously explain our system and prove our assertions.

WE PROVE we are the largest and oldest.
WE PROVE we have the most testimonials.
WE PROVE we secure the most orders.
WE PROVE our reliability.

STAR AGENCY,
120—SIXTH ST.—120.

SALESMAN to sell our line of tobacco and cigars, good pay; permanent position. Paragon Tobacco Works, Bedford City, Va.

SALESMAN—First-class experienced salesman for domestic linen department; steady position and good salary to man of ability. C. H. Rowe Co., Penn and Highland.

SOLICITOR wanted; a good advertising solicitor for aspecialty can make $100 per week easily; must have good references and ability. Address V 23, The Gazette.

STENOGRAPHER—Must be competent; permanent position; reference required. Call or address G. Schroeder, Mgr. W. F. Frederick, 633 Smithfield st. Please bring your application in own handwriting, stating age and salary wanted.

STENOGRAPHER and office man.
MERCANTILE, INC., 434 Fourth ave.

STENOGRAPHER — A beginner; excellent chance for bright boy. Call or write, H. J. Ray, 432 Wood st., room 402.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced man; salary $75 to $85 per month. Commercial Clearing House, 432 Wood st.

STENOGRAPHER, manufacturing firm; $65. M. & M. Agency, 24½ Fifth st.

THREE neat young men to act as news agents on trains. Call this afternoon, Fort Wayne Depot, Allegheny.

TRAVELING position open for young men; grocery, hardware, candy, cigars; no experience required; $60 month; advancement; other positions.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,
205 Federal st., Allegheny.

WAGON wood worker. M. & M. Agency, 24½ Fifth st.

WANTED—Parents to purchase holiday scholarships for their sons and daughters on easy monthly payments; scholarships give useful money-making education, gold watch, a good position; day and night school. Actual Business College, Ten-Cent Store building, 310 Fifth ave., Pittsburgh. Established over a quarter of a century.

WANTED—Experienced and reliable men to sell our "1906" patented and copyrighted advertising fans and other novelties; designed by artists of national reputation and recognized as works of art; samples ready; large commissions; prompt settlements. United States Novelty Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—Side line traveling salesmen can make $30 to $50 per week handling our latest production of advertising fans; liberal terms. Apply at once. United States Calendar Company, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—High-class specialty salesmen to earn $5,000 net next year. Only a few positions to fill. The Barton-Parker Mfg. Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

WANTED—A first-class carriage woodworker for repairs and new work; steady job. Hopkins Bros., Waco, Texas.

WANTED—Installment collector for merchandise accounts; good salary and expenses. Address Globe Company, 723 Chesnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Boy 16 years old to run passenger elevator; call Tuesday morning. Baker Office Furniture Co., 815-817 Liberty ave.

WANTED—Stove and range salesman. Apply at 619 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WAREHOUSE man. M. & M. Agency, 24½ Fifth st.

WE will be open January 1.
STEEL CITY AGENCY, 534 Grant st.

WHY NOT try sign painting? Experience unnecessary; no frauds; samples, instructions, etc., 10 cents. City Sign Co., Springfield, O.

$15 PER WEEK EASILY MADE working our new pleasant business plan in spare time. No canvassing; no capital required. M. Nichols Co., 119 Court st., Cincinnati.

YOUNG MAN with ability, to learn contracting business; splendid opportunity; financial backing required. Address V 15, The Gazette.

YOUNG man of good address to call on business firms; salary.
MERCANTILE, INC., 434 Fourth ave.

WANTED.

Male Help.

YOUNG MAN with some experience in bookkeeping, in office of large company where close application to his duties will bring advancement; state age and experience; salary to start, $50. Address B 16, The Gazette.

YOUNG MAN to handle complete line water filters on liberal commission basis; one with acquaintance among architects preferred. Address C 1, The Gazette.

Female Help.

BRIGHT young lady for office work; one who has a knowledge of bookkeeping; will pay $6 a week to start. Answer, stating age. Address H 28, The Gazette.

EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHERS FURNISHED.
When in need of stenographer for any make of machine, either temporarily or permanently, telephone 1437 Grant, 5001 M.
No charge for this service.
UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER CO.,
241 Fifth Ave.

FEEDER for job presses; female. Jones & Crowe, printers and binders, South Fifth st.

FIRST-CLASS domestics supplied free. Residence Employment, 619 Arch st.

GENERAL house girl. Apply C. T. Kerr, Third st., Oakmont, Pa.

GIRL wanted for general housework; small family; no washing; references required. 5526 Horner st., East End.

GIRL for general housework. Apply 3601 California ave., corner Davis ave., Allegheny.

GIRL—Servant girl for general housework. Apply 463 Center ave., Verona.

GIRLS to sew with dressmaker. 839 Holland ave., Wilkinsburg.

GIRL wanted; experienced girl for general housework; small family; good wages. Apply 423 Lloyd st., East End.

GIRL to do general housework. 1507 Sedgwick st., Allegheny.

GIRLS. Apply Ideal Laundry Co., Verona, Pa.

JOIN the new class in ART Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 p. m. THE WORLD UNIVERSITY, 433 Wood st.

LADIES wanted for pleasant, remunerative, fascinating work in spare time at home; small investment; $7 to $15 per week made in your leisure hours. Address K 19, The Gazette.

MILLINERY trimmers; none but first-class need apply. Irwin & Co., 433 Penn ave.

NURSE, middle aged, for care of infant in family of two; assistant in housework. Apply to northwest corner Neville and Bayard sts.

100 Cash Girls; steady position to good experienced girls. Apply ready for work Tuesday 8 sharp, first floor office.
SOLOMON'S.

NURSE Wanted—Child's nurse in small family; elderly woman preferred. Address X 20, Gazette.

OFFICE ASSISTANT—Must be good at arithmetic; references required. May's, 5th & Market.

SALESLADY Wanted—A first-class saleslady experienced in selling ladies' shoes; state salary, where last employed and give reference. Address S 20, Gazette.

STENOGRAPHER—Speedy, High school graduate. State age and salary wanted. Address T 1, The Gazette.

TWO good girls; one for cook, other for housework; family of three; wages $5 per week each; good home to right party. Address box 91, Beaver, Pa.

WANT WOMAN to do baking; must be good bread baker. 207 W. Ohio.

WHITE Protestant girl for general housework. Must be plain cook; small family; wages best. 4920 Center ave.

WOMEN wanted for reliable work, stamping transfers; $1.50 to $3 dozen; taken home; fascinating; quickly learned. Keller, room 612 Smith block.

YOUNG LADY WANTED for clerical position; high school graduate, with some knowledge of vertical filing system preferred. Age, experience and salary expected. Address T 20, Gazette.

1,000 WOMEN wanted to try Geo. P. Hanny & Co.'s pure baking powder; for 30c extra 80 trading stamps free. Stand 135, Allegheny market; butter, eggs and cheese.

Male and Female Help.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

New Year and annual announcements.
A few circulars make a good business.
Sloan Typewriting Bureau, 309 Fourth ave.

MALE and female help supplied. Walker's, 641 Smithfield st. 'Phone 330.

WANTED.

Situations.—Male and Female.

A MAN WITH GENERAL BUSINESS ACCOMPLISHMENTS IS OPEN FOR AN ENGAGEMENT. HAS FULL REQUIREMENTS AS SALESMAN, MANAGER, COLLECTOR, OR OF ANY BUSINESS WHERE A GOOD UTILITY MAN IS WANTED; ENTIRELY SOBER, RELIABLE AND TRUSTWORTHY. ADDRESS F 20, THE GAZETTE.

A WOMAN of refinement would like a position as housekeeper with widower. Address N 15, The Gazette.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER; 15 years' experience; best references. Address Z 15, The Gazette.

BUTCHER—Experienced slaughter house man wants position; speaks German, English, Slavonic, Hungarian. Address N 18, The Gazette.

COLORED WOMAN wants position cleaning offices or scrubbing stores. Address J 18, The Gazette.

COLORED GIRL wants general housework. Address X 26, The Gazette.

COOK—A good colored cook with reference. Address Z 24, The Gazette.

DAY'S WORK wanted or office to clean. Address M 22, The Gazette.

EDUCATED Japanese boy wants position as office boy or apprentice at some trade where he has chance to improve; reads, writes and speaks English fluently. Address M 19, The Gazette.

FURNITURE repaired at your home. Address Easley, 525 Fourth ave.

GERMAN-SWEDISH country girls a specialty. Mrs. Ford, 207 West Ohio.

GERMAN WOMAN wants day's work or take washing home. Address K 18, The Gazette.

GOOD SEAMSTRESS and dressmaker; will work for $6 per week. Address Y 26, The Gazette.

GOOD LAUNDRESS wants work by the day; best references; laundry work or cleaning. Address L 18, The Gazette.

LADY with experience and ability in bookkeeping and general office work wants position; capable of taking entire charge of office; satisfactory reference. X 15, The Gazette.

MALE nurse desires situation. 1214 Arch st., Allegheny.

MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN, technical graduate, experienced on power plant and rolling mill construction, wishes to change his position. Address Box Y 30, The Gazette.

POSITION—All round experienced single young man wishes position on gentleman's place or take care of farm; good reference. X 24, Gazette.

POSITION WANTED as timekeeper or shipping clerk, with large firm; three years' experience with large coal company. L 22, Gazette.

POSITION by experienced single man in private family; understands care of horses and cows. H 18, Gazette.

POSITION in private house or doctor's office; experienced Italian cook; reference by American consul, Palermo, Italy; speaks English. K 22, Gazette.

POSITION by young man; three years' experience as traveling salesman and collector; can give first-class references. Write S 17, Gazette.

POSITION—Wanted by young woman as office clerk or in doctor's office; typewriting is desired. Address Z 26, The Gazette.

POSITION wanted by young woman with four years as housekeeper, in widower's family. Address H 18, The Gazette.

POSITION—Refined widow as housekeeper in refined widower's home. Address V 26, The Gazette.

POSITION—Wanted as bookkeeper or manager in wholesale liquor store; have had 12 years' experience and well acquainted with the business. Address Y 17, The Gazette.

POSITION—Wanted as assistant bookkeeper by a young man with some experience. Address X 17, The Gazette.

POSITION of any kind; good educated man, 28, experienced traveling salesman, collector and clerk, speak foreign languages; small salary to start; best references. Write O 18, The Gazette.

POSITION—Young married man wishes position as collector or any good outside position; best of references; well educated. Write Q 22, The Gazette.

POSITION as gardener by sober and reliable young married man; no objections to going out of town. Address Z 17, The Gazette.

POSITION—Experienced single man wishes situation with private family as houseman. Address P 22, The Gazette.

POSITION as governess; five years' experience. Loyd, Herron st., Verona.

POSITION as stenographer. Address M. M. Hall, Spruce st., Verona.

SEWING by the day; good reference; can cut and fit. Address V 17, The Gazette.

SITUATION—Bright young woman would like position as clerk in store; good reference. Address L 22, The Gazette.

SITUATION by colored girl as laundress or chambermaid, or general housework; best of reference. Address T 17, The Gazette.

LEADS IN WANT ADVERTISING

The records of 1905 will go down in Newspaper History as a great one for

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE IN WANT ADVERTISING

Of the four Morning Newspapers in Pittsburgh for the year 1905, The Gazette leads them all in increased business over corresponding year (1904).

The Gazette	1905 Increase Over 1904,			104,902	Lines
Next Highest	"	"	"	84,700	"
Next	"	"	"	45,346	"
Lowest	"	"	"	26,558	"

The Gazette Leads the Next Highest 20,202
Leads the Lowest 78,344

When placing Want and Real Estate Advertising please remember this.

WANTED.

Situations.—Male and Female.

SITUATION—Middle-aged woman wants position as housekeeper; no washing or ironing; would be willing to take care of invalid; best of references. Address R 22, The Gazette.

SITUATION—Wanted by white Protestant, as nurse; competent to take entire charge of children. Address S 17, The Gazette.

SITUATION—German wants housework; good cook; laundress; light housekeeping. Address Z 24, The Gazette.

SITUATION—As laundry foreman. Address M 15, The Gazette.

SITUATION—Theatrical man, straight character or comedy; three years' experience. Write K 22, The Gazette.

SITUATION—Architectural draughtsman desires immediate employment; best of references. Address O 22, The Gazette.

SITUATION wanted as nurse by woman of 40 years, with experience in nursing any kind of sickness; terms, $1.50 a day; best references. Address A 18, The Gazette.

SITUATION—Typewriter and stenographer, aged 20, desires permanent position; three years' experience; best references; salary moderate. Address S 22, The Gazette.

SITUATION by reliable widow; good home preferred to big wages. Address Y 24, The Gazette.

SITUATION—Good cook, laundress, wants work. 207 W. Ohio st.

SMALL set of books to keep evenings by trustworthy accountant. Address E 16, The Gazette.

STENOGRAPHER—Five years' railroad experience; now so employed; desires position with responsible concern; references given. Address box 798, Pittsburgh.

STENOGRAPHER—First-class; thoroughly experienced in broker business. Address W 17, The Gazette.

WANTED—A position as cashier with a thoroughly reliable firm, by a young lady with every essential experience necessary for such position. Highest references given. Address A 1, The Gazette.

WANTED—To care for infant or invalid. Address A 72, The Gazette.

YOUNG LADY would like copying to do at home. Address Q 15, The Gazette.

YOUNG WOMAN, aged 20, experienced in housework and sewing, wishes place as same. Address N 22, The Gazette.

YOUNG WOMAN with furniture wants position as housekeeper, or for lady roommate; employed during day. Address G 18, The Gazette.

Agents.

LIKE ALL GOOD THINGS, IT COMES TO THE AGENT FIRST.

I WANT one good hustler in every city where natural gas is used for light to take the exclusive sale of the King Light gas mantle, made strong and durable, especially for use on natural gas.

For the past two or three years there has been hundreds of thousands of improved or high-power gas burners sold throughout the natural gas territory and NOT a suitable mantle of any kind to use on them. The King Light mantle is made of full weight, purest German Thorium, is very brilliant and will stand up on the high pressure natural gas without shrinking. It is mounted on nickel steel, double wire cap and the wires are entirely wrapped with asbestos and coated with an indestructible composition that will not burn out. The King Light mantle will outlast a dozen ordinary mantles. It has the appearance of being a good mantle, looks full value for the money you will ask for it and is as good as GOLD. Consumers are looking for just this kind of a mantle and will buy it at sight. The printed matter on the label helps to sell it and it means big cash money to the agent every day. Don't delay, this is too good for you to miss. Send 25 cents for a sample mantle or write for descriptive circular and terms to agents.

Address W. A. McCOY, sole manufacturer and distributer,
ST. CLAIR TERRACE, ALLEGHENY, PA.

WE HAVE excellent openings for energetic men and women in every locality. Exclusive agency given and branch stores opened when business is established. No capital required. We manufacture a staple line of merchandise, for which there is universal demand. RAYMOND, HILL & CO., 185 Kinzie street, Chicago.

AGENT—General agent having just entered Pennsylvania for business; we will consider applications for general agency in Pittsburgh and for general agencies in Western Pennsylvania; excellent commission and renewal for men who can produce business; best monthly payment accident and sickness policy issued. Write Bankers' Accident Co., Des Moines, Ia.

MONEY IN MUSHROOMS.
MONEY IN MUSHROOMS.

Grow like magic; great demand, big profit, easily grown without capital whole year by anybody (male or female), in cellars, stables, boxes, etc.; crop picked daily; send for free booklet and learn this profitable business. Dept. 50, Eastern Importing Co., Brighton, Mass.

IF you can keep the frost off merchants' windows you are a winner; such a formula I have; one man says he made $18.25 in 5 days; a little plan that is all right; you can't lose. If you are not pleased when received back goes your money; 30c gets this winner. H. F. Gross, Dept. C, So. Boston, Mass.

CALLING CARDS

Latest style, good as the engraved kind, at 50c the hundred; by mail 5c extra. KURTZ PRINTING CO., 7724 Tioga st., city.
GOOD AGENTS WANTED.

$80 A MONTH SALARY AND EXPENSES to men with rig to introduce our guaranteed poultry and stock remedies; send for contracts; we mean business and furnish best references. G. R. Bigler Co., X 564, Springfield, Ill.

$5.00 PER 100 CASH for your neighbors' names; all kinds of names wanted. Send 10 cents postage and I will send you blankbook and instructions, so you can go to work at once. John H. Rowell, box A 19, Toleston, Ind.

AGENTS—Energetic canvassers make $3 daily selling ventilating sash locks; sample 10c; stamp for terms; earnest workers only; other goods, utility and fun. Tobias, F, 670, Taylor st., Chicago.

INVENTORS! Have you any article you want manufactured? If so, send me sample of drawing, sample preferred, to estimate from. W. J. Schultz, 118-120 Longworth st., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS to handle biggest moneymaking Fire Extinguishers. Special starting offer; exclusive territory. $75 to $300 per month. Badger Chem. Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

SICKNESS, accident and death; one of the best companies wants agents in all parts of the country, they can make $50 per week. Address Box 3455, Boston, Mass.

AGENTS—Make $18 weekly selling our specialties. Particulars for stamp. Cosmos Specialty Co., Johnstown, Pa.

MANAGING AGENTS WANTED—Be in business for yourself. No canvassing. Inclose stamp for reply. E. Miles Bradley Co., box 696, New Haven, Conn.

WANTED—Agent to sell unique signs and price cards; nothing like them. 210 Bissell block.

Pupils.

CATON TECHNICAL SCHOOLS,
Allegheny, opposite postoffice, maintaining thorough preparatory, academic, engineering, electrical, bookkeeping, shorthand, banking, accountancy and draughting departments. Day and evening sessions constantly. Special winter opening January 2 to 9. High-grade instruction. Every student satisfied. No graduates unemployed. Martin Jennings Caton, L. L. D., president.

ELLSWORTH BUSINESS COLLEGE

"The Thorough School." Shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, penmanship, arithmetic, English, etc. Week's trial free. Six months, $48. Night sessions six months, $20. Payable monthly. Positions guaranteed; books free; call, write, telephone for catalogue. 439 Smithfield st. (Opposite Kaufmann's.)

THE WORLD UNIVERSITY teaches shorthand, typewriting, telegraphy and bookkeeping in the latest and most approved manner. See us in regard to music and art. Investigate our special offer. Call. 433 Wood st.

LADIES' TAILOR AND DRESSMAKER—Recchia Cutting and Designing School is open for instruction. For information call or write 420 Federal st., Allegheny, Pa.

DRESSCUTTING, sewing, fitting, finishing taught; system understood or no charges. McCORMAC, Ladies' Tailor, 905 Federal st., Allegheny.

ELOCUTION, physical culture, acting, fencing, stage dancing, character singing. Carnahan's, 10 East Stockton ave., Allegheny.

FRENCH, German, Spanish. Native teachers. Berlitz School of Languages, Nixon building.

WANTED.

Students.

EDUCATIONAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
GOLD WATCHES. FREE.

In accordance with its annual custom of giving suitable presents to purchasers of holiday scholarships, THE ACTUAL BUSINESS COLLEGE will give a GOLD WATCH FREE to every student enrolling on or before January 15, 1906. For particulars write for catalogue or visit THE ACTUAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 310 Fifth ave., Pittsburgh. Established over a quarter of a century. Easy payments; written guarantees; position secured; day and night school all year; bookkeeping, shorthand, typewriting, penmanship and English departments for young and middle-aged men and women. Ten-Cent Store building.

Real Estate.

"REAL ESTATE SELLERS."

Does your agent sell the properties you list with him? Sometimes you give them to a trust company to sell for you. Do you not know they have THEIR OWN PROPERTIES to dispose of?

Which will they sell first? Use your own JUDGMENT and COMMON SENSE. Is it not better to list your properties with us, UNDER OUR NEW PLAN?

Call and talk it over with us.
NEWBERRY & CO.,
217 Empire building.

"REAL ESTATE SELLERS."
DWELLINGS—DWELLINGS—DWELLINGS.
Bring them to us; we'll sell 'em.
BUYERS—BUYERS—BUYERS.
Come quickly; we've some bargains for you.
NEWBERRY & COMPANY,
217 Empire Building.

WANTED—Twelve-room house, 3 baths; located in East End; will rent for term of years. Address 1220 Fayette st., Allegheny.

Business Opportunities.

HAVE several thousand dollars and want to buy a well established business in this vicinity; am not particular as to the kind, but the stock must be clean and business on a paying basis; if stock is too large for my cash, have several pieces of choice income property which I would put in as part payment; answers from agents ignored; please state explicitly what you have for sale and if it suits will call personally. Henry Slicker, Postoffice Box 687, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LADY with capital desires investment which will provide her employment. Address J 20, The Gazette.

Houses.

East End Home Wanted.

We have a buyer for a home from $20,000.00 to $40,000.00; must be at a sacrifice; state net price, no commission to figure in the transaction. Will confer with owners only.
Thornton Brothers, Keystone Bldg.

WANTED—6 or 7 room house in East End, on paved st., not cost more than $4,000 to $5,000.
JOHN J. McKENNA CO.,
427 Fourth ave.

Patents.

PATENTS—Save time and money by employing Washington attorney. Watson E. Coleman, registered patent attorney, Columbian Bldg., Washington, D. C. Advice free; terms low; highest Pennsylvania references; best service.

PATENT DRAWINGS—Drawings for models and experimental machinery. W. Famaries, 1015 Frick Building.

H. C. EVERT & CO., Patent Attorneys, 305 Smithfield st., opposite postoffice.

Machinery.

WANTED—Complete second-hand well drilling outfit capable sinking 2,500 feet; state price. Address International Lumber and Development Company, 701 Drexel building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Special.

FOR SALE—An assignment of ¼ interest in manufacturing plant Pittsburgh corporation; $5,000 required; salaried position; answer quick. Address E 1, The Gazette.

Farms.

WE have buyers for good farms; if you want to sell communicate with us at once.
S. V. THOMPSON COMPANY, 300 Times Bldg.

Desk Room.

WANTED—Deskroom, good office; use telephone and stenographer. Box 678, City.

Poultry, Birds and Dogs.

WANTED—Common live rabbits at 622 Liberty st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Laundry machinery; will pay cash for the following laundry machinery:
One Mangle, roll 75 to 100 inches.
One Washer, cylinder 28x33 inches.
One Extractor, basket 26 inches.
The above must be best makes and in good order.
Address Lock Box 55, Pittsburgh postoffice.

WANTED—Horse, harness and light wagon; must be cheap. Write A. C. Burns, care Rex box factory, Grant boulevard, Pittsburgh.

CIRCULARS AND ADDRESSING.
Sloan Typewriting Bureau, 309 Fourth ave.

WANTED—Meat refrigerator; medium size; must be bought right; answer at once. Address W 20, Gazette.

WHEN you have furniture, carpets, anything to sell drop postal to Hunter, 263 Frankstown ave. Bell 'phone 2358-R Highland.

H. C. KNAPP, commercial job printer, 3521 Butler st. Both telephones.

WANTED—To buy a merry-go-round. Address D 1, The Gazette.

FOR RENT.—UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

City and Suburban.

CENTER ST., 400, Wilkinsburg—An agreeable couple can find rooms for light housekeeping; privileges given; references exchanged.

FOR RENT—Three unfurnished rooms and bath; 235 Marshall ave. Apply 129 Hawkins ave., Allegheny.

FOR RENT—5 unfurnished rooms, Herron hill, $20.00. Write O 20, The Gazette.

FREDERICK ST., 125, Mt. Oliver—Five rooms, $12; two rooms, $6. Inquire 732½ New Grant st., near depot.

ROBINSON ST., 332, Oakland—Three or five rooms; all modern conveniences; very cheap to respectable family. Inquire Mr. Cotts, 22 Fifth st.

WATKINS AVE., opposite Dunbar, Bellevue—Three or four large rooms, light and heat; new house; all modern conveniences.

East End.

HOMEWOOD AVE. and Mt. Vernon st.—Four rooms, bath, gas, furnace; very reasonable rent. Inquire for C. H. Sipes.

MAIN ST., 4117, near Penn—Three rooms, $14; first floor, water, gases, range, stoves, no children; all cars.

NORTH HIGHLAND AVE., 504—Three unfurnished rooms for housekeeping; all conveniences, $15 month.

PENN AVE., 6442—Furnished and unfurnished light housekeeping rooms to let.

PENN AVE., 5701—Three unfurnished rooms; all conveniences; for light housekeeping; very reasonable; St. Clair entrance.

Allegheny.

FREMONT ST., 1307, Allegheny—Two nicely furnished and two unfurnished rooms for nurses; housekeeping; reasonable; private family.

TREMONT ST., 1513, Allegheny—Flat, 5 rooms and bath on third floor; also four rooms and bath on first floor. Call 1404 Monterey st., Allegheny.

3 ROOMS, second floor; bath; possession at once. C. W. Nichols, 398 Euclid ave., Allegheny.

WANTED.—ROOMS AND BOARD.

SINGLE gentleman wants furnished room; private family; near Allegheny postoffice; pleasant surroundings; comfortable quarters; state rent per month. Address B 1, The Gazette.

WANTED—Single room and board in East End locality by young man of good habits. References exchanged. Address W 15, Gazette.

WANTED—By young man, furnished room near bath, in private family; East End preferred. Address C 16, The Gazette.

ROOM with or without board, East End; state terms. Address B 3, The Gazette.

ROOM and board, man and wife, convenient to downtown. Address C 3, The Gazette.

Notice to Housekeepers, Mercantile Houses and Others who need female help. You'll find Gazette Want Ads bring that "different kind of people." Take our word for it and try Gazette Ads.

GAZETTE BRANCH OFFICES

Any druggist in the two cities will receive your Want and Real Estate ads and forward them direct to The Gazette at main office rates—penny a word. No ads taken for less than 10 words.

PITTSBURGH.

Arlington Ave., 2401-3, W. H. Foret.
Aiken Ave. and Walnut St., F. X. Cook.
Atwood and Forbes st., Atwood Pharmacy.
Bates St., 20, J. L. Patterson.
Brushton and Tioga st., Brushton Pharmacy.
Butler St., 3413, C. T. Bundy.
Beltzhoover Ave., 117, Adolph Beck.
Butler St., 4401, A. W. Covert.
Baum and Euclid Ave., The Euclid Pharmacy.
Boggs Ave., 11, The Bell Pharmacy.
Boulevard and 33rd, J. B. Hobensack.
Butler St., 6401, C. W. Coyan.
Butler St., 3705, K. F. Lange.
Butler St., 5201, M. C. Linn.
Butler St., 3509, Thos. McCaffrey.
Brereton Ave., 3053, A. Karabasz.
Brereton Ave., 3102, Kaminski Bros.
Brushton and Mulford, J. S. McGrath.
Brushton Ave., Brushton News Depot.
Brushton and Kelly, J. S. McGrath.
Butler St., 5262, H. A. Spilker.
Butler St., 4301, R. M. Totten.
Butler St., 5266, W. C. Tomlinson.
Center and Graham st., Alma Pharmacy.
Collins Ave., 226, J. Breitweiser.
Craig and Forbes St., Charles' Bellefield Pharmacy.
Carson St., 1601, The Stenger Drug Store.
Carson St., 2, Panhandle Pharmacy.
Carson St., 2628, Charles A. Schafer.
Carson St., 2429, P. A. Hellerbach.
Carson St., 809, Eighth St. Pharmacy.
Carson St., 1626, W. F. Herman.
Carson St., 1806, Chas. Wiegel.
Carson St., 1734, Carl P. Lorch.
Carson St., 1414, Low's Drug Store.
Carson St., 2131, Ertzman Drug Co.
Climax St., 51, W. Altenburger.
Climax St., 105, Jos. D. Mercer.
Cor. 19th and Carson Sts., H. L. Lohmeyer.
Cor. 10th and Carson Sts., Chambers' Pharmacy.
Cor. 12th and Diamond Sts., Beck's Pharmacy.
Cor. 19th and Sarah Sts., Rising's Pharmacy.
Cor. Greenfield and Lydia Sts., Fred W. Ertzman.
Cor. Park and Shetland Ave., Shetland Pharmacy.
Cor. Wylie and Fulton St., Wm. Schuchman.
Cor. Wylie and Fulton St., Hewitt & Jamison.
Cor. Center and Crawford St., The Seegman Drug Co.
Cor. Center Ave. and Erin St., Chas. F. Nourse.
Cor. Center and Kirkpatrick, W. M. Cooke.
Cor. Center Ave. and Soho St., White's Drug Store.
Ellsworth and College Ave., J. S. Doudna.
Fifth Ave., 4701, P. Anthes.
Frankstown and Oakwood Ave., Berlin & Co.
Forbes St., 3600, The Anderson Drug Co.
Fifth Ave., 537-539, The Court Pharmacy.
Fifth Ave., 801, Finkelpearl Pharmacy.
Frankstown Ave., 280, T. J. Hermann.
Frankstown Ave., 6956, T. T. Hill.
Fifth Ave., 5212, P. L. Jones.
Forbes St., 2307, The Lincoln Pharmacy.
Forbes and Ophelia St., Morgan's Pharmacy.
Fifth Ave., 1221, Robin Drug Co.
Fifth Ave., 2226, T. T. Spence.
Fifth Ave., 843, W. Sawhill & Son.
Fifth Ave., 1436, Saalback Bros.
Fifth Ave., 1712, Thumm Bros.
Fifth Ave., 1480, Thumm Bros.
Fifth Ave., 1719, G. A. Vockrodt.
Fifth Ave., 2130, C. J. Weiss.
Fifth Ave., 1401, C. L. Young.
Forbes St., 1600, A. M. Muchnic.
Forbes St., 2635, J. M. Hohman.
Frankstown and Brushton Ave., J. D. Loughridge.
Frankstown Ave., 31, L. W. Seaton.
Frankstown and Homewood Ave., Winfield S. Smith.
Frankstown Ave., 205, H. O. Danner.
Frankstown Cor. Homewood Ave., Edwin T. Schilling.
Fulton St., 108, Wm. Schuchman.
Grandview Ave., 1225, Grandview Ave. Pharmacy.
Grandview Ave., 1215, Frank D. Hodil.
Greenfield Ave., 119, Fred W. Ertzman.
Hamilton and Dallas Ave., Dallas Pharmacy.
Herron and Madison Aves., Richard McNally.
Herron and Wylie Ave., Vogel's Drug Store.
Highland and Center Ave., Highland Pharmacy.
Homewood and Bennett St., J. R. Gasaway.
Homewood and Hamilton Ave., J. R. McCreary.
Hamilton and Collier St., H. Smith.
Hastings and Reynolds, J. H. Steffler.
Kelley and Dallas Ave. J. F. McCabe.
Liberty St., 4724, E. J. Aul.
Lincoln Ave., 1665, Brilliant Pharmacy.
Lincoln Ave., 1600, Otto F. Freebing.
Lincoln Ave. and Lake St., T. J. Hermann.
Liberty Ave., 4777, C. A. Shilling.
Larimer Ave., 321, Larimer Pharmacy.
Lang and Frankstown Ave., H. C. Murta.
Liberty Ave., 4500, J. E. Nichols.
Liberty Ave., 5100, C. E. Ringer.
Liberty St., 4730, Schilling & Thompson.
Lincoln Ave., 1424, Weaver's Pharmacy.
Meadow and Larimer, F. J. Brehm.
Main and Wabash, W. E., Montgomery's Pharmacy.
Main St., 192, Greineisen's Pharmacy.
North Highland Ave., 500, Hoge's Pharmacy.
Neville St. and Center Ave., Porter & Porter.
Ophelia and Kennett, Schilling & Thompson.
Penn Ave., 7103, J. H. L. Brown.
Penn and Main, Erskine's Drug Store.
Penn Ave., 4823, Garfield Pharmacy.
Penn Ave., 4202, T. J. Guyton.
Penn Ave., 2856, P. H. B. Hess.
Penn Ave., 6126, J. Henriet.
Penn Ave., 5100, L. B. Hughes.
Park Ave., 401, R. E. McKelvey.
Penn Ave., 1251, T. W. D. Hieber.
Penn Ave., 1701, Erskine & Wicks.
Penn Ave., 2552, Ed. J. Johnston.
Penn Ave., 2921, L. E. Guteilus.
Penn Ave., 7603, J. M. Patterson.
Penn Ave., 5400, Cor. Rebecca St., Hughes' Pharmacy.
Penn Ave., 6359, S. N. Wickersham.
Penn Ave. and Evaline, 5147, J. C. Smith.
Penn Ave., 2,000, Corner Drug Store.
Plus St., No. 4, Plus St. Pharmacy.
Salisbury St., 2303, Edward J. Bautz.
Sarah St., 2125, South Side Pharmacy.
Second Ave., 4751, Lecrone Bros. & Clark.
Second Ave., 4900, Lutz & Rodemeyer.
Second Ave., 5100, Elizabeth Pharmacy.
Second Ave., 5424, Jones & Stiefel.
Second Ave., 5330, C. W. O'Sullivan.
Second, cor. Grant, Louis Emanuel.
Sheridan Ave. and Station St., G. H. Glass.
Shiloh St., 42, J. Spohn.
Shiloh St., 54, J. F. Murphy.
Southern Ave., 1328, Birmingham Pharmacy.
Station St. and Larimer Ave., Station Pharmacy.
St. Clair and Broad St., St. Clair Pharmacy.
St. Clair and Jackson St., Porter's Pharmacy.
Tioga and Rosedale St., Rosedale Pharmacy.
Walnut and Bellefonte St., 5501, L. M. Hamilton.
Ward and Semple Sts., H. P. Reiser.
Washington St., 68, Calabrese Pharmacy.
Washington Ave., 102, Washington Avenue Pharmacy.
Washington Ave., S. S., 80, W. J. Forrest.
Washington Ave., S. S., 62, Lorenz S. Riott.
Washington and Allen Ave., W. L. Sutter.
Webster Ave., 610, Calabrese Pharmacy.
Webster Ave., 1801, Edward J. Kreta.
Wylie Ave., 715, Taylor's Pharmacy.
Wylie Ave. 1400, E. K. Thumm.
Wylie Ave., 1800, Library Pharmacy.
Wylie Ave., 1101, McMurray & Reich.
Wylie Ave., 2450, Ernest H. Melvin.
Wylie Ave., 2176, James Sieling.
Wylie Ave., 1001, John Beck.
Butler and 48th St., S. L. Bellman.
Liberty and 33rd, H. Wurzell.
Penn and 34th, G. W. Tea.
Sarah and 27th Sts., Liebert's Pharmacy.

CARNEGIE, PA.

Valley Pharmacy.
R. J. Hardy.

VERONA, PA.

The City Pharmacy, H. C. Wolfe.
Whiteley's Pharmacy.

OAKMONT, PA.

Frank A. Cooper.
Thos. S. Lewis.

M'KEES ROCKS, PA.

Copeland's Drug Store.

EDGEWOOD, PA.

F. Karl Deflin, Ph. G.

CLAIRTON, PA.

Frank Bros. Drug Co.

CARRICK, PA.

Carrick Pharmacy.

TURTLE CREEK, PA.

Frank Bros.' Drug Store.

EAST M'KEESPORT, PA.

East McKeesport Pharmacy.

CRAFTON, PA.

Ridge Ave. Pharmacy.

FOR RENT.—FURNISHED ROOMS.

City and Suburban.

ATWOOD ST., 335—Two neatly furnished rooms, all conveniences; reasonable rent; convenient location.

BIDDLE AVE., 411, Wilkinsburg—Large alcove room, neatly furnished $10, or $12 for two; private family.

BOQUET ST., 3444—Large, light, cozy second floor room, every convenience. Cars pass house. Five minutes to Carnegie library. Nicest location in Oakland. 'Phone Schenly 978-R.

CARSON ST., 105—Large rooms for light housekeeping and room for two men; both gases; rent reasonable.

CRAIG ST., 253—Nicely furnished room in private family.

FORBES AND HALKET STS.—Phone 3873-J Schenley; furnished room with alcove, board if desired.

FORBES ST., 3424, Oakland—Furnished room with all conveniences.

FURNISHED ROOM—Large front room, Aspinwall, Pa., convenient for trains and street cars. Address Box 169, Aspinwall.

HALKET ST., 223—Nicely furnished rooms; all modern conveniences.

KENNETT SQUARE, 3209, Oakland—Well furnished second floor room; all conveniences; very reasonable rent; nice location.

MEYRAN AVE., 245—Well furnished rooms; all modern conveniences; near all cars and good boarding; reasonable.

MEYRAN AVE., 353—Well furnished front room; all conveniences; near good board and all car lines.

NORTH CRAIG ST., 409—One suite of two rooms and one separate room; all newly furnished with all conveniences.

NORTH CRAIG, 225—Well furnished room, all conveniences; electric light.

PENN AVE., 134, MT. OLIVER—Several nicely furnished rooms; reasonable terms; near two car lines.

REBECCA AVE., 321, Wilkinsburg—Rooms for light housekeeping; corner house, near station.

ROSS AVE., 413, Wilkinsburg—Large, light alcove room, well furnished, between Pitt and West; no other roomers.

SHERMAN ST., 4213, near Forty-fourth st.—Nicely furnished room for two young ladies.

TRENTON AVE., 556, Wilkinsburg—Furnished rooms; meals if desired; near East Pittsburgh cars and depot; all conveniences.

VICKROY ST., 930—Two rooms for light housekeeping.

VINE ST., 612—Well-furnished room.

WARD ST., 3406—Two completely furnished rooms for housekeeping; range, bath, gas; cars stop at door.

WYLIE AVE., 2529—Two or three furnished rooms for housekeeping; all conveniences, or with board if desired.

WYLIE AVE., 1620—Second-floor furnished room.

East End.

BEATTY ST., 719, North—Well-furnished second-floor room; reasonable rates; near all car lines.

BEATTY ST., 713, North—Three furnished rooms for housekeeping; very reasonable rent.

CENTER AVE., 5983—Nicely furnished room with bath; all conveniences.

CORNER Shady ave. and Marchand st.—For rent—Two furnished rooms, single or communicating; private family; gentlemen preferred. Apply between 6 and 8 p. m.

COLLINS AVE., 625—Large furnished front room, electric light, both gases, furnace, bath; gentlemen preferred. Bell 834 R. Highland.

DITHRIDGE ST., North 202—Third story furnished room, all conveniences.

EAST END AVE., 410—Nice cheerful third-story room with board; ten minutes' walk from Wilkinsburg station; also want two or three table boarders.

EMERSON ST., 216—Light, cheerful furnished rooms, $8.50 and $9.00 month; near all cars and station.

FORBES street, 3501—Furnished rooms; all conveniences; ladies or gentlemen.

KENTUCKY AVE., 5725—Furnished front room, suitable for two gentlemen; no other roomers; 20 minutes to city; breakfast optional.

LIBERTY ROOM RENTING BUREAU Has moved to 625 Collins ave., Bell 'phone 834 R. Highland. Furnished and unfurnished light housekeeping rooms our specialty; also rooms with board.

LIBERTY AVE., 5106—Three neatly furnished rooms, light housekeeping, second floor, range, instantaneous water heater, bath, complete.

M'PHERSON ST., 6836—Second-story front room, or furnished house. All modern conveniences.

MELWOOD ST., 347—Neatly furnished rooms, with or without board, private family; near good boarding house. 1075-J Schenley. Gentlemen only.

NEGLEY AVE., 717, South—Nicely furnished second-floor front room; private family; gentlemen preferred.

NEGLEY AVE., 181, South (flat 3)—One neatly furnished front room; reasonable rent; breakfast optional.

NEGLEY AVE., 112, North—Nicely furnished rooms; private family; all conveniences.

NEGLEY AVE., 112, North—Nicely furnished room; private family; all conveniences.

NORTH ST. CLAIR ST., 311—Well furnished rooms, good boarding close, near all car lines.

PENN AVE., 6442—Large, well-furnished parlor; all modern conveniences; near East Liberty station.

PENN AVE., 5117—Two completely furnished front rooms for housekeeping; also two sleeping rooms; reasonable.

SPAHR ST., 247—Furnished second-story front room, near all cars and East Liberty station.

SPAHR ST., 371—Large, well-furnished alcove room, modern conveniences. Bell 751-L Highland.

WALNUT ST., 6106—Furnished second story for rent; suitable for gentleman; reference exchanged.

Allegheny.

ANDERSON ST., 204, Allegheny—Comfortable furnished first and second-floor front rooms; gentlemen preferred; reasonable.

ARCH ST., 1223, Allegheny—Nicely furnished front room; also roommate for young man; $10 month.

ARCH ST., 509, Allegheny—Furnished room for light housekeeping, first floor; convenient location.

BOYLE ST., 1212, Allegheny—Newly furnished rooms; modern conveniences; reasonable.

BUENA VISTA ST., 1222, Allegheny—Two comfortably furnished rooms, second floor rear, North ave.; modern conveniences.

CEDAR AVE., 519—Well furnished room, facing parks; all conveniences; 10 minutes' walk to business center.

CEDAR AVE., 806—Furnished rooms, all conveniences; rent very reasonable.

EAST DIAMOND ST., 922, Allegheny—Two connecting rooms for light housekeeping.

ESPLANADE ST., 1304, Allegheny—Nicely furnished room, near North ave.; modern conveniences; board near by; gentlemen or ladies; reasonable.

FAYETTE ST., 1233, Allegheny—Suites elegantly furnished; rooms, front; light housekeeping; permanent; fine location; Western ave. cars.

FEDERAL ST., 1415—Completely furnished room for light housekeeping, $3; gases, bath, laundry.

FEDERAL ST., 1303, Allegheny—Nicely furnished back room for gentlemen; $6 a month.

JACKSON ST., 301, Allegheny—One newly furnished front room, gases; rent reasonable.

LOCUST ST., 1309, Allegheny—Furnished room.

McINTYRE avenue, 204, Allegheny—Private family; furnace heat; apply.

NICELY furnished rooms, Fayette st.; modern conveniences; gentlemen preferred; terms reasonable. Inquire 1011 Robecca st., Allegheny.

NORTH AVE., West, 108, Allegheny—Quiet, comfortable home-like furnished rooms for good people; housekeeping if desired.

NORTH AVE., WEST, 4, Allegheny—Nicely furnished front room, all conveniences; reasonable terms to good party.

PERRYSVILLE AVE., 2650, Allegheny—Furnished connecting rooms, gas, bath, hot and cold water.

RACE ST., 1203 rear house, No. 7—Furnished or unfurnished rooms; private family; rent reasonable.

RACE ST., 1309, Allegheny—Two furnished light housekeeping rooms; conveniences.

RIDGE AVE., 601, Allegheny, facing park—Comfortably furnished rooms, $1.50 and up a week; conveniences.

ROOM RENTING BUREAU.
Place your rooms with TWIN CITY. Prompt attention and quick results. 113 Federal st., Allegheny.

SANDUSKY ST., 211, Allegheny—Nicely furnished room, for men only; neat and clean.

SHEFFIELD ST., 1434, Allegheny—Elegant room, all conveniences; no objections to light housekeeping; $3 week.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

City and Suburban.

FORBES ST., 3434—Well furnished rooms with meals served at reasonable prices; first-class accommodations to outside mealers.

FURNISHED and unfurnished rooms; home prepared meals; near station and electric cars.

IVY ST., 621, Shadyside—Man and wife with references can secure two connecting furnished rooms, bath adjoining, in strictly private family; board near by.

M'KINLEY AVE., Avalon—Two gentlemen to room and board with private family, near car line. Address D 20, The Gazette.

MEYRAN AVE., 307—Well furnished front room for man and wife or two gentlemen, with meals.

OAKLAND AVE., 355—Cheerful rooms in modern house, with board; rates reasonable; near Carnegie library.

THE SWEARINGEN.
Craft ave., below Forbes; beautiful rooms, first-class board; transient or regular people. Bell 9973 Schenley, P. & A. 244 Park.

TRENTON AVE., 313, Wilkinsburg—Furnished and unfurnished rooms; home prepared meals; near station and electric cars.

East End.

ALDER ST., 5914—New house, newly furnished rooms, first-class table board. Bell 9115, ring J Highland. Inquire 5901 Alder st.

HIGH CLASS furnished bachelor apartments, with dining-room service; Shadyside Court, on Center ave., near Shadyside station. Inquire P. & A. 'phone, 342-X East.

KENTUCKY AVE., 5723—Large well-furnished front room, suitable for gentlemen; board if desired; all conveniences.

MARCHAND ST., 6328—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, board optional. Bell 3220 Highland.

SHADY AVE., 434—Large, very desirable second-floor room; board; suitable for couple; select neighborhood.

SHADY AVE., 435—Handsome large rooms in modern house; with every convenience; beautiful location; first-class table.

"THE RURAL."
RURAL AVE., 5712—Large, light, newly furnished rooms; modern conveniences; good board. Bell 1446-L, Highland.

Allegheny.

ARCH ST., 1115, Allegheny—Nicely furnished room and board, reasonable; near North ave.

OHIO ST., WEST, 207, Allegheny—Handsomely furnished rooms with or without board; terms moderate; every convenience.

PALO ALTO, 1212, Allegheny—Comfortably furnished rooms, board if desired; gentlemen preferred; tearms reasonable.

RIDGE AVE., 1000, Allegheny—Comfortably furnished rooms and board; good locality; references required. Both 'phones.

FOR RENT.

City and Suburban Residences.

Pittsburgh Dwellings for Rent Only by
ARONSON REALTY COMPANY.

$10.00—52 Marion st., 2 rooms, bath.
9.00—81 Stevenson st., 2 rooms, gas.
10.00—2 Boston st., 3 rooms, water, etc.
13.00—1217 Webster ave., 4 rooms, water, etc.
15.00—18 Congress st., 3 rooms, bath, gas.
15.00—81 Stevenson st., 4 rooms, gas.
17.50—1619 Liberty st., 6 rooms, water, etc.
22.00—Mansion st., Hazelwood, 6 rooms, bath.
28.00—2449 Fifth ave., 8 rooms, bath, gas.
25.00—211 Erin st., 8 rooms, bath, gas.
35.00—2893 Wylie ave., 8 rooms, bath, gas.
40.00—2016 Center ave., 9 rooms, 2 baths.
50.00—Breckenridge ave., 14 rooms, 2 baths.
60.00—Webster ave., 10 rooms, hall, bath.
MANY MORE. SEND FOR LARGE RENT LIST.
ARONSON REALTY COMPANY.
ARONSON BLDG., 646 FIFTH AVE.
Rent to Others, Will Rent to You.

FOR RENT.
2833 BERTHOUD ST., 5 rooms, water, etc. $12.00
1709 BEDFORD AVE., 8-room brick, bath 40.00
1803 CLIFF ST., 6-room brick, gas, etc. 24.00
17 DAVIS ST., 6-room brick, gas, etc. 25.00
70 FULTON ST., 4 rooms, 2d floor 35.00
2463 FIFTH AVE., 8-room brick, all conv. 30.00
913 IVANHOE ST., 4-room brick, gas 20.00
2177 WEBSTER AVE., 5-rm brick, gas, etc. 25.00
1012 CARSON ST., store and 6 rooms 55.00
ARONSON-FRIEDMAN CO., 436 Fourth ave.

BELLEVUE HOUSES TO LET.
Bayne ave., frame, 6 rooms, gas and water, $15.
Near Davis ave., frame, 7 rooms, bath and all improvements, $20.
North st., frame, 8 rooms, all conveniences, $28.
WM. JENKINSON REALTY CO.,
Temporary Office, Bellevue Bank,
Bellevue, Pa.

FOR RENT—Free to April 1, new 4-room and bath brick houses.
D. BEHEN & SON, 4063 Penn ave.

FOR RENT—Free to April 1, new 5-room, attic and bath brick houses.
D. BEHEN & SON, No. 4063 Penn ave.

FOR RENT—Free to April 1, new 7-room brick houses; all improvements.
D. BEHEN & SON, No. 4063 Penn ave.

LIVE IN BELLEVUE WHERE the air is pure and the water is free from disease germs and mud—nice 7-room reception hall buff brick dwelling, with furnace, cemented cellar and laundry, at 100 Hallett place, near Fremont st. and Lincoln ave.; handy to station; possession at once; rental $35.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 FOURTH AVE.

FOR RENT.
$12.00—Berthoud st., near Robinson, 5 rooms.
50.00—Millvale ave., 10 rooms, modern.
20.00—39th ward, 7 rooms, modern.
25.00—Sheraden, Pa., 7 rooms, modern.
25.00—Mt. Washington, 6 rooms, bath.
18.50—Sheraden, Pa., 5 rooms, bath, etc.
25.00—Crafton, Pa., 8 rooms, modern.
J. N. KIDNEY & CO., 401 Grant st.

$18.00—Robinson st., house, 6 rooms, bath, h. and c. water, gas, porches; all conveniences.
$10.50—Ruch st., 3 rooms, water, gas, yard.
$10.00—Overhill st., 2 rooms, water, gas.
$ 7.00—Emmet st., 2 nice rooms.
A. F. NOAH, 264 Dinwiddie st.

NICE HOUSE—LOW RENT.
To Be Let—At 434 Atwood st., 3-story stone and brick residence of 9 rooms and bath. Reception hall, furnace, etc. $50 to April 1; $55 thereafter.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

364 CAROLINA ST., near Craft ave., 2-story, six-room brick, bath, furnace, hardwood, etc.; rent $30 per month.
BIERLY & WORTHINGTON,
209 Times Building.

FOR RENT.
$30.00—Wylie ave., 7 rooms, bath, brick.
$60.00—Bluff st., 10 rooms and bath.
$25.00—Penn ave., store room.
$13.00—Overhill st., 3 rooms.
COLUMBIA REALTY CO.,
929 Fifth ave.

NEW FOUR-ROOM BRICK HOUSES, $15.
FIVE-ROOM HOUSE, WITH BATH, $18.
OLIVE PLACE LAND CO.,
WANDLESS AND VINCENNES STS.,
13TH WARD.

HOUSE—$40; Resaca st., Allegheny; 8 large rooms and attic; near parks; convenient to 3 car lines; immediate possession.
ALBERT H. OYER, AGT.,
431 Fourth ave. Bell 'phone Court 2104.

ARE YOU GOING TO MOVE?
YOU CAN GET THE HOUSE YOU WANT FROM
ARONSON-FRIEDMAN CO., 436 Fourth ave.

Allegheny Residences.

FOR RENT—ALLEGHENY HOUSES.
NORTH AVE.—Modern 5 roomed flat; all conveniences $35.00
MARSHALL AVE., near outer depot and Locomotive Works, 5 roomed house, water, gas, etc. 15.00
DUNLOE AVE.—Walking distance to city, near market house 3 rooms, water, gas.. 12.50
HARLAN AVE.—Near Charles st. car barn, 4 rooms, water, gas, etc. 13.00
H. W. KLEIN REALTY CO.,
22 North Diamond st., East, Allegheny.

NOTICE TO LANDLORDS.
WE SERVE
APRIL 1 QUIT NOTICES
FREE OF CHARGE.
Place your property with us for rent, and receive prompt attention.
W. F. WEITERSHAUSEN,
717 East Ohio st., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR RENT—Allegheny, on 60-foot improved street, three new brick dwellings, 6 rooms attic, bath, gas for light and heat; low rent to good tenants.
H. W. KLEIN REALTY CO.,
22 North Diamond st., East, Allegheny.

FOR RENT—Brick house, 10 rooms, modern; fine location; $40 per month.
BOURKE & SNYDER,
Crafton, Pa.

FOR RENT—Avery st., near park, 7 rooms and bath; rent $33.33; possession January 1.
S. M. KENNEDY & CO.,
307 Federal st., Allegheny.

FOR RENT—$25, in Allegheny, house 8 rooms and bath, gas, range, paved street. Rent free to February 1. ELDERKIN-STANTON CO., 432 Fourth ave.

SEND for up-to-date rent list.
HOMEWOOD REAL ESTATE CO.,
Open evenings. 719 Homewood ave.
Bell, 9131 Highland, P. & A., 397 East.

FOR RENT.

East End Residences.

TO BE LET.
$30 a month for 6 rooms and bath on second and third floors; use of laundry; in private house on good street in East End.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

$30 per month, 1721 Buena Vista st., near Arlington ave., brick dwelling, 8 rooms and bath; immediate possession.
See J. H. FESTER, 9 to 12 a. m.
22 North Diamond st., E., Allegheny.

SEND for our rent list of dewllings, apartments and stores. Mailed free.
DAVIES & GREEN,
Penn and Shady, Pittsburgh.

NO. 718 N. NEGLEY—14-room center hall house, 3 tile bathrooms, furnace, kitchen range; all improvements; will decorate to suit tenant. Immediate possession; rent $100 per month.
BIERLY & WORTHINGTON,
209 Times Building.

SEND for up-to-date rent list.
LOUIS CELLA, JR.,
Open evenings. 624 Homewood ave.
Bell 1555-J Highland.

Apartments.

SHADYSIDE APARTMENTS.
Located on Center avenue, near Shadyside Station. A number of the apartments recently completed have been rented, and if you wish to get comfortably located, select your apartment at once, when you can select your own decorations. Immediate possession. Nothing better in the city for the money.
Hardwood floors throughout, steam heat, high-class janitor service, hot water, tile bathrooms, marble entrances, roof garden, laundry with clothes driers, fireproof porches; in fact, every modern facility to render comfort and convenience to the tenants. Rent $42.50 and up.

CAROLA APARTMENTS.
Located near the parks and market, Allegheny. Rent $20 and up.
CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY,
106 Sixth st. (Bessemer Bldg.)

THE BUCKINGHAM HOUSE-KEEPING FLATS.
CRAFT AVE. AND KENNETT SQ.
A 5-room Flat, $35 per month.
A 6-room Flat, $40 per month.
A 7-room Flat, $45 per month.
A 5-room Furnished Flat, $55 per month.
RENTS INCLUDE ELECTRIC LIGHTS, STEAM HEAT AND LIBERAL SERVICE. REFERENCES REQUIRED.
THE BUCKINGHAM HOTEL CO.,
WM. H. MARSHALL, MGR.

THE ELEGANT NEW
NEVILLE APARTMENTS,
Buildings B and C,
On Neville St., near Fifth and Ellsworth Aves.; in suites of 6 and 7 rooms; tile baths, hardwood finish, large porches, all gases, electric lights, all conveniences, private entrances, no public halls. These buildings sit in their own grounds and have the finest kind of light and ventilation. Open daily and Sunday afternoons.
C. L. McCUTCHEON,
301 Arrott Building. Bell 'Phone 3437 Court.

SUMMERLEA APARTMENTS.
Summerlea and Ellwood sts., convenient to Ellsworth avenue car lines and Roup Station, P. R. R.; steam heat, hot water, janitor service and all modern conveniences; 4 rooms and bath, $37.50; 6 rooms and bath, $50.
JOHN K. EWING COMPANY,
Owner of the
UNION REALTY COMPANY,
248 Fourth ave.

EMICH APARTMENTS,
204 E. NORTH AVE., ALLEGHENY.
Very desirable apartments of 4 rooms and bath with steam heat; hot water, electricity, janitor service and every modern comfort; very desirable location; $40 per month.
JOHN K. EWING COMPANY,
Owner of the
UNION REALTY COMPANY,
248 Fourth ave.

NEW FLAT BUILDING, BAILEY AVENUE, near California ave., Allegheny; choice flats; very desirably located near car line; 5 or 8 rooms and bath; very low rental from now to April 1 to desirable tenants. Possession at once.
JOHN K. EWING COMPANY,
Owner of the
UNION REALTY COMPANY,
248 Fourth ave.

POPLAR STREET.
First-class apartments, 4 rooms and bath, with both gases, electricity and every modern appointment. Within walking distance of the city and near car line. $27 per month.
JOHN K. EWING COMPANY,
Owner of the
UNION REALTY COMPANY,
248 Fourth ave.

BEAUTIFUL ALPHA APARTMENTS.
For Rent—5-room reception hall apartment, tile bath, plate racks, china closet, janitor service; this is one of the most up-to-date apartments in the East End; rent lower than the lowest; immediate possession.
J. N. STRAUB & CO.,
141 S. Highland ave., cor. Center, E. E.

FRIENDSHIP PARK APARTMENTS.
In the Lincoln Apartments, 324 Mathilda st., suites Nos. 1 and 4, first and second floors, respectively; 6 rooms and bath each. Low rental. Take Liberty or Penn ave. cars; get off at Mathilda st.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 FOURTH AVE.

FOR RENT—Hilda apartment, 3737 Boquet st., Oakland; 5 rooms and bath, second floor, gas, hot water, laundry and all conveniences; immediate possession; rent $25.

IROQUOIS APARTMENTS.
Two choice family suites with perfect service, porches, night and day elevators and every modern convenience. Oakland Savings & Trust Company.

CRAFT AND COLORADO APARTMENTS.
Craft avenue; 5 rooms and 3 rooms, with tile bathrooms, steam heat, kitchen range, electric lights, janitor service, etc.
BIERLY & WORTHINGTON,
209 Times Building.

FOR RENT—Two nice 4-room apartments; every convenience, $20. 7406 Hermitage st., East End.

Manufacturing Sites.

MANUFACTURING SPACE.
ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT POWER FOR MANUFACTURING OR STORAGE PURPOSES, OR ENTIRE BUILDING.
INQUIRE AT 2300 JOSEPHINE ST., OR TO JOHN BLEICHNER, 2208 CARSON ST., SOUTH SIDE.

LIGHT MANUFACTURING PROPERTY.
FOR RENT OR SALE—Two-story and basement frame building, 40x80; 20-horsepower engine and boiler; railroad siding; immediate possession. This is one of the best located small plants near city.
E. O. M'WILLIAMS, 321 4th ave., room 306, Pittsburgh.

FOR RENT—Desirable manufacturing plant; three corrugated iron buildings, with power and shafting, sizes 35x80, 50x65 and 50x90; nice office with two rooms, desk and safe. Address 305 Diamond bank building.

Offices.

LARGE, well ventilated offices in the new Masonic Temple, corner Walnut st. and Sixth ave., McKeesport, Pa. All modern conveniences. Possession April 1, 1906. Elevator service day and night. T. D. Gardner, agent, 521 Walnut st., McKeesport.

WILL RENT one thoroughly, handsomely equipped private office, use of large reception room, telephone, stenographer, located in most desirable building on Fourth ave. Address A 16, The Gazette.

NEGLEY AVE.—Connecting parlors for physician. Address L 55, The Gazette.

Storerooms.

STORE ROOMS suitable for drygoods, notions, bakery, butcher, almost any line of business. Rent $18 and $25. These rooms are located on Lytle st., and Second avenue, Glenwood district.
H. O. HORNBERGER REAL ESTATE CO.,
4737 Second ave., Hazelwood.

FOR RENT—Store room, 2,800 square ft. Penn ave., near Ninth st. Address H 1, The Gazette.

Flats.

FOR RENT—$26—Nice flat, 4 rooms and bath, 539 North Euclid ave.
FOR RENT—$27—Nice flat, 5 rooms and bath, 7611 Bennett st.
ELDERKIN-STANTON CO., 432 Fourth ave.

Furnished Houses.

FURNISHED HOUSE—New, nine rooms; all conveniences; will let part or whole; call Sunday or after 7 p. m. weekdays. 7147 Hermitage st.

Desk Rooms.

DESK ROOM—With desk; $10; use of 'phone.
C. C. HAMILTON,
239 Fourth ave. Ground Floor.

FOR RENT.

Business Properties.

New Eight-Story Fireproof Building,

Seventh St.

Fine business location in heart of city; modern elevator and all up-to-date conveniences, rear entrance from 20-foot alley; very convenient. For terms see

H. R. SCOTT, Agent,
1411 Farmers Bank Building.

STANDS IN FIFTH AVENUE MARKET.
Low rents for valuable stands fully equipped in the Fifth Avenue Market (1711, 13, 15 Fifth ave.), fish market, $45 a month; fruit and vegetable market, $45; meat market, $50; grocery, $80.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

ON SMITHFIELD ST.
FOR RENT—Entire second and third floors at $65 per month. 648 Smithfield st.
Apply LOUIS DeROY & BROS., ground floor.

FOR RENT.
Modern six-story building, 30x140 feet, two elevators. Nos. 409-411 Walnut st., McKeesport. Rent very reasonable.
THE REALTY CO.,
McKeesport, Pa.

Farms.

FOR RENT—150 acres, one mile from Douglass Station, Pittsburgh, McKeesport & Youghiogheny railroad; all facilities for dairying and gardening. Inquire of Z. Scott, 914 Huey st., McKeesport, Pa.

FOR RENT—
Farm, 14 acres, near McKees Rocks, immediate possession; new house, 5 rooms, small stable, orchard, open coal for use of tenant.
See J. H. FESTER, 9 to 12 a. m.
22 North Diamond st., E., Allegheny.

FOR SALE.

City and Suburban Residences.

$5,500—A BARGAIN IN CRAFTON PROPERTY FOR—$5,500.

A beautiful suburban town, 10 minutes from city by R. R. and 25 minutes by trolley, with all city improvements.
A 2-story frame, with finished attic, slate roof, everything modern.
1st floor—3 large rooms, reception hall, large pantry—front and rear stairway.
2d floor—3 large bedrooms, bath and sewing room, with balcony.
3d floor—3 fine rooms, also large trunk room. Cemented cellars—and large level lot, 50x246 feet.
Must be sold not later than January 10.
If you want a bargain act quickly. Price only $5,500.
GUARDIAN TRUST COMPANY,
241 Fourth ave.

ONLY $1,200 CASH.
Oakgrove ave., Allegheny, near California ave., and three street car lines, frame house, 8 rooms, bath, laundry, cement cellar and all other improvements. Large lot. Price only $3,800; $1,200 cash and a three-year mortgage for the balance.

HOME SEEKERS SEE THIS:
Avalon, near car line; frame house of 5 rooms, gas, hot and cold water, laundry with slate tubs, range and all other conveniences; lot 20x130. Price only $2,500; terms $500 cash, balance to suit buyer.
WM. JENKINSON REALTY CO.,
Temporary Office Bellevue Bank, Bellevue, Pa.

BIGGEST BARGAIN IN BELLEVUE.
We can make you from $2,000 to $3,000 in 6 months if you buy this $14,000 property, which comprises an 8-room dwelling (32x55 ft.) with all conveniences; surrounded by fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, etc.; a delightful home and A1 investment; centrally located; 200 feet from Lincoln ave., and cars; also 3-room cottage in rear; lot 100x143 ft. to 25-ft. alley; some cash and assume $5,000 5 per cent mortgage; owner leaving state on account of sickness and must sell within 10 days. NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.
J. N. KIDNEY & CO., 401 Grant st.

FOR SALE—FRIENDSHIP AVE.
My home cost $25,000 two years ago; corner lot 50x150, center hall brick, 12 rooms, 3 baths, hardwood stairs and floors; billiard room; tiled fireplaces, beautiful mantles, DeWar & Clinton decorations; dust and air proof windows, copper fly screens, fine laundry, two furnaces, rich lawn, shrubbery; large porches; room for stable or auto house; buyers will have to see this beautiful home, as printer's ink cannot do it justice. If you want a home and mean business you get this home for $20,500. Save yourself $4,500; will split with agents. Address my agent, 306 Boquet st., city.

FOR SALE.
JUNILLA ST., near Center ave., seven-room brick; modern improvements; bargain.
RIDGE AVE., West View, nine-room brick dwelling.
STANTON AVE. 5507, 5511, 5515, 12 rooms; center hall; trade for vacant.
BUENA VISTA ST., Allegheny—Fine 3-story brick dwellings; trade for vacant.
CLEARVIEW ST., 755 and 759, near Stanton ave., 10-room brick residence; bargain.
EMERSON PLACE, Allegheny, eight-room frame; modern; easy payments.
MORTGAGE BANKING COMPANY,
423 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—EXTRAORDINARY OFFER.
Try it before you buy it.
24 new brick houses in good E. E. location; paved and sewered streets.
From $2,750 to $5,000.
$250 to $500 cash, balance as rent.
Move in now, stay free till April.
Move out April 1 if you don't like it.
We must be sure of what we are doing
To make such a proposition.
Will make you the same proposition for rent.
Come to see us.
D. BEHEN & SON, 4063 Penn ave.

FOR SALE—Man leaving city will sell home built three years ago for his own home; six rooms, reception hall, bath, pantry, cemented cellar, two porches, yard, cabinet mantels, furnace, instantaneous hot water; every modern convenience; paved street; handy to car and depot; part cash, balance straight mortgage or weekly payment or $7.60 until paid. Address P. O. box No. 441, Crafton, Pa.

Webster Avenue, Eleventh Ward
Corner lot, 45 by 65 FEET to alley; improved with three SOLID BRICK houses of 7 rooms each. Only $2,500 CASH necessary. This is an excellent investment. Brings a good rental.
ARONSON REALTY COMPANY,
Aronson Building, 646 Fifth ave.
Make Money for Others,
Will Make Money for You.

Forbes Street, Near Brady.
$6,000.00.
20 by 62 feet to an alley, improved with good brick dwelling. This is a decided bargain, and price is for a few days only.
ARONSON REALTY COMPANY,
Aronson Building, 646 Fifth ave.
Make Money for Others,
Will Make Money for You.

BARGAIN—ON MT. WASHINGTON.
Frame house, 6 rooms and reception hall, corner lot, bath, gas, furnace and heater, front and rear porches; rents for $28 per month.
Also double frame house of 6 rooms on the rear; rents for $26 per month; this is a bargain at $8,500; will sell the whole for $7,000.
JOHN J. McKENNA CO.,
427 Fourth ave.

MUST SELL.
New house in beautiful location, 18 minutes from postoffice, for $3,800; worth much more; 7 rooms, reception hall, finished attic, open plumbing, cabinet mantels, cemented cellar, electric lights, front and rear porches, lawn, orchard; must be sold at once, as the owner has to raise $1,200 cash before January 5. Address D 16, The Gazette.

FOR SALE—Ben Avon; a 10-room solid brick dwelling on lot 45x90; splendidly finished inside and out; large piazza; sanitary plumbing, hardwood mantels and every conceivable convenience; three years' use discloses no settling; $9,000; cash $3,000; good value for the money. Robbin B. Wolf, 424 Frick Bldg. Bell 1099 Court.

FOR SALE—$4,750—Two brick houses; live in one, rent the other; 43rd st., ½ square from Butler st., each of 6 rooms and bath; lot 20x128 ft., runs from 43rd to 42d st.; one house faces 43rd st.; other faces 42d st.; houses cost $6,500 to build; lot is worth $1,500; $8,000 worth of property for $4,750.
D. BEHEN & SON, 4063 Penn ave.

FOR SALE—
I have homes, all kind of terms and prices, at Ingram, Crafton, Sheraden, in short, don't be fooled with. See WARD every time, no matter what they say. WARD gives you a square deal for every dollar; if you don't think so I furnish the proof. Office, Ingram, or 424 Fourth ave., room 207.

FOR SALE—South Side, Hilltop, improved property, 86 Washington ave., 25x147 ft., suitable for any kind of business.

FOR SALE—Brick house, 10 rooms, large lot, all modern conveniences; $8,300.
BOURKE & SNYDER,
Crafton, Pa.

BIDDLE AVE., Wilkinsburg—Nine-room frame house, bath, gas, cement laundry. A bargain. Owner leaving city. Stewart Bros., 426 Biddle ave.

FOR SALE.

City and Suburban Residences.

ALLEGHENY.
BEACH ST.—10-room brick; all conveniences; good lot. $5,500.
BRIGHTON ROAD—6-room frame, hall, all conveniences; corner lot, two paved streets; lot 24x84 feet. $3,300.
BAILEY AVE.—New 10-room rec. hall, modern brick; lot 30x100. $5,600. Very liberal terms.
BELLEVUE.
DAWSON AVE.—Modern 10-room frame; lot 50x150 feet to an alley. $7,500. Also several fine vacant lots, at bargain prices.
PITTSBURGH.
PENN AVE.—12-room brick; all conveniences; corner lot, 35x130 feet. $9,200.
ANDERSON ST.—2-story brick, 6 rooms, w. c., hall; lot 20x75 feet. $4,000.
SQUIRREL HILL—New modern 14-room center hall brick; lot 57x152 feet; very enticing terms.
BARTLETT ST.—12-room center hall brick; 3 bathrooms; lot 72x150 feet; $26,500.
CRAFTON.
EMERSON AVE.—New 10-room and rec. hall brick; every convenience; lot 40x100; paved street. $7,200.
MADISON AVE.—10-room rec. hall brick; lot 31 1-3x120 feet. $5,600.
We also have several good vacant lots in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and adjacent territory, and some of the best FARMS to be found anywhere.
H. M. BLACKLEY,
512 Diamond Bank Building.

THE HOOD REALTY COMPANY,
5th floor Fidelity Bldg., 341 Fourth ave.
12 PER CENT INVESTMENT, NET.
19th ward—Two blocks from Penn ave., 2 houses, frame, 4 rooms each, lot 22x110; price if sold at once $1,900
Frame residence, 4 rooms, lot 25x110, situated on main street of Glassport; street paved and sewered; pays 9 per cent on investment; terms $900 cash; price $1,700
Frame residence, 8 rooms and bath; all modern improvements; lot 40x128; situated in E. E.; terms $2,000 cash; price $5,000
Brick residence, 11 rooms and bath, reception hall, stationary tubs and wash stands; all modern improvements; lot 33x52x100; terms $3,000 cash; price $8,000
Brick residence in Allegheny, 16 rooms, 2 baths, center hall, 4 toilets, furnace, sta. wash stands, wine cellar; lot 60x128; terms $4,000 cash; price $12,000
Brick veneered, in E. E.; 8 rooms and bath, all modern improvements; lot 25x105; a bargain for $4,500; $2,000 cash.
THE HOOD REALTY COMPANY,
5th floor Fidelity Bldg., 341 Fourth ave.

NORRIS & M'KEE,
316-317 Ferguson Building.

FOR SALE.
$16,000, FULTON ST., near Wylie, 60x76 ft. to alley; large brick house; this property will double in value.

$30,000 business property Frankstown ave., near Station st., 80x120 ft.; two brick stores and frame house on rear; well rented.

SQUIRREL HILL.
$20,000, ten-room solid brick house, two baths; lot 80x150; large barn.

NORRIS & M'KEE,
316-317 Ferguson Building.

SQUIRREL HILL
Here is an opportunity to buy a fine 10-room solid brick house at your own terms. Price $7,000; $500 down, balance on easy monthly payments.
BOLAND & WADDELL,
KEYSTONE BLDG.

FOR SALE.
Edgewood, near car line; new reception hall brick house, 9 rooms, bath, gas, sliding doors, laundry tubs, good porches; house decorated throughout; lot 28x150; price $4,300.
BALDRIDGE, WATSON & CO.,
Farmers Bank Building.

HOUSE—For sale, 5 room frame house, water and gas; one square from Mt. Washington car line; price $2,100; $200 down; balance $18 per month.
J. E. SHAFER & CO.,
'Phone 3161 J. Court. 431 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—$3,000, for 44x130 feet, Penn ave., between 40th and Fisk sts.; fine location for apartments. We are confident you will more than double your money quickly.
D. BEHEN & SON, 4063 Penn ave.

NEW cozy brick houses in Wilkinsburg, moderate in price and very good terms. Take Wilkinsburg and East Pittsburgh car or Wilkinsburg car by way of Forbes st. to Mifflin st. Walk to No. 518 Mifflin st. Small cash payment down, balance monthly.

BARGAIN.
Grandview ave., Crafton, frame house, 9 rooms, reception hall and modern conveniences; lot 38x325 feet; rents for $45 per month; will sell for $4,600.
JOHN J. McKENNA CO.,
427 Fourth ave.

M'KEE PLACE BARGAIN.
$2,800—Solid brick house—4 large rooms; lot 20x100.
A. VOLLMER,
71 Pride St.

East End Residences.

IDEAL HOME.
OPPOSITE LOCKHART PLACE, HIGHLAND DISTRICT.
Beautiful home, just completed, consisting of ten rooms, reception hall, hardwood mantels, tile bath, etc.; also extra large front porch and all modern conveniences; situated one-half block from several car lines. Any person looking for a rare chance in the way of an investment or a home should please address Owner, 345 Spahr st.

Highland Park District.
30 by 118 feet, improved with solid brick dwelling of 12 rooms, reception hall, tile bath, hardwood floors and every modern convenience, situate on Mellon st., Nineteenth ward. Only $4,000 cash necessary. This is one of the MOST BEAUTIFUL HOMES in the district, and is a real bargain at price asked.
See at once, exclusive agents,
ARONSON REALTY COMPANY,
Aronson Building, 646 Fifth ave.
Make Money for Others,
Will Make Money for You.

FOR SALE BY J. A. YOUNG & CO.
$3,750—Brick house of 6 rooms and attic, bath, both gases; Main st., near Penn ave.
$4,500—Modern frame house of 8 rooms, finished attic, bath, heater, etc.; lot 30x168 feet. Improved street.
$5,500—For this modern frame house of 8 rooms and bath; large lot; central location; easy terms if desired.
J. A. YOUNG & CO., Penn and Highland aves.

FOR SALE—$8,000—Double brick house of 8 rooms and bath each; lot 40x75; rental $65 per month. Noble st., 20th ward. $3,500 cash required. Good, solid investment.
DAVIES & GREEN,
Penn and Shady, East End.

Simen Ave., Point Breeze Dist.
Lots 40 by 102 feet, improved with absolutely modern solid brick house of 9 rooms. Reasonable terms. If looking for a strictly up-to-date home at moderate price, investigate this offer from exclusive agents.
ARONSON REALTY COMPANY,
Aronson Building, 646 Fifth ave.
Make Money for Others,
Will Make Money for You.

A SACRIFICE SALE.
MUST SELL AT ONCE.
Fine large center-hall brick on corner of Highland avenue, one of the best streets in East End; tile roof, hardwood finish and floors; lot 140x248.
GEORGE BROS., 248 Fourth ave.

GOOD 10-room, reception hall, solid brick house, modern throughout, on paved street in East End. Owner is leaving city and will sacrifice at the low price of $6,500. Will make reasonable terms.
SEE—
HOWICK, KOPP & COMPANY,
Office—603 Times building.
336 Fourth ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE.
Highland Park district, near Highland cars, on fine residence avenue, eastern exposure; new stone 12-room reception hall home, five rooms on first floor; all modern and up-to-date conveniences; hardwood finish; lot 40x130; price $16,000.
BALDRIDGE, WATSON & CO.,
Farmers Bank Building.

FOR SALE—Fine center hall colonial dwelling, elegant location; East End; 11 rooms; hot water heating system, hardwood floors and every latest modern improvement; this house was built by the owner with great care and is first-class in every particular; get permit from ELDERKIN-STANTON CO., 423 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.
$7,500—Ten-room solid brick reception hall house in Mellon st., near Stanton ave.; house contains bath room, laundry and all other conveniences; lot 20x145 feet to another street; room for two small houses in rear; terms to suit; immediate possession.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.
Bellefield district; new center hall brick house, 12 rooms, 3 baths, hot water heating, hardwood finish, ballroom with maple floor, handsomely decorated, eastern exposure; near Fifth ave.
BALDRIDGE, WATSON & CO.,
Farmers Bank Building.

GAZETTE BRANCH OFFICES

Any druggist in the two cities will receive your Want and Real Estate ads and forward them direct to The Gazette at main office rates—penny a word. No ads taken for less than 10 words.

ALLEGHENY.

Allegheny Ave., 1200, Allegheny Ave. Pharmacy.
Arch and Jackson Sts., G. W. Hoge.
Allegheny Ave., 500, E. F. Woodward, Allegheny.
Anderson and Lacock St., 221, The Walther Pharmacy.
Anderson and Robinson Sts., C. W. Smart.
Arch and Ohio Sts., 701, The Walther Pharmacy.
Beaver Ave., 1526, J. Brittain.
Beaver Ave., 1402, J. H. Philips, Allegheny.
Beaver Ave., 1733, H. J. Wiethorn, Allegheny, Pa.
Brighton Ave., 1815, Geo. Minnick, Jr., Allegheny.
Brighton Road and Woods Run Ave., Brighton Road Pharmacy, Allegheny.
Beaver Ave., 2000, W. Dice.
Buena Vista and Jackson Sts., Steigleder & Kutscher.
California Ave., 3615, Denslow Bros.
Chestnut St., 810, Mentil Drug Store.
Chestnut St., 626, The Walther Pharmacy.
Chestnut St., 1021, The Walther Pharmacy.
Chestnut and Main Sts., D. B. Watson.
California Ave., 2200, A. J. Stuebner.
East Ohio St., 139, O. A. Schad Co., Allegheny.
East St., 2214, C. W. Dorsey.
East Ohio St., 902, Eggers' Pharmacy.
East St., 924, G. J. Heckel.
East St., 1919, A. M. Heyl.
East Ohio St., 1017, T. J. Janda.
East St., 1421, Lion Drug Store.
Federal St., 917, L. J. Bischoff.
Federal St., 1115, B. G. Dosch.
Federal, 298, W. A. Steel.
Federal St., 301, Kaercher Drug Co.
Federal St., 1401, T. J. Frank.
Federal and Montgomery, Park Drug Store.
Fulton and Locust St., J. P. Urben & Son.
Irwin and Western Ave., N. Kennedy.
James and Ohio St., Crescent Pharmacy.
Juniata St., 1336, J. A. Faessel.
Lowrie St., 1601, Mangold Pharmacy.
Cor. Lowrie and Branch, McGee's Troy Hill Pharmacy.
McClure and Woods Run Ave., Coomb's Pharmacy, Allegheny.
Monterey St., 1410, W. G. Minnick.
North and Federal, Ed. F. Waldschmidt.
North and Federal St., L. T. Greenfield.
North Ave. and East St., C. Heim.
Ohio and Middle, 541, The Estate of F. H. Eggers, Allegheny, Pa.
Perrysville Ave., 2604, A. W. Boggs.
Perrysville Ave., 2105 Craig's Drug Store.
Preble Ave., 3040, Morris Pharmacy.
Perrysville Ave., 3906, C. H. Schafer.
Perrysville Ave., 2111, L. E. Sutter.
Penna. Ave., 1129, Louis Steits.
Rhine St., No. 2, P. Kuhn.
Rebecca St., 1384, Hite Pharmacy.
Rebecca St., 863, C. M. Malloy.
Rebecca St., 1311, C. M. Malloy.
Royal No. 1, T. R. McClelland.
Rebecca and School Sts., Rebecca St. Pharmacy.
Spring Garden Ave., 152, M. C. Williams.
Spring Garden Ave., 202, Spring Garden Pharmacy.
Taylor Ave., 624, A. Armor.
Taggart St., 81, D. A. Vanasdale.
Western and Grant Ave., H. W. Heckel.
Washington Ave., 1401, C. M. Kelly.
Washington Ave., 828, C. H. Kelly.
Woodland Ave., 198, R. R. McGeath.
McClure Ave., 81, Finley's Pharmacy, Allegheny.

WILKINSBURG, PA.

Franklin and Center Ave., W. S. Swartz, Wilkinsburg.
Franklin and Trenton Aves., J. C. Pauly.
Glenn and Swissvale, Hall Pharmacy.
Penn Ave., 804, McGann's Pharmacy.
Penn and Swissvale, Ave., Berlin & Co.
Penn and Trenton Ave., Trenton Pharmacy, Wilkinsburg.
Rebecca Ave., 731, A. R. Canter & Bro., Wilkinsburg.
Rebecca St., 521, Colonial Pharmacy, Wilkinsburg.
Rebecca Ave., 612, Dr. S. W. Covell.
Wood and Ross Ave., S. H. Jackson.
Wood St., 908, H. L. White.
Wood and Franklin Ave., Smith Drug Co.

HOMESTEAD, PA.

Eighth Ave., Cor. Amity St., B. J. Stenger.
Eighth Ave., Cor. Amity St., J. L. Paulsa.
Eighth Ave., 249, W. J. Turner.
Eighth Ave., 230, Frank Bros. Drug Co.
Eighth Ave., 347, H. J. O'Donnell.
Eighth Ave., 605, Fred B. Charles.
Eighth Ave. and Ann St., W. J. Hirth.
Eighth Ave., 303, Fred Charles.
Mifflin St., Rowse's Pharmacy.
Ann St., 609, McKees' Drug Store.
Dickson St., 541, Emil's Pharmacy.
West St., Cor. Fourteenth, Hantz Pharmacy.

BRADDOCK, PA.

Braddock Ave., 108, Weyle's Drug Store.
Braddock Ave., 322, John J. Walker.
Braddock Ave., 914, Maggini Drug Co.
Braddock Ave., 609, W. A. Kulp.
Braddock Ave., 828, W. A. Kulp.
Braddock Ave., 915, S. Hollander & Co.
Braddock Ave., 802, Hering & Farnsworth.
Braddock Ave., 721, Frank Bros. Drug Co.
Camp and Fourth Sts., Geo. B. Klein.
Hawkins and Fourth, Shady Park Pharmacy.
Library St., 418, S. W. Stright.

BELLEVUE, PA.

Lincoln Ave. and Mead Ave., Bellevue, Denslow Bros., Bellevue.
Lincoln Ave., Harley Drug Co., Bellevue, Pa.
Lincoln Ave., Bellevue Pharmacy, Bellevue, Pa.

SHARPSBURG, PA.

Main St., 904, City Drug Store, Sharpsburg, Pa.
Main St., 1806, Geo. L. Pryor, Sharpsburg.
Main St., 815, E. A. Patrick, Sharpsburg.
Main St., 1002, Patrick & Patterson, Sharpsburg.
13th and Canal Sts., B. C. Newlon, Sharpsburg.

SWISSVALE, PA.

J. M. Lian Drug Co.
Covell & Johnson.
Hellmans' Pharmacy.
Fred W. Jones.
H. H. Vandevort.

DUQUESNE, PA.

Grant Ave., Cor., 708, Avenue Pharmacy.
Grant Ave., Cor. Duquesne Ave., Eagle Drug Store.
Grant Ave., Cor. First, O'Donnell Drug Co.
Grant Ave., W., 608, Porter Drug Co.

M'KEESPORT, PA.

Atlantic Ave., 316, Camp's Pharmacy.
Fifth Ave., 736, Geo. W. Herold.
Fifth Ave., 1211, Bert G. McLure.
Fifth Ave., 214, J. F. Walker.
Walnut St., 1105, E. R. Goldsmith.

ETNA, PA.

Evergreen Ave. Pharmacy, 306 Butler St.
Bridge St., 62, S. E. Zang, Etna, Pa.
Butler St., 636, K. L. Cottrelle, Etna, Pa.
Butler St., 637, J. J. Kell, Etna, Pa.
Butler St., 356, F. M. Metz, Etna.

MILLVALE, PA.

J. W. Hyde, Jr., Grant and North Ave.
John W. Goodwin, 201 Grant St.
John W. Goodwin, North Ave. and Howard.
J. W. Hyde, Jr., 651 Evergreen Ave.

EAST PITTSBURGH, PA.

Brinton, Cor. Bessemer Ave., Bessemer Pharmacy.
Linden Ave., Nevin Pharmacy.
E. J. Byrns.

AVALON, PA.

California Ave., 806, McCormick's Drug Store, Avalon, Pa.
R. W. Henderson, Avalon, Pa.

KNOXVILLE, PA.

Amanda Ave., 97, Frank D. Troth.
Arabella St., Cor. Georgia Ave., Geo. M. Brackmann.

MT. OLIVER, PA.

Southern Ave., 16, Louis A. Rectenwald.
Southern Ave., A. Bowers & Son.

WILMERDING, PA.

H. G. Croushore.
Sunderland's Pharmacy.

MUNHALL, PA.

W. C. Martin.

ASPINWALL, PA.

Aspinwall, Pa., J. J. Frey.

For Mechanics, Utility People, Salesmen, Agents and Male Help in general, use Gazette Want Ads---they are Positive return getters.

FOR SALE.

East End Residences.

For Sale by the

FREEHOLD REAL ESTATE CO.,

Times Building,
334 Fourth ave.

$7,500—Here's a bargain in Shadyside property; a brick house of nine rooms and reception hall and equipped with all modern conveniences; near Roup station; P. R. R., and all East End car lines; large lot.

Above price for a few days only, as seller desires to realize quickly.

Inquire of the

FREEHOLD REAL ESTATE CO.,
Times Building,
334 Fourth ave.

Shady Ave., Squirrel Hill District.

$8,500.00.

42 by 100 feet to an alley, improved with BEAUTIFUL SOLID BRICK Queen Anne dwelling, having 11 rooms, reception hall, modern tile baths, hardwood floors, billiard-room, electric lights, furnace and absolutely every modern convenience. At price quoted, this property is a decided bargain.

Only $4,500 is required.

Exclusive Agents,
ARONSON REALTY COMPANY,
Aronson Building, 646 Fifth ave.
Make Money for Others,
Will Make Money for You.

FOR SALE.

East End homes. A few good houses at a low price.

$ 4,000—Near Park ave., corner two paved streets. Frame house, 9 rooms and bath.

$ 7,000—Wellesley ave. Brick house, 8 rooms; modern.

$ 8,000—Collins ave. Reception hall brick house, 10 rooms, tile bath, modern.

$10,500—Rebecca st. Reception hall brick house, 10 rooms, tile bath.

$13,500—Reception hall brick house, 11 rooms, hardwood; large lot with stable.

F. G. CONLEY & CO.,
115 Sheridan st., E. E. 'Phone 460 Highland.

FOR SALE.

12-room brick house, with all conveniences; lot 50x100; "Highland district;" $8,500; $500 down and $50 per month.

8-room frame house, Mt. Vernon st., near Murtland ave.; $3,500; $300 down and $30 per month.

10-room brick house, Wilkinsburg; lot 23x105; paved street; $4,000; $500 down, $35 per month.

JOHN WESLEY,
216 Frankstown ave.

A REAL BARGAIN.

Going to break up housekeeping; 9-room and reception hall solid brick; built for a home; hardwood floors and finish; in fact every convenience found in a modern home; North Highland district; price for quick sale $9,000.

GEORGE BROS., 248 Fourth ave.

BENNETT ST., E. E., near Lang ave.—Splendid brick house of 9 rooms and reception hall; all conveniences; nice surroundings; look this up; only $7,500.

ARTHUR WESSEL,
426 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—$4,500—New, modern frame, near Shadyside, one square from Liberty ave., close to Center ave.; 8 rooms, bath, h. and c. water, hall, porches; a well built house in desirable location.

D. BEHEN & SON, No. 4063 Penn ave.

FOR SALE—$4,500—Good location on Collins ave., East End; 8-room frame, bath and all improvements; a bargain and particularly convenient.

D. BEHEN & SON, No. 4063 Penn ave.

FOR SALE—$3,100—One square from Friendship park; frame, 6 rooms and attic, gas and water; lot 20x100 feet.

D. BEHEN & SON, No. 4063 Penn ave.

Allegheny Residences.

PROPERTY on Jackson st., Allegheny, valuation by city and county assessors $4,200.00, upon which is a mortgage for $2,500.00 at a low rate of interest; rents at $35.00 per month. Property is in good repair and would be sold for $3,900.00, balance after satisfaction of mortgage to be cash. This property will net 10 per cent at above figure. Address R 15, The Gazette.

Home at a Sacrifice.

The most desirable in Perrysville avenue, Allegheny. Brick and recent construction, large lot. Small payment will put you in possession; cost over $14,000.00; make us an offer.

Thorton Brothers, Keystone Bldg.

FOR SALE—Beaver ave., near locomotive works; three three-story brick buildings; lot 64x81 feet; well rented; good business location; the best bargain ever offered in the district; act quick on this..........$12,000

H. W. KLEIN REALTY CO.,
22 North Diamond st., East, Allegheny.

FOR SALE.

Federal st., Allegheny: business property, well rented; an excellent investment for future enhancement; a bargain.

BALDRIDGE, WATSON & CO.,
Farmers Bank Building.

Farms.

RICHLAND COLONY, N. J.

Schedule prepared by the contractors and approved by the Pennsylvania railroad calls for running trolley cars between Camden and Atlantic City via Newfield and Richland every 15 minutes night and day; round trip fare $1; to be in operation July 1, 1906; this trolley line runs through our Richland Colony, already famous for the beauty of its climate, fertility of its soil and the possibilities it offers to the investor and home seeker; if you wish to be let in on the ground floor buy quick; prices $150 and upward for 10 acres; easy payments; illustrated booklets and maps free.

GILBERT & O'CALLAGHAN,
435 Fourth ave.

ABSECON HIGHLANDS, N. J.

LET US REASON TOGETHER—You are tired of the smoke-ridden cities; you want a place where you can enjoy perfect health and independence; this ambition can be realized at ABSECON HIGHLANDS, just 10 minutes' ride from Atlantic City. There is a fortune here for the florist market gardener and poultryman who buys a 5-acre farm for $175, payable $6.50 monthly; high elevation, delightful climate, productive soil, pure water, hard gravel roads; illustrated booklet and map free.

GILBERT & O'CALLAGHAN,
435 Fourth ave.

1,000 ACRES of timber and coal land, 6 miles from Ligonier; property is clear; would exchange for good income equity.

140-acre clear farm, close to Idlewild park, on Ligonier Valley R. R.; faces on railroad, macadamized pike and two public roads; underlaid with coal and fine clay; shipping mines adjoining; clear; will exchange for good income.

HUMPHREY, Broker, 506 Bijou Bldg., Pgh.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A HOME? If so, send for a copy of the Real Estate Journal, it has over 3,000 different properties advertised in it, and reaches 35,000 readers each issue; advertising rates 2c per word; send 10 cents in silver and we will send the Journal for two months on trial; cut this ad out, as it will not appear again.

FARM AND REAL ESTATE JOURNAL,
Tracer, Iowa.

FOR SALE—A fine stock and dairy farm of 275 acres; good 10-room house, 2 barns, some fruit, good water, plenty timber, 500 sugar trees; will exchange for improved.

MURRAY BROS.,
440 Fourth ave., Pittsburgh, or Dollar Bank Building, Youngstown, O.

FRUIT AND POULTRY FARM—Five acres, $100; payments, $5 down and $5 monthly; adjoining thriving town on the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad and the Reading railroad; best markets in the world; pure water, good roads, level land, rich soil. Let us tell you more about it. Write today.

THE JAS. MURTHA CO.,
308 Times bldg. 336 Fourth ave.

FARMS FOR SALE.

If you are wanting to buy a farm this spring or exchange city property for a farm, send for our new list, No. 15, just issued; if you want to purchase a good farm with good building and well located, we can suit you. Write us.

A. C. McCOMB & CO.,
326 Fourth ave.

CENTRAL MISSOURI Farms—Send for list of 200 Calloway County, Missouri, farms, with full description and price for each; Missouri's best grain and blue grass county. Koontz & Palmer, Fulton, Mo.

DELAWARE FARM—126 acres, highly improved ground; elegant buildings; grand old shade; land adapted for either truck, grain or stock; lies very high; genuine bargain. Write for particulars. P. S. SCOTT, Harrington, Delaware.

FARM—Of 47½ acres; house of 5 rooms, large barn and some fruit; near traction line. Jas. R. Hicks, Amelia, O.

FOR SALE—A large number of selected Delaware farms, beautifully located; write for free catalogue for 1906. CHARLES M. HAMMOND, real estate broker, Milford, Delaware.

FARM—18 miles from Pittsburgh, 200 acres, can be had at a bargain. J. H. Hinchliffe, Lisbon, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Small farms. Call or write. J. E. Sphar, Speer, Pa.

Business Property.

FOR SALE—$12,000—Fine Penn ave. business corner, renting now for $900 per year.

D. BEHEN & SON, No. 4063 Penn ave.

FOR SALE.

Business Properties.

WE HAVE for sale the most complete small manufacturing or warehouse property in the heart of the city of Pittsburgh, containing four acres, with a frontage of about 400 feet on the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad, within 300 feet of Center avenue. The property has a frontage along Winebiddle avenue of 452 feet, and a frontage on Cypress street of nearly 400 feet. Woodworth street ends at our easterly line. All of the latter streets are paved.

The owners of this property have recently spent $10,000.00 bringing the grade of this property to a level with the Pennsylvania railroad. There is a switch from said railroad on the property.

We are instructed by the owners to offer this property at a low price. For information, blue prints, etc., apply to

PAUL & KINGSLEY,
802-803 Bank for Savings Bldg.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—$40,000—Penn ave., E. E., business property, near new entrance to East Liberty station; nearly 13,000 sq. feet, only a little over $3 per square foot. Last sale on Penn ave., E. E., was at $39 per sq. foot.

D. BEHEN & SON, No. 4063 Penn ave.

CHOICE BUSINESS CORNER.

Central part of East End, 40x145 feet. The greatest bargain on the market. For price and terms, see

J. A. YOUNG & CO., Penn and Highland aves.

FOR SALE.

Fifth ave. business property, near Sixth ave., fronting on two streets, containing more than 3,200 sq. ft., only $22 per sq. ft.

BALDRIDGE, WATSON & COMPANY,
Farmers Bank Bldg.

FOR SALE.

Fine Ninth st., business lot 25x116 feet to an alley; nothing so desirable in the city for wholesale business; price $62,500.

BALDRIDGE, WATSON & COMPANY,
Farmers Bank Bldg.

FOR SALE.

Sixth ave. business property, near Wylie ave., lot 18x45, corner of alley; will sell at a bargain; a good small piece to own.

BALDRIDGE, WATSON & COMPANY,
Farmers Bank Bldg.

Lots.

DOWNTOWN.

Downtown—Smithfield st.—Fine location; good building and right price.

Downtown—Near Grant st.—Large lot, 23x150 feet; only $60,000. There is money to be made on this.

Downtown—Large lot, 70x80 feet, with good building; an elegant location for a warehouse; look this up.

If you mean business, call personally, as no information will be given over the 'phone.

ARTHUR WESSEL,
426 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.

Special bargain in fine level building lot, Shade ave., near Wilkins, 60x140 ft.; only $98 per foot front.

BALDRIDGE, WATSON & COMPANY,
Farmers Bank Bldg.

EAST END—Seven fine lots in paved street in Twenty-first ward; only $750 each; this is a snap and any one contemplating building should investigate this immediately.

ARTHUR WESSEL,
426 Fourth ave.

RIVERVIEW PARK ENTRANCE LOT.

50 ft. fronting Riverview ave., Allegheny, by 135 feet to park, $4,000. Rare bargain in one of the most promising sections of "Greater Pittsburgh." Oakland Savings & Trust Co.

I HAVE a plot of ground of 5 excellent lots in the Squirrel Hill district; am exceedingly anxious to dispose of this as a whole; if you are interested write at once, G., Box 41, West Bridgewater, Pa.

FOR SALE—23 acres for $600 per acre; $5,000 cash will handle it; adjoining acreage held at $1,000 and $1,150 per acre.

D. BEHEN & SON, No. 4063 Penn ave.

LOT—Perrysville district, $2,500; located on one of the finest streets in the district; 50x220; improvements made.

H. E. MYRICK,
307 Federal st., second floor, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—$117 for $40, a good building lot, 30x110, half square from car line in Westview No. 2; cost $450, paid $117 upon it, will take $40; easy payment. Z 30, Gazette.

Lands and Acreage.

$300 BUYS 12 acres of choice garden land, 12 miles from Atlantic City; elegant roads; half mile to boat landing, school or church; two hours' sail to Atlantic City; elegant salt water fishing, oysters and clams; fine high, dry, level land free from rocks; fine neighborhood; would make a fine poultry ranch. The new trolley now building to Atlantic City by the Pennsylvania Railroad will double the value of land near Atlantic City. Will sell on monthly payments of $10. Jesse Risley, Surveyor, Atlantic City, N. J.

ACREAGE.

West Liberty—Have a number of fine half-acre tracts near street car lines, for only $1,000 each. These certainly are bargains; prices will raise in spring, so look them up at once.

ARTHUR WESSEL,
426 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—Acreage in Baden, Ohio river view; railroad and trolley; a few rare bargains. C. F. Straube, Economy, Pa.

Manufacturing Sites.

BUILDING AND LEASE.

FOR SALE—Manufacturing plant, three-story frame ironclad building, 10,000 square feet floor space. Elevator, also engine if desired; stable and ironclad building in rear. Located 3021-23 Liberty ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. Robinsteen Horse Collar Co.

FOR SALE.

Manufacturing site between railroad and river, within 15 miles of city; only $1,800 per acre.

BALDRIDGE, WATSON & COMPANY,
Farmers Bank Bldg.

FOR SALE.

Real Estate.—Special.

CONTRACTS—AGREEMENTS.

Everything in typewriting and mimeographing.

Sloan Typewriting Bureau, 309 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.

We have a few choice lots and acreage at Morningside.

JOHN SYKES,
5220 Butler st.

ON JACKSON ST.

I have a nice reception hall brick house for sale on Jackson st., with large lot, for $8,250; terms to suit.

J. W. SHERRER, 6106 Penn ave.

Swissvale Property.

We have some choice building lots in Milligan Manor addition for sale on easy terms.

THE J. M. LOOSE REALTY CO.,
424 Fourth ave.

TWO BARGAINS.

9 rooms, modern..........$6,000 00
8 rooms, modern..........5,400 00

HAZELWOOD SAVINGS & TRUST CO.,
4803 Second ave.

50 ACRES. PRICE $7,500.

15 miles from city on P. R. R., 10-room house, barn and other outbuildings; everything in first-class shape; this is worth looking up.

WEST PENN REALTY CO.,
512 Times bldg.

SMALL PAYMENT ONLY

For Sale—Nine-room frame house; bath, all other conveniences; street paved; $4,900; small payment down; balance easy.

CROSS & FORMICHELLA,
200 Larimer ave., E. E.

AVALON, MUST BE SOLD.

10-roomed house, bath and laundry, heater, combination chandeliers, all modern conveniences, nice, level lot, 50 feet front; make me an offer.

S. H. PARKER,
117 Ohio st., W., Allegheny.

E. OHIO STREET,

Two-story brick business stand, just 2 squares from park, being first-class location; rental, $720 a year; price, $8,500; possession April 1.

W. F. WEITERSHAUSEN,
717 E. Ohio st., Allegheny, Pa.

$100 IN GOLD

to our first customer for 1906; modern new houses, a clean district, a mile from Pittsburgh P. O.; easy terms; special prices to January 10.

Send this ad to
WENDT & DE FORCE, 326 Fourth ave.

$5,500 EDGEWOOD HOME.

Ten-room brick; modern; lot 35x100; worth $7,000; easy terms.

C. G. MITCHELL,
Arrott Building. Both 'phones.

NORTH NEGLEY AVENUE.

For sale or trade, 15-room solid brick house, corner lot, size of lot, 98x115 feet; will consider small house in Allegheny; will take mortgage for same. P. O. Box 201, East End.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Eight lots, Wilkinsburg, clear value; $7,100 cash for a $10,000 to $12,000 house in Baum Grove; will pay difference in cash.

JOHN WESLEY,
216 Frankstown ave. E. E.

FOR SALE—$5,000.

8-room solid brick; bath, pantry, reception hall; a snap; in Bellevue, on paved st.

J. A. GIBSON & CO.,
401 Federal st.

SPECIAL BARGAIN.

FOR SALE.

New reception hall brick house, 10 rooms, bath, furnace, lot 32x115 to alley; price $6,250.

BALDRIDGE, WATSON & COMPANY,
Farmers Bank Bldg.

WORTH LOOKING UP

Two five-room frame houses, baths, finished attics, lots 40x40 on Berg ave., 27th ward; price $4,100, or will sell separate at $2,100. These properties are worth $3,000 each.

A. M. JOHNSON & CO., 411 Farmers Bldg.

A SACRIFICE SALE of a $4,000 Avalon house for $3,600. Frame, 6 rooms, hall, bath, finished mansard, gases, cemented cellar, porches, corner lot; near cars; $500 cash will secure it.

E. A. HESS COMPANY,
405 Federal st., Allegheny.

LOOK ! ! !

Do you want a new 5-room house, with every convenience, near the car line and Allegheny market, for only $1,700?

COPELAND & MELHUISH,
12 N. Diamond st., Allegheny.

BOQUET ST., OAKLAND

Good brick house of eight rooms, bath, furnace, neatly decorated; cheapest house on this street.

R. W. DE NOON,
910 Arrott Bldg.

BECKFIELD REAL ESTATE CO.,

106 E. Ohio st., Allegheny.

Have several real estate specials on our book. Buy now and move April 1st.

PERRYSVILLE AVE. DISTRICT.

Neat, solid brick house of 6 rooms and all modern conveniences; possession April 1; street paved and sewered; price $4,000, easy terms.

W. F. WEITERSHAUSEN,
717 E. Ohio st., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—HOUSES

Neat homes in Wilkinsburg, Homewood, Avalon, McKees Rocks, with all improvements, for small amount down, balance like rent.

R. W. DE NOON,
910 Arrott Bldg.

OHIO STREET.

Large storeroom with dwelling; plate glass windows; near Cedar ave. $9,500.

H. C. MENDEL & CO.,
407 E. Ohio st., Allegheny.

SOUTH ATLANTIC AVE.

A center hall, colonial house, three baths; a bargain; a nice 12-room reception hall house, two baths, cheap; will take vacant lot in good location as part pay. F. E. McGillick, 501 Homewood ave., E. E.

MT. VERNON ST., E. E.

Neat brick house, five rooms, attic, bath, cemented cellars, neatly decorated; will sell at less than cost; only $500 needed first payment; balance monthly.

R. W. DE NOON,
910 Arrott Bldg.

NOTE THIS SPECIAL.

Modern new double frame dwelling, Robinson st., Oakland; 6 rooms and bath to each house, cabinet mantels, tile hearths, porches, all conveniences; large level lot 30x105 feet to Darrah st.; plenty of room for another building; liberal terms; price $5,200. Bell 'phone.

A. F. NOAH, 264 Dinwiddie st.

EAST END HOME.

$9,500—Solid brick house containing 10 rooms, reception hall, tile bath, cemented cellar, furnace, laundry, etc. This house is located on one of the best streets in the East End, and convenient to car lines. Owner is leaving the city and has given us this price—$9,500.

F. G. CONLEY & CO.,
118 Sheridan st., E. E. 'Phone 460 Highland.

BELMAR BARGAIN.

10-room reception hall brick dwelling, strictly modern; location, Race st., near Collier. Price reduced to $4,500. Similar house next door sold for $5,200. Now renting $35 month.

WILKINSBURG REAL ESTATE & TRUST CO.,
Cor. Wood st. and Penn ave.

OLD AGE THE CAUSE.

Lot 50x140 to alley; good building; rent, $35. Can erect another residence; location will suit anyone; good home or investment. You can't duplicate this in the city. Old age cause of sacrifice. $5,500. Lot is worth $4,500 alone. Don't hesitate. Will be sold this week. Terms to suit.

C. W. ALLISON,
617 Homewood ave., E. E.

INVESTMENT.

We have a bargain to offer for sale for a short time, which is unexcelled at the price. It is on a main and fashionable thoroughfare, and only three minutes from the heart of East Liberty. A purchaser not wishing to undertake any building operation, such as the erection of a first-class apartment building, for which the site is admirably adapted, could hold the property (in the meantime deriving a satisfactory income) and be assured that he could dispose of it in the future at a suitable advance. The price—$12,000—is considerably below the present market value of adjacent ground.

F. O. VAN GORDER,
6002 Penn ave.

FOR SALE.

Real Estate.—Special.

MELLON ST., NEAR HAYS.

10 rooms reception hall brick house, every convenience; lot 31x117; a perfect home at $9,000.

GEO. W. DEWSNAPP,
417 Fourth ave.

FORBES ST., NEAR BRADY.

We advertise a special bargain that will pay you to investigate; price only $6,000. See other columns.

ARONSON REALTY COMPANY.

BELLEVUE— See our "ad" in another column.

J. N. KIDNEY & CO.,
401 Grant St.,
Mortgage Money Waiting.

3 BIG BARGAINS.

$7,000—10-room reception hall brick. Highland District.

$7,500—Reception hall brick, 10 rooms. (Near Stanton ave.)

$8,250—Modern 10-room brick. (Squirrel Hill.)

J. W. SHERRER, 6106 Penn ave.

2032 Wylie ave., apartment building of 7 flats and storeroom; lot 24x75; annual rent, $1,650; price $13,500; $4,500 cash; this price for one week only.

COLUMBIA REALTY CO.,
929 Fifth ave.

ON SIMEN STREET.

We have a SPECIAL BARGAIN for 10 days only; lot 40x102, improved with modern brick house of 9 rooms; price only $7,500.

ARONSON REALTY COMPANY.

Birmingham Ave.,

Near Suburban cars; fine new frame house, 6 rooms, reception hall, finished attic, bath, sewered, gas and water, and all modern improvements; terms to suit; price $5,500; lot 50x160 ft.

C. E. SUCCOP & SON, 1411 Carson st.

Seventeenth St.,

South Side, 6-room brick house, lot 20x60 feet, not far from Carson st. Price $3,200.

C. E. SUCCOP & SON, 1411 Carson st.

Sidney Street,

South Side; 6-room brick house, bath and improvements; lot 20x60 feet; price $3,800.

C. E. SUCCOP & SON, 1411 Carson st.

WILKINSBURG BARGAIN.

8-room frame, bath, gas and furnace; level lot 25x100 ft.; one square from car line; this week at the low price of $3,800, part cash and balance to suit. A. B. MARSHALL, 738 Penn ave., Wilkinsburg.

For Sale or Exchange.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Wilkinsburg, solid brick house, 14 rooms, 4 rooms, music room and conservatory on first, 5 rooms and two baths on second, 3 rooms on third; steam heating, expensive interior finish, asphalt driveway, lot 105x132, near steam and electric cars; worth $35,000; will sell for $25,000.

BALDRIDGE, WATSON & COMPANY,
Farmers Bank Bldg.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Four brick houses, located in Pittsburgh; price $6,500 each; will trade separately or as a whole for a drygoods, shoe or general store in some live nearby town. Houses netting me snug income, but I want to put my boy in business; if you have what I want no trouble to make quick deal; state definitely what you have in first letter. Address W 23, The Gazette.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

6-room house, all modern improvements, lot 20x100; will exchange for E. E., Wilkinsburg or Swissvale property, and pay difference; price..........$3,800

THE HOOD REALTY COMPANY,
5th floor Fidelity Bldg., 341 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Cheap vacant for improved; will assume some mortgage.

ARTHUR WESSEL,
426 Fourth ave.

TO EXCHANGE—Clear property out of city and vacant lot, paved street, East End, for improved or vacant. Box 1695.

Mortgage Loans.

We are prepared to furnish money for mortgage loans in sums of $5,000.00 and upward at the lowest rates of interest and without delay.

PAUL & KINGSLEY,
802-803 Bank for Savings Bldg.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

MORTGAGES WANTED.

5 TO 6 PER CENT.

QUICK SERVICE.

MORTGAGE BANKING CO.
422 FOURTH AVE.

MONEY TO LOAN

—ON—
IMPROVED PROPERTY,
City or Suburban.
GEORGE BROS.,
248 Fourth ave.

If You Are Going to Build Consult

THE GUARDIAN TRUST COMPANY

who will take the lot, place the mortgage, let the contract, supervise the building, discount the bills and turn over the property completed. Fees reasonable.

241 Fourth avenue.

MONEY ON MORTGAGES.

We have daily applications for money on first mortgages on the very best class of property.

When you have money to lend call on us. We can place it quickly without trouble to you. We deal with principals, not agents.

NEWBERRY & COMPANY,
917 Empire Bldg.

MORTGAGES WANTED.

We have the money for first mortgages from $1,000 to $25,000 at lowest rates.

JOHN J. McKENNA CO.,
427 Fourth ave.

MONEY ON REAL ESTATE. **Mortgages wanted on improved real estate in ctiy and suburbs.**

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 FOURTH AVE.

WE have 5% money to loan on mortgages. Bring deed; no delay; money waiting.

H. A. LAPPE COMPANY,
Room 407, Peoples bldg., cor. Fourth and Wood.

PLENTY 4½% MORTGAGE MONEY.
DAVID EVANS & CO., 248 FOURTH AVE.

$600,000 to loan, 4½ to 5 per cent; mortgages or collateral; private party. P. O. Box 683.

MONEY to loan on mortgages.
W. F. WEITERSHAUSEN, 717 Ohio st., Ally.

TO LOAN first and second mortgages, heirs to estates. Box 1705.

Typewriters.

$75—NEW TYPEWRITERS IN TOWN—$75

Just received New Model No. 3 Manhattan Typewriter; you are cordially invited to call and examine this machine before placing your order; models A and B Manhattan at $50; guaranteed standard make of typewriters for rent at from $3 to $5 per month.

F. S. WEBSTER & CO., Prop.,
No. 432 Diamond st.

SEE our stock before you buy. Machines at your own price. Rentals $2 up. Philadelphia Typewriter Supply Co., 323-4 Lewis building.

Smith Premier typewriter, $20. Office 809 Penn building.

Household Effects.

FOR SALE—Furniture, dressers, washstands, folding bed, chairs, iron beds. 7406 Hermitage st., East End.

FOR SALE.

Business Opportunities.

SEE—
HOWICK, KOPP & COMPANY,
Office—603 Times building,
336 Fourth ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

One of the best saloons in a good Ohio town of 35,000 population, only 28 saloons in the town; doing a business of $20 to $25 per day at the bar. Rent, including five living rooms, only $50. Lease can be had for any length of time desired. This place is equipped with fine oak back bar, three mirrors, and a fine mahogany top front bar. Good stock of liquors and cigars and house furnishings go with this deal, on account of sickness will sacrifice for $1,600.

Tea and Coffee routes located in Allegheny and Pittsburgh, clearing $100 per month. Good horse, wagon, small stock of goods, and accounts amounting to $118 go with this deal. Owner will stay with purchaser two weeks to acquaint buyer thoroughly. Good reasons for selling. A hustling man can double this income. For immediate sale will sacrifice for $400. Act quick.

Small grocery store in Knoxville, doing cash business only, and will average from $100 to $125 per week. Rent, including three living rooms, only $28. Present proprietor owns building and will give lease for any length of time desired. This is a bargain at only $600.

East End pool room, fine location in East End, which has four tables and is doing a business of $250 to $300 per month. Rent $40. This is a money maker and for a quick sale will sell for $550. Part cash and balance on time.

Restaurant located on Carson st., South Side, doing a business of $15 to $30 a day. Rent, including 7 nice living rooms, only $65. Owner engaged in other business and will sacrifice for $250.

If you want to buy or sell a store or business of any kind, see us about it. All business entrusted to us will be faithfully attended to. Your confidence solicited.

SEE—
HOWICK, KOPP & COMPANY,
Office—603 Times building,
336 Fourth ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROOMING HOUSE—Central Allegheny; close to parks, market and Carnegie library; 10 rooms; rent only $50; filled with roomers; will take $300.

Here it is—CONFECTIONERY AND CIGAR STORE—One of the best locations in the city; store and 2 living rooms; rents for $30; stock all new; price $750.

BUTCHER SHOP—The best corner location in the East End; handles butter, eggs and poultry; large room and office; doing $250 weekly; will invoice more than $1,000; on account of ill health will sacrifice at $800.

THE JAS. MURTHA CO.,
303 Times Bldg. 336 Fourth ave.

CAPITAL furnished manufacturing, mining and commercial enterprises for developing oil, gas and mineral lands or any good business project; corporations organized, any state, from $10,000 to $5,000,000 capital; every facility for quickly placing entire issues of stocks and bonds direct with investors to supply money for purchasing and developing meritorious properties; established ten years; highest references. Ralph M. Jacoby, 40 Wall st., New York.

MEAT MARKET—East Liberty, doing a business of $50 per day, store 20x40 ft., rent $25 per month; fine refrigerator; marble top counters; computing scales, all necessary equipment for a first-class meat market; present owner been there 7 years. On account of sickness will sacrifice for..........$500

THE HOOD REALTY COMPANY,
Fifth Floor, Fidelity Bldg. 341 Fourth ave.

LAUNDRY—Steam laundry, with lot and building, located in suburban town over 4,000 inhabitants; no other steam laundry in the town; will sell at low figure for cash or will sell machinery separate from building; an excellent opportunity. Inquire at Room 45, 422 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GROCERY STORE AND PROPERTY—Best section of Allegheny, doing a business of $1,500 per month, nice store room; 10 living rooms and bath; modern in every respect. This is a fine location for a bottling house. Will sell property for $6,000, one half cash; stock at invoice, about..........$1,700

THE HOOD REALTY COMPANY,
Fifth Floor, Fidelity Bldg. 341 Fourth ave.

BAKERY.

Clearing $2,000 annually; price only $1,250; sales averaging $300 per week; all cash and mostly family trade; rent $50, including bake shop, stable and two living rooms.

B. R. FAULKNER & CO., INC'D,
1107 Arrott bldg., Fourth ave. and Wood st.

SHIRT MANUFACTURING BUSINESS.

Making to measure men's shirts and ladies' waists and suits; established 10 years; business has been clearing from $3,000 to $3,500 a year; will sell at actual worth of goods; ask nothing for good will; $2,500 to $3,000.

CHARLES W. TURNER,
431 Fourth Ave., Room 5, First Floor.

STORES, HOTELS, SALOONS, ETC., QUICKLY SOLD for cash through our agency; real estate exchanged for stocks of merchandise; improved and unimproved real estate, etc. If you want to make quick deal without publicity, see us.

B. R. FAULKNER & CO., INC'D,
(Business Established 1893)
1107 Arrott bldg., Fourth ave. and Wood st.

A SNAP—Well established electrical business in hustling town of 7,000; good business; no competition. Address Robert Cudney, Monroe, Mich.

$5,000 CASH will buy good paying respectable business; quick sales; big profits. Address H 20, The Gazette.

MANUFACTURING BUSINESS.

An opening for a bright, wide-awake man, able to invest from $5,000 to $10,000; established business; strictly legitimate enterprise.

B. R. FAULKNER & CO., INC'D,
1107 Arrott bldg., Fourth ave. and Wood st.

GROCERY STORE—One of the best locations in Pittsburgh; doing a business of $50 per day, strictly cash, no soliciting or delivering; cheap rent; lease runs to April 1, 1907. This store will stand a thorough investigation, will sell at invoice price, nothing for good will, invoice about..........$1,500

THE HOOD REALTY COMPANY,
Fifth Floor, Fidelity Bldg. 341 Fourth ave.

LAUNDRY.

ONE OF THE BEST-EQUIPPED PLANTS in Eastern Ohio; business netting $100 per week and steadily increasing; full particulars will be cheerfully furnished.

B. R. FAULKNER & CO., INC'D,
1107 Arrott bldg., Fourth ave. and Wood st.

SALOON—For sale, in Middletown, O.; rolling mill town of 15,000 population; best saloon in the city; price $2,500; want to retire. Address William Gordon, Middletown, O., Butler county.

SHOE STORE.

One of the best located stores in Allegheny county; stock and fixtures in good condition and will invoice about $15,000; would accept one-half improved real estate.

CHARLES W. TURNER,
431 Fourth Ave., Room 5, First Floor.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY—In nearby town; doing business $20 day; good horse and wagon; price $550. CAVANAGH & CO., 431 Fourth ave.

HOWICK, KOPP & COMPANY,
THE OLD RELIABLE BUSINESS BROKERS,
THE BEST IN THE BUSINESS.
SEE—HOWICK, KOPP & COMPANY,
Office—603 Times Bldg., 336 Fourth ave.

LUMBER YARD.

With established business, paying from 20 to 25 per cent annually.

For further information call or address
MORTGAGE BANKING COMPANY,
422 Fourth ave., Pittsburgh.

$50 A WEEK—WANT TO EARN IT?

Write today for free booklet. Employment furnished men or women. Address ELECTROPATHIC SCHOOL OF HEALING, San Antonio, Texas.

ROOMING HOUSE—In Allegheny; near parks; 11 rooms, all furnished, clearing $50 month; price $700. CAVANAGH & CO., 431 Fourth ave.

CONFECTIONERY AND CIGAR STORE—Best section of the E. E.; store room and 3 living rooms, rent $25 per month, finely equipped, stock and fixtures will invoice more than price asked..........$800

THE HOOD REALTY COMPANY,
Fifth Floor, Fidelity Bldg. 341 Fourth ave.

CIGAR AND CONFECTIONERY STORE—In Allegheny; doing business $75 week; rent $18 month; price $550. CAVANAGH & CO., 431 Fourth ave.

[illegible] NEW JERSEY—Charters cheap for mining, milling, manufacturing, railroads [illegible] pursuit. Laws, blanks free. Philip Lawrence, Former Asst. Sec. State, Huron, S. D.

SACRIFICE HOUSE in Ben Avon, almost new; must be sold at once. Inquire C. C. Campbell, 550 California ave., Avalon.

HAVING arranged to transfer my office to the Land Trust Company, No. 315 Fourth avenue, I wish to sell my lease and furniture, Room 607 Arrott Building. Can give immediate possession. P. D. Nicola.

PRINTING BUSINESS—In nearby town, clearing $150 month; price $800. CAVANAGH & CO., 431 Fourth ave.

HARDWARE STORE—Small stock, near Pittsburgh; must be sold. G. W. Bowan, general delivery, Allegheny.

GROCERY STORE—In Allegheny, centrally located; doing business $500 week; price $2,000. CAVANAGH & CO., 431 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.

Business Opportunities.

S. V. THOMPSON COMPANY,
Third floor, 300 Times bldg., 336 Fourth ave.

SALOON—Located in good Ohio town of 2,500 population; 8 living rooms, large barroom, fine fixtures; $700 stock of liquor; do a business of $30 per day; this is an excellent opportunity; for quick sale can be bought for..........$1,700

ROOMING HOUSE—One of the finest in East End; Fifth ave., 11 rooms and bath; completely and well furnished; house clearing above all expenses $70 per month; terms, $400 cash; price..........$750

LOOK AT THIS—A confectionery store, doing a business of $15 to $25 per day; cheap rent; nice living rooms; fine fixtures; laundry agency; if sold by Wednesday can be bought for..........$500

STATIONERY, CIGAR, CONFECTIONERY AND NEWS STORE—Fine location, nice store room; rent only $21.50; sales average $18 to $20 per day; large profits in this line of business; store is clearing about $150 to $200 per month without any Sunday business; first class in every respect; must be seen to be appreciated; price..........$1,100

GENERAL STORE—In country village, near New Castle; stock invoices $1,500; doing a business of $750 per month; clearing above expenses $25 per week; building has six living rooms and store room; three-fourths acre land and stable; will sell for cash or exchange for city real estate; property and store valued at..........$3,100

CONFECTIONERY—Located in one of Pennsylvania's best manufacturing towns of 9,000 population; the only store of the kind in the town; doing a large business; clearing above all expenses $175 per month; established five years; fine fixtures, including gas range, mirror, scales, show cases, etc.; stock will invoice about $1,200; rent only $35 per month; this is a first-class business; must be seen to be appreciated; reason for selling, sickness; will sell for part cash at invoice price; this is a snap; price, about..........$1,800

GROCERY STORE—One of the finest locations in E. E.; fine fixtures; do a business of $300 per week; modern 6-room house and bath; rent $40 for building; bad health reason for selling; will sell dollar for dollar, invoice price, about..........$1,500

ROOMING AND BOARDING HOUSE—Good location in East End; 11 furnished rooms; serves 100 meals per day; rent $60 per month; long lease; price..........$1,200

BUTTER AND EGG STORE—Located in East End; sales average $20 per day; rent $30 per month, including five living rooms; price..........$650

POOL ROOM AND BOWLING ALLEY—Good location in city; three pool tables, two bowling alleys; everything in good condition; large room; rent $65 per month; doing a business $325 and upward per month; price..........$2,500

PAPER ROUTE—Handling 371 Sunday and 395 daily papers; clearing above all expenses $120 per month; price..........$300

MILK BUSINESS AND SMALL STORE—Route handling 60 gal. per day; good fixtures, including horse and wagon; rent $40 per month, including 4 living rooms; net profits, $150 per month; price..........$600

S. V. THOMPSON COMPANY,
Third floor, 300 Times bldg., 336 Fourth ave.

PROTECT YOURSELF AGAINST FAKES—Send for sample copy of The Financial World, the fearless paper which has saved the public millions the last few years by exposing all forms of financial fakes. A FREE sample will convince you at once that as a constant reader you cannot be imposed upon by MINING, OIL, INDUSTRIAL or SPECULATIVE SWINDLES. Our FREE ADVICE service enables subscribers to invest intelligently. No person with money can afford to be without this paper. Address FINANCIAL WORLD, Schiller Building, Chicago.

HAT STORE.

INVOICING $7,500—Exclusive store, in nearby town, 40,000 inhabitants; sales from $18,000 to $20,000 per annum; fine store room, on main street; long lease.

B. R. FAULKNER & CO., INC'D,
1107 Arrott bldg., Fourth ave. and Wood st.

ROOMING HOUSE—Atwood st., Oakland, 8 rooms and bath, completely furnished throughout; rent only $25 per month; rooms filled with good paying people; elegant place to keep boarders; price if sold at once..........$500

THE HOOD REALTY COMPANY,
Fifth Floor, Fidelity Bldg. 341 Fourth ave.

CIGAR AND LAUNDRY AGENCY.

ONE OF THE BEST in downtown section of city; very attractive store; laundry trade alone netting $35 to $40 per week; business in fine shape. Price, $2,500.

B. R. FAULKNER & CO., INC'D,
1107 Arrott bldg., Fourth ave. and Wood st.

STOCK.

I have for sale about one-fourth of the capital stock of one of Pittsburgh's big dividend-paying corporations; can sell same at the par value; stock is earning 16 per cent annually.

CHARLES W. TURNER,
431 Fourth Ave., Room 5, First Floor.

I CAN give those seeking safe, conservative investment an opportunity to get in on the ground floor of an unusually good commercial enterprise in local territory. This is a legitimate business and with additional capital for extension will pay from 15 to 25 per cent inside of one year. No agents need apply. Address W 76, The Gazette.

$900—Will buy half interest of the best paying restaurant in Braddock, clearing $100 weekly; seeing is believing; other business calls me away, otherwise will not take partner; must be honest; established trade. Address W., Braddock Postoffice.

POOL ROOM—Actually clearing $75 per week above all expenses; one of the best locations in the city; good class of trade; present owner been there 4 years, owns building; room 20x92 ft., rent $75 per month; 2 years' lease; will stand the most rigid investigation; price..$2,700

THE HOOD REALTY COMPANY,
Fifth Floor, Fidelity Bldg. 341 Fourth ave.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Wholesale and Retail—The best opportunity in the city in this line of business; business has been established 35 years; sales average about $7,000 a month; about $5,000 cash necessary.

CHARLES W. TURNER,
431 Fourth Ave., Room 5, First Floor.

ROOMING HOUSE.

LOOK AT THIS BARGAIN.

13 furnished rooms, with clear $60 per month; 2 squares from market house. Price only $400.

COPELAND & MELHUISH,
12 North Diamond st., Allegheny.

HAVING decided to retire from the dairy business, will offer two large and one small farms for sale. Inquire of owner, box 200, Lindenville, Ohio.

DRUG STORE.

Excellent opportunity in West Virginia city; sales average $5 a day; rent only $20 a month; store worth $4,000; owing to certain circumstances, am offering it for $2,500.

CHARLES W. TURNER,
431 Fourth Ave., Room 5, First Floor.

MILK DEPOT—Downtown section of the city; nice store room, including 4 completely furnished rooms; price if sold this week..........$200

THE HOOD REALTY COMPANY,
Fifth Floor, Fidelity Bldg. 341 Fourth ave.

BUTTER, EGG AND CHEESE STORE—In Allegheny, centrally located; established 10 years; doing business $1,000 week; rent $25 month; 8 years' lease; price $6,000. CAVANAGH & CO., 431 Fourth ave.

MILLINERY STORE in Western Pennsylvania town of 1,800; established trade; just the place for new beginner; stock and fixtures will inventory $700; will sell for $500. Address B., box 67, Stoneboro, Pa.

RESTAURANT—Doing a business of $60 per day; clearing at least $350 per month; dining-room 25x54 ft., fully equipped with the best of fixtures, including nine completely furnished rooms. Price..........$2,000

THE HOOD REALTY COMPANY,
Fifth Floor, Fidelity Bldg. 341 Fourth ave.

POOL ROOM AND BOWLING ALLEYS—Eight tables, 3 alleys; receipts running $125 to $150 per week. Price $4,800. Part cash, balance monthly payments. Address M 20, The Gazette.

INCORPORATE YOUR BUSINESS.
Limited Liability Perpetual Existence.
Corporate Purposes Unlimited.
Write for FREE BOOKLET.
UNIVERSAL INCORPORATING CO.,
Keystone Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

POOL ROOM—Clearing $250 per month; 4 pool tables, 1 billiard table; room 25x90 ft.; rent only $60 per month, owner in other business; terms one half cash; price..........$1,200

THE HOOD REALTY COMPANY,
Fifth Floor, Fidelity Bldg. 341 Fourth ave.

MILK AND ICE BUSINESS—For Sale, Allegheny, live man can clear $3,000 to $4,000 per year; $1,000. Investigate. A 3, The Gazette.

CIGAR STAND

In prominent downtown hotel; will sell by invoicing stock and fixtures; about $700 required. Answer quick. Y 27, The Gazette.

MAILING LISTS.

Sloan Typewriting Bureau, 309 Fourth ave.

RESTAURANT.

One of the good ones down town; established 5 years; receipts at present $125 a day; $6,000 cash necessary.

CHARLES W. TURNER,
431 Fourth Ave., Room 5, First Floor.

CONFECTIONERY STORE—Main business section of Homewood; nice store room and 2 living rooms. Price..........$325

THE HOOD REALTY COMPANY,
Fifth Floor, Fidelity Bldg. 341 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.

Business Opportunities.

BOOHER-ARMSTRONG CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

HOWICK-ARMSTRONG CO.,

BUSINESS BROKERS.
616 TIMES BLDG., 336 FOURTH AVE.

SALOON AND RESTAURANT—Located fifty miles from Pittsburgh, in a prosperous manufacturing town. The place is finely fitted up with mahogany back and front bar, lunch counter, rolltop desk, linoleum, safe, everything complete and in good condition; $500 worth of stock guaranteed; an old stand, established 25 years; lease has two years to run; place not controlled by brewery; rent $25 per month; has five nice living rooms and hall; good range in kitchen; three rooms and hall furnished; house in splendid condition; best of reasons for selling; doing a business of $175 to $200 a week. Price, at a bargain, $3,200.

SALOON—In one of the most progressive manufacturing cities in Ohio. This is one of the neatest rooms in the city, with all modern fixtures; four nice living rooms; large yard; good stock of liquors on hand; doing a business of $160 to $175 a week; lease as long as wanted; rent $50 per month; place in business section of the town; on account of sickness, must sell. Price, $1,100.

SALOON—Located in a manufacturing town 45 miles from Pittsburgh, on the Ohio river; 6,000 population. This place is handsomely fitted up, mahogany fixtures, all modern and first class; doing a business of $150 to $175 a week; rent, including 7 living rooms and large hall, $45 per month, guaranteed $400 worth of stock. Price, $1,500.

WE ALSO HAVE ON OUR LIST FOR SALE:

GROCERY	Price $750
GROCERY AND MEAT MARKET	Price $850
BUTTER AND EGG STORE	Price $500
RESTAURANT	Price $800
POOL ROOM	Price $600
CONFECTIONERY	Price $400
ROOMING HOUSE	Price $750

These are only a few of the places we have on our list. Call on us, and we will give you all information you may ask for on any business we have for sale.

BOOHER-ARMSTRONG CO.,
616 TIMES BLDG., 336 FOURTH AVE.

BAKERY—Old established business, sales now $225 per week; all cash $1,600, worth at least $2,000. Address K 20, The Gazette.

BEST downtown location for pool and billiard room; space for 32 tables. C. F. Kurz, 804 Seneca st., Cleveland, O.

PRINTING BUSINESS—In city, centrally located; established 10 years; doing business $450 week; owner retiring; price $7,000. CAVANAGH & CO., 431 Fourth ave.

WE have some A No. 1 saloons in the market; all of them doing good business. O. M., box 186, Yonkers, N. Y.

CIGAR STORE AND POOL ROOM—Oldest established business in Allegheny; receipts averaging $125 per week, half from pool room tables. Price $2,600. Address L 20, The Gazette.

$100 CAPITAL earns $15 daily. Particulars for stamp. Cement Blocks, 198 Broadway, N. Y.

IF YOU WANT to buy or sell any kind of business see CAVANAGH & CO., 431 Fourth ave.

I. T. HUNTER, BROKER, assists corporations in selecting their securities with investors. No advance fees. 44 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE—Boarding house; rooms always filled; good meal trade. Address 5143 Liberty ave.

Machinery.

One 8-ft mine fan with engine complete.
One 5-ton steel jib crane.
One 42"x42"x16' iron planer.
One 80-H. P. tubular boiler.
One lot gas engines, 2 to 25-H. P.
One 4' radial drill.
One lot vertical boilers, 1 to 50-H. P.
One iron punch, will punch 1" through 1".
Also a lot of air tanks on hand.

GAUSMAN MACHINERY AND METAL CO.,
Nos. 927 and 929 Rebecca st.,
Allegheny City, Pa.

ALFRED TOMKINS,

General Contractor and Furnace Builder,

Bailey ave., Thirty-second Ward,

Pittsburgh.

Furnace Building, Boiler Setting, Concreting, House, Mill and Factory Building and Repairing.

Several 42-inch iron and steel stacks for sale cheap.

Several patent brick conveyers and mortar hoists for sale.

SMALL ENGINES.

In stock for immediate shipment.

5x 6½" Upright Center Crank.
6x 8" " " "
7x 8" " " "
8x 8" " " "
8x10" Horizontal Center Crank.
9x10" Upright S. C.
9x12" Horizontal Center Crank.
10x12" " " "
6x 8" Twin Reversing Engine.

Also larger sizes up to 1,500 H. P.
Boilers, Heaters, Pumps, etc.

WICKES BROS.,
Both 'Phones, 45th st. and A. V. Ry.

GAS AND STEAM ENGINES in all sizes and for all purposes. We make a specialty of private lighting and pumping outfits; also complete power equipment for general purposes.

Call and see our special electric gas engine in operation under full load. Send for our second-hand list.

TRANTER MFG. CO.,
105 Water st.

RAILS—BEAMS—BOILERS—MACHINERY

In Stock—New Steel Tee Rails, 10, 12, 16, 20, 25, 30 and 40 pounds per yard.

Also I Beams, Tee Bars, Radiators, Pulleys, Engines, Boilers, Plates, Cut Rails, all sections.

Second-Hand Pipe, Columns, Trucks, Grate Bars.

Tanks, etc. Inspection and Inquiries Solicited.

'Phone 722 Cedar, or address HOMER BOWES, North end of Sixth st. bridge, Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—**Boilers and engines, all sizes, from 3 to 125 H. P., stationary and portable upright boilers and engines; large assortment kept in stock; shafting; pulleys and hangers and large lot miscellaneous machinery, second-hand belting, leather and rubber, large stock of all sizes at low prices; machinery of all kinds bought and exchanged.**

JOHN S. YOUNG,
108-110 Park way, Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—A number of good steam boilers for LAUNDRIES and GREENHOUSES. Boilers are right and prices are right. Boilers for rent.

R. MUNROE & SONS' MFG. CORPORATION,
Twenty-third st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—Star drilling machine for well drilling or contractors' test holes; used on but one job; price right to quick buyer; all kinds of contractors' equipment.

HIRSCH & PFLAMM,
South ave. and Walker st., Allegheny,
Bell 'phone Cedar 1478.

FOR SALE—**Engines, boilers, sawmills, sand crushers, grinding mills, brick machinery, rock crushers, road machinery, corn huskers, hydraulic cider mills, belting, hose, circular saws, general supplies.**

B. D. REED, 26 E. Lacock st., Allegheny.

RAILS, Beams, Angles, Channels.

Two 35-ft. Girders, 2 ft. high; good as new. New Chains, strip steel.

Second-Hand Pipe, Boilers and Engines.

J. B. JONES & CO.,
712-718 E. Lacock st., Allegheny. 'Phone 172.

VERTICAL GAS ENGINES.

High grade multiple cylinder, direct connected or belt, electric lighting plants a specialty; lights one-fifth regular cost.

BOLLINGER BROS. 135 First ave.

FOOS GAS ENGINES.

Strictly high grade. See our 2 H. P. mounted ready for operation: $110.00; 4 H. P., $150.00.

FOOS GAS ENGINE CO., 135 First ave.

GAS ENGINES—New and second-hand. Have us do your repairing.

BRIGGS MACHINERY COMPANY,
238 Second ave.

GAS ENGINES, hot tubes, pulleys, hangers. PRAGER, 110 Market st.

Musical Instruments.

$400.00	Decker Bros.	$ 75.00
450.00	Steinway	115.00
225.00	Richardson	135.00
250.00	Richardson—like new	165.00
225.00	Stodart	175.00
300.00	Milton	200.00
375.00	Lester—finest style	210.00
450.00	Vose—like new	285.00
450.00	Behning—3 months old	285.00
600.00	Sohmer	345.00

If you are interested in a piano, don't fail to inspect these bargains. Easy terms if desired.

HOFFMANN'S,
537 Smithfield st.

FOR SALE—Upright Booth Bros. piano in excellent condition; mahogany case; desire to dispose due to removal to another city; will sell at very low price to quick purchaser. Address J 1, The Gazette.

UPRIGHT PIANOS—I guarantee to save you 50 PER CENT on high grade pianos.

HENRY BRAUN,
590-592 Federal st., Allegheny, second floor.

Stocks.

A GOOD SAFE INVESTMENT.

For Sale—Five shares Mt. Royal cemetery stock at $40 per share; this is a good safe investment; for full particulars see

S. V. THOMPSON COMPANY,
Third floor, 300 Times bldg., 336 Fourth ave.

GOLD BULLION MINING STOCK—Am forced to realize on part of my stock; for a bargain. Address F 1, The Gazette.

Notice to Homeseekers

There is a home at a bargain for you under For Sale Special Real Estate in this section today.

FOR SALE.

Horses and Vehicles.

400 HORSES
BIG AUCTION

Don't fail to attend our big opening sale of the New Year, 1906, of over 400 head.

Not having any sale last week we will have a very heavy run sure for next Monday and Tuesday, anuary 1 and 2.

Will have five carloads of extre good big draft, extra chucks, all purpose, and some good harness horses from Ohio.

Also all of our regular shippers with carload lots.

Don't fail to see them.

THE ASHER HORSE AND MULE CO.,
End Sixth Street Bridge,
Allegheny, Pa.

EVERYTHING IN SLEIGHS.

The largest line in the city. High-grade goods at low prices.

WE CAN AND DO GUARANTEE OUR SLEIGHS—THEY ARE RIGHT.

GERBER CARRIAGE CO.,
115-123 7th St.

$125 WILL BUY ONE of the biggest bargains ever offered in this city, consisting of Hambletonian trotting and road mare (Bessie M.), bay in color, 6 years old, 15½ hands high; free, prompt roadster, can beat 2:25; has gone a trial in 2:17½; positively safe and reliable under any circumstances for ladies or most timid person to drive, and for a perfect family mare she has no superior; she is large enough for any use; also falling top buggy and harness, in first-class order; will sell complete turnout for $125, or will separate. Also $100 will buy pair of heavy draught horses, 6 and 7 years old, weighing 2,800 pounds; perfectly sound in every way; color bay; will suit farm, as they are used to all kinds of farm work; I bought them 14 months ago right off a farm; large enough for any heavy hauling; will sell separate for $50 apiece; will allow 10 days' trial; positively no horse dealers need apply. Further information can be had by calling in person, telegraphing or 'phoning. Bell telephone Poplar 1042 A., as I will not pay any attention to letters. Residence, 2818 Oxford st., Phila., Pa.

I HAVE decided to sell my entire stable, including
One pair of bay horses,
One set of double harness,
Two sets of single harness,
Also one brougham and one station wagon, platform gear, practically new,
One top buggy, Brewster make,
One open surrey, very light, been used at Sewickley Heights,
One brake cart,
One opera bus,
One light two-horse brake.
Address P. O. box 1649, City.

AT OUR REGULAR AUCTION sale, January 3, we will offer for sale 100 head of medium class horses; parties having horses, vehicles, or harness will find ready sale for them.
CRAIG STREET SALES STABLES,
104 Craig St., Allegheny.
John Gibbons & Co., Prop.
Bell 2086 Cedar.

FULL glass station wagon in first-class condition, as good as new; will sell at a bargain. Can be seen at
C. WEST & CO.,
Carriage Builders,
420 Duquesne way.

WANT to buy 100 head of general and all purpose horses. Craig Street Sales Stables, 104 Craig st., Allegheny. John Gibbon & Co., prop.

Automobiles.

ATLAS AUTOMOBILE COMPANY offer this week runabouts, buckboard, $150; delivery wagon, $250; Olds, $250; Pierce, $500; Packard, $800; Overland, $300; Northern, $325; Studebaker, $350; Franklin, $550; touring cars, Autocar, $325; Geneva steam, $350; Cadillac, $375; Hoffman, $400; Ford, $450; Rambler, $700; Franklin, glass front and top, $850; White steam, glass front and top, $850; Pope Toledo, 24 H. P., glass front and top, $1,350; Clement Rothschild, 40 H. P., 4-cylinder; Wayne 4-cylinder 30 H. P., 1905; Berg detachable limousene body, 4-cylinder, 24 H. P.; Apperson 35 H. P. 4-cylinder. We have the best line of large cars ever offered and at prices that talk.
ATLAS AUTOMOBILE CO.,
6235 Penn ave., Pittsburgh.

BEFORE buying your automobiles see Artzberger's New Model gas cars; 16 h. p. Tonneau, $950; 24 h. p., $1,050; 35 h. p., $1,850; will climb 20 per cent grade on high gear; agents wanted. Artzberger Auto Co., 712 Cedar ave., Allegheny.

IF it is anything in the auto line, see
ALLEGHENY AUTOMOBILE CO.,
711-713 Jackson st., Allegheny.
Both 'Phones.

Safes.

YOUR CHOICE OF SIX OF THE VERY best fireproof combination lock steel safes made at your own price, less than one quarter regular price. We will furnish you any one of them, very small, medium, large or very large, on very special terms. Must be sold at once. If you can use a good safe at any price, write us today for particulars.
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Chicago, Ill.

SAFES—Almost given away all week. W. PRAGER, 110 Market st.

Poultry, Birds and Dogs.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, COCKERELS and pullets, $2 each. Eggs $2 per setting. Evans Poultry Yards, Nelsonville, O.

FOR SALE—Three heavyweight pit game cocks; the first $10 takes the bunch. G. T. Smith, Dickerson, Md.

FOR SALE—Fine fox terrier dog; 2 years old; good breed; family broke; price $5. Call 4506 Center ave., East End.

FOR SALE—Two thoroughbred St. Bernard dogs, male and female, with pedigree; will sell very cheap; have no room for same. Call Bell 132-J. Hill.

COLLIES for sale, puppies and grown stock, best of breeding. John Bourke, Idlewood, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

POOL tables, bowling alley supplies, office desks, small pool table, 2x4, 4 safes, 1 platform scale, chairs, tables, filing cabinets. William Wuerthele, 413 Diamond st.

BAR FIXTURES, billiard and pool tables, desks, mirrors, safes, cash registers, show and two cases. Delp's, Fourth and Liberty.

FOR SALE.

Miscellaneous.

ENTIRE furnishings of an office consisting of desk, bookcase, couch, drugget, chairs and rockers, with privilege of renting office. Address N 39, The Gazette.

FOR SALE—Fancy second-hand garments; ladies' and gents' (private house), 1341 Webster ave., Pittsburgh.

FILTER STONES for sale; all kinds of filter stones constantly on hand. Joseph Rice, 120 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—Office furniture of all kinds. Will take second-hand office furniture in part pay. BAKER OFFICE FURNITURE CO., 815-817 Liberty ave.

DELICIOUS YELLOW BUTTER, 25c; fine butterine, 12½c, 15c and 20c. Mail your orders. HOUSTON, ALLEGHENY MARKET.

FOR SALE—Edison's exhibition model moving picture machine, films, slides, etc.; all complete; cheap. Walter R. Javens, West Bridgewater, Pa.

HOCKEY skates, ladies' skates and shoes, never worn; cost $7.50; will sell for $5.00; size No. 5. Telephone Highland 1339-L.

FOR SALE—Genuine mahogany antiques, over hundred years old; cheap for spot cash. 1522 Beaver ave., Allegheny.

SALOONKEEPERS—Bargains; complete stock Pittsburgh Beer Pump Co.'s; Delp, Fourth and Liberty.

ONE coal and one gas furnace for sale, cheap. Hunter, 263 Frankstown ave.

GOOD coal cook stove; very cheap if sold right away. 919 East Diamond st., Allegheny.

H. C. KNAPP, commercial job printer, 3521 Butler st. Both telephones.

TRANSFER AND STORAGE.

SHANAHAN TRANSFER AND STORAGE CO.

CAN SAVE YOU MONEY ON SHIPMENTS OF

HOUSEHOLD GOODS

to California, Colorado or any Pacific Coast Point.

OUR NEW FIREPROOF

Furniture Storage Warehouse Is the Most Thorough

FIREPROOF BUILDING

From the

ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC

Separate Fireproof Apartments. Estimates Given.

PADDED VANS AND WAGONS

Furniture Packers.

FURNITURE MOVING A SPECIALTY.

Office, Magee St., near Fifth Ave. Four Squares East of Court House.

ALLEGHENY TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.,
840 NORTH AVE., WEST, ALLEGHENY.

EAST END TRANSFER CO.

General contractors of hauling; front brick, rough brick, lumber, ruble and curb stone; moving promptly attended to carefully.
Bell 1665-W Highland. 6450 Penn ave.

PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—Blanchard's Constitutional Tonic, greatest female remedy in the world, $1. Ce-u-ta gives a clear pink and white complexion, fills out sunken eyes, cheeks, 30 days, $1. Hair removed, destroys superfluous hair, $1. Blanchard's Permanent Face Whitener, $2. Dr. Jane Blanchard, 440 Sixth ave.

UNSUCCESSFUL, timid, bashful people, investigate my wonderful result bringing system of personal magnetism, hypnotism, etc., for the cultivation of a powerful, charming personality; correspondence solicited. Address G, Box 713, Pittsburgh.

CALLING CARDS

Latest style, good as the engraved kind, at 50c the hundred; by mail 5c extra. KURTZ PRINTING CO., 7124 Tioga st., city.
GOOD AGENTS WANTED.

MORPHINE, opium, laudanum, cocaine habit myself cured; will inform you of harmless permanent home cure. Mary Baldwin, box 1212, Chicago.

DETECTIVE that you may trust with a matter necessitating very prompt and [illegible] measures demanding absolute secrecy. Frederick Delore, St. Louis, Mo.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF GARMENTS, LADIES' AND GENTS'. WRITE J. WALD, 1341 WEBSTER AVE., PITTSBURGH.

100 SOUVENIR POST CARDS 10c—Join our exchange and receive 100 postals from all over the world. Yale Post Card Exchange, Box 1518, New Haven, Conn.

DETECTIVE that you may trust with a matter demanding absolute secrecy; your heart's desire realized. Frederick Delore, St. Louis, Mo.

DAMAGE CASES—Personal injury and other damage cases taken on contingent fees. A No. 1 damage case lawyers. Address T 81, The Gazette.

MISS YOUNG—Hair parlor; treatment, $5 three months; hair switches, $1 up. 720 Bessemer block.

PEN DOCTOR.
Only penmaker in city. Huhn repairs gold fountain pens. 224 Fifth ave., second floor.

RELIABLE WATCH REPAIRING—We pay cash for old gold. CHRIST. HAUCH, 541 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh.

MRS. EDYTH FOX, manicuring and scalp treatment. 406 Ohio st., Allegheny.

PERSONAL—Piano tuned, $1.50; first-class work. Wm. Mull, Box 406, Pittsburgh.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

THE M. THUMA ACADEMY OF DANCING,
306-308-310 Fifth ave.

We teach all kinds of ballroom, fancy, stage and step dancing.

BEGINNERS' CLASS: NEW TERM.
Monday and Friday evenings; pupils can enter classes at any time.
PHYSICAL CULTURE CLASS
For young ladies, Wednesday evenings, 7 to 8 o'clock.
FANCY DANCE CLASS
Thursday afternoons.
ADVANCED AND SOCIETY CLASS
Thursday nights.
CHILDREN'S CLASS: NEW TERM.
Saturday afternoons, 1:30 to 4:30; pupils entering now may take part in carnival at close of school.
Private lessons by appointment.
Hall for rent Wednesday nights.
Telephones Bell 9449-J Court; P. & A. 2626 Main

M'DOUGALL, Craig and Forbes, Pittsburgh; 27 Federal st., Allegheny. Every afternoon and evening; 10 lessons, $3; six private, $5; society, stage, clog, buck and wing and fancy dancing, $5 and $10 a dance.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SEWER CONSTRUCTION. Office of Browne & Layton, engineers, McKnight & Victory building, 413 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., December 28, 1905. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of W. O. H. Elliott, clerk of the borough of Crafton, Pa., until 5 o'clock January 2, 1906, for the construction in said borough of a brick sewer of about 3,150 lineal feet in length and laterals of terra cotta pipe, aggregating about 6,500 lineal feet, also all necessary manholes and catch basins. Plans, profiles and specifications can be inspected and all necessary information in respect to the work can be had at this office until said date of January 2, 5 o'clock p. m. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. Browne & Layton, engineers.

DETECTIVE AGENCIES.

PERKINS' UNION DETECTIVE AGENCY—331 Fourth ave. Telephones—Private exchange.

BERRY DETECTIVE SERVICE, 432 Fifth ave. Bell telephone, Grant 648.

MONEY TO LOAN.

OUR SPECIALTY IS TO PAY OFF LOANS OF HIGH RATE MONEY LENDERS.

CHEAP MONEY
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
WE HAVE MONEY TO LOAN
ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC.,
Anywhere in Allegheny County,
At the
LOWEST RATES EVER OFFERED.

We loan more money than any other concern on the same security and at much cheaper and easier rates than elsewhere.

YOU CAN GET THE CASH TODAY AND KEEP IT AS LONG OR SHORT A TIME AS YOU WISH. THE LOAN CAN BE PAID OFF IN EASY WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS AS YOUR CIRCUMSTANCES WILL PERMIT, THUS ENABLING YOU TO PAY WITHOUT INCONVENIENCE OR WORRY.

YOU WILL LIKE OUR RATES and terms. We charge for interest only.

$ 10 for 1 month,	5c;	for 3 mos.,	15c
$ 20 for 1 month,	10c;	for 6 mos.,	60c
$ 30 for 1 month,	15c;	for 6 mos.,	90c
$ 40 for 1 month,	20c;	for 6 mos.,	$ 1.20
$ 50 for 1 month,	25c;	for 6 mos.,	$ 1.50
$ 75 for 1 month,	40c;	for 6 mos.,	$ 2.40
$100 for 1 month,	50c;	for 6 mos.,	$ 3.00
$150 for 1 month,	75c;	for 6 mos.,	$ 4.50
$200 for 1 month,	$1.00;	for 6 mos.,	$ 6.00
$250 for 1 month,	$1.25;	for 6 mos.,	$ 7.50
$300 for 1 month,	$1.50;	for 6 mos.,	$ 9.00
$350 for 1 month,	$1.75;	for 6 mos.,	$10.00
$400 for 1 month,	$2.00;	for 6 mos.,	$12.00
$450 for 1 month,	$2.25;	for 6 mos.,	$13.50
$500 for 1 month,	$2.50;	for 6 mos.,	$15.00

LOANS MADE OUT IN EASY PAYMENTS ANY TIME FROM ONE MONTH TO ONE YEAR.
LOAN MAY BE PAID BEFORE DUE AND YOU WILL ONLY BE CHARGED FOR THE ACTUAL TIME YOU HAVE THE MONEY.
WE LOAN FOR THE INTEREST ONLY AND WE DO NOT WANT YOUR SECURITY, SO YOU NEED HAVE NO FEAR OF LOSING YOUR FURNITURE. EXTENSION GRANTED IN CASE OF SICKNESS. LOANS MADE TO SALARIED EMPLOYES ON PERSONAL NOTE WITHOUT SECURITY. WE EXTEND TO ALL A CORDIAL INVITATION TO CALL AT OUR OFFICE AND GET OUR TERMS. IT WILL COST NOTHING FOR PARTICULARS.
INFORMATION CHEERFULY GIVEN.
ALL BUSINESS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.
PRIVATE INTERVIEW ROOMS.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO SUBURBAN CITIES IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY.
YOU CAN GET THE MONEY WITHIN SIX HOURS AFTER YOU APPLY FOR IT.
IF YOU CANNOT CALL, FILL IN THIS BLANK AND MAIL TO US, AND OUR AGENT WILL CALL ON YOU.
WE DESIRE TO MAKE A LOAN OF $........... PROVIDED YOUR TERMS ARE SATISFACTORY.

Name ....
Address ....
Married or single ....
When to call ....

ALLEGHENY LOAN & TRUST CO.,
409 FOURTH AVE.
OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
TAKE EASY STAIRWAY TO 2d FLOOR.
GIVE US A CALL.

CAN YOU PAY YOUR DEBTS? IF not we can PAY THEM FOR YOU.

While you are quarreling with your LANDLORD and INSTALLMENT COLLECTORS, we have money lying idle, waiting to help you.

We loan on various kinds of security and collaterals, so that we can help ALL PEOPLE in ALL CIRCUMSTANCES.

Everyone has the security on which we lend. Our money is EASY to GET and EASY to PAY. We arrange payments to suit your convenience and pay-day most convenient for you to pay.

If you cannot call, write or 'phone Bell 181 Court, and we will call on you.

All business confidential.

EASTERN SECURITY CO.,
Room 307 Peoples Savings Bank,
Fourth ave. and Wood st., city.
Capital $2,000,000 00.

SIX PER CENT 6%

Is our charge
Xtras—none of any kind on
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY.
Private rooms—fire and burglar proof vaults
Easy payments—unlimited renewals.
Reliable and responsible; our reputation.
(SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET.)
Complete satisfaction assured here.
Every transaction confidential.
No loan signs; look for jewelry store.
The same place for 50 years.

JOSEPH DeROY & SONS,
OPP. POSTOFFICE, 307 SMITHFIELD ST.

MONEY AT 5 PER CENT

WE LOAN FULL VALUE on Diamonds, Jewelry, Clothing, Musical Instruments, Firearms.
GALLINGER'S,
1100 Penn ave.
OPEN EVENINGS.

MONEY TO LOAN.

AMERICAN LOAN COMPANY

WILL LOAN YOU
ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY
FROM $10 TO $500,

On your Furniture, Piano, Horses, Wagons, or other chattel security, without removing anything from your possession. We give you a guarantee not to take the goods, so have no fear of losing the security.

We make a specialty of this kind of loans and will forfeit the loan if our rate is not the cheapest and terms easiest to be had.

Why do you profit by borrowing from this company?

Because we give you
THE CHEAPEST RATE
THE LONGEST TIME.
THE EASIEST TERMS.

And also because we loan more money on the same security than any other company or individual. And we do it quickly and privately. Nobody knows of the transaction but yourself and this company.

Have you several little bills that you would like to pay up and have them off your mind, and be relieved of the worry, at the same time keeping your credit good?

WELL.

We are here to help you. We will pay them for you, and you can pay us in small payments. You will thereby establish a credit with us that will be as good as a bank account to you in time of need.

Call and Get Our Rates.

AMERICAN LOAN CO.,
216 SIXTH ST.,
Second Floor, Easy Stairs.
Over Sorosis Shoe Store.
BELL TELEPHONE,
COURT 2763.

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE BORROW MONEY FROM US AT SIX PER CENT

Our 75,000 customers attest the fact that we are the most liberal loan office in the country. That's why our business is growing so fast.
We loan money at 6 per cent.
Lowest rate in Allegheny county.
There are no other charges.
We loan any amount from $1 upward.
Almost anything accepted as security, such as
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,
silverware, furs, clothing, etc.
Our fireproof vaults are protected from burglars by electricity.
You will be pleased with our new plan for redeeming pledges by easy payments.
We send no collectors or notices to annoy you.
Courteous treatment guaranteed.

STORE CLOSED NEW YEAR'S DAY.

SIX PER CENT

MARKET STREET LOAN CO.
Cor. Market St. and Third Ave.
CAPITAL $250,000.00.

WE WILL LOAN YOU MONEY

at a very low and reasonable rate, and allow you to arrange pre-payments to suit your convenience.

WE LOAN ON FURNITURE.
WE LOAN ON PIANOS.
WE LOAN ON WAGONS, HORSES, ETC.
WE LOAN ON SALARIES TO PEOPLE HOLDING PERMANENT POSITIONS.

We do not remove any of the security from your possession, nor do we make anything public, but transact all our business in the
STRICTEST CONFIDENCE.
People finding themselves in
NEED OF MONEY
Will do well to see
THE PEOPLE'S LOAN CO.,
Room 411, Bessemer Building.
104-106 Sixth st.
Bell 'phone 1545 Court.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY SMITHFIELD ST. MONEY
SMITHFIELD ST.
SMITHFIELD ST.

SMITHFIELD ST.
SMITHFIELD ST.
SMITHFIELD ST.

(Second Floor Front.)

LOWEST RATES
NO PUBLICITY.

QUICK SERVICE

LOANS OF $10 TO $200 ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

AT SIX PER CENT PER ANNUM

12½ CENTS MONTHLY Pays Interest on Loan of $25.

25 CENTS MONTHLY Pays Interest on Loan of $50.

37½ CENTS MONTHLY Pays interest on Loan of $75.

Our business is the largest in the city, and those who borrow here once always come back when in need.

We especially invite inquiry from those who have had or now have loans with other companies, as we know they will like our rates and terms.

If you cannot call or 'phone us, fill in the following blank and we will send our agent to see you.

We desire to obtain a loan of $.............. providing your rates and terms are satisfactory.

NAME ....
ADDRESS ....
MARRIED OR SINGLE..........
CAR DIRECTIONS ....

Bell 'Phone 3509 Court.

PENNSYLVANIA LOAN & TRUST CO.,
404 SMITHFIELD ST.,
First door from Fourth ave.
(Over Jewelry Store.)

WHEN IN NEED OF MONEY, DEAL WITH THE HOUSEHOLD LOAN COMPANY, THE OLDEST LOAN MOST RELIABLE MONEY LENDERS IN THE CITY.
LOANS MADE AT ONCE.
OUR RATES ARE THE SAME TO EVERYBODY.

WE LEAD—OTHERS FOLLOW.

WE ORIGINATE—OTHERS IMITATE.

Do you owe several small bills and want to concentrate them all in one place?

It is far better to owe one concern than many, especially if you deal with a company that will treat you right at all times—one that will live up to all promises, one that will make a contract that will suit you. We make loans in large or small amounts, for short or long time, on FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES AND WAGONS, or any good security, left undisturbed in your possession. PAYMENTS ARRANGED TO SUIT YOU.

LOANS OF OTHER COMPANIES PAID AND MORE MONEY ADVANCED.
MOST PRIVATE OFFICES IN CITY.
CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE
On their plain note without indorser.
All loans made promptly and in strict confidence. Will guarantee lowest rates in the city.

No inquiry among friends or neighbors. If you cannot call, write or telephone us. We will call.
THE ("ONLY") OLD RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD LOAN CO.
411 FOURTH AVE., Second Floor,
ABOVE SMITHFIELD ST., OPPOSITE FOURTH AV. DOOR OF POSTOFFICE

Bell Fone 885 Court.
P. & A. Fone 525 Main.

FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH,

DON'T WORRY OR BOTHER FRIENDS—BE INDEPENDENT.

You can get a loan on your HOUSEHOLD GOODS, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, or other good security, to be left in your possession, WITHOUT THE RED TAPE USUALLY REQUIRED by other companies, and at lower rates. Liberal allowances made if loan is paid before due.

LOANS WITH OTHER COMPANIES PAID OFF AND MORE MONEY ADVANCED.

Call or write and get our rates and be convinced.

INFORMATION CHEERFULLY FURNISHED

GLOBE SECURITY CO.,
904 ARROTT BUILDING,
FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD ST.
Bell Fone 1550 Court.

LOANS made on HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
A QUICK LOAN IS OFTEN A NECESSITY.
THE
GREATER PITTSBURGH LOAN COMPANY,
406 SMITHFIELD ST.

We loan money on Household Goods, Pianos, Horses and Wagons.
Strictly Confidential
Easy Payments.
Cheapest rates in the city.
We charge nothing for papers, nor do we charge anything in advance, but give you the full amount asked for. To BE PAID IN SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS. LOANS MADE UPON ONE HOUR'S NOTICE. If you owe another loan company and want more money, call on us without delay and we will pay it for you and advance YOU ANY AMOUNT YOU WANT.

Call or write and get our rates if you WANT MONEY CHEAP AND QUICK.

THE PITTSBURGH LOAN COMPANY,
THE PITTSBURGH LOAN COMPANY,
406 SMITHFIELD STREET.
406 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Second floor front.

MONEY TO LOAN.

On your furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, or any good security, leaving same undisturbed in your possession. You can have the use of both.

DO YOU WISH TO SAVE MONEY?

We make a specialty of paying off other high priced loan companies and advancing as much more cash as desired, at a guaranteed saving to you, with less red tape methods.

DO YOU WANT A QUICK LOAN?

We make quick loans any place in Allegheny county, and every transaction is strictly confidential. We have private rooms.

DO YOU WISH TO DEAL WITH RELIABLE PEOPLE?

We are considered the most reliable chattel mortgage company in the county.

DO YOU OWE SEVERAL SMALL BILLS?

If so we will give you the money to pay them off and allow you to pay us back in easy installments fixed to suit your convenience—and pocketbook.

WE DO NOT ADVERTISE ONE RATE AND CHARGE ANOTHER.

We give the same rate to all, and will guarantee it to be the lowest. Call and get our rates or any information desired. No charge unless loan is made. You get the full amount asked for. No advance charges.

Call, write or telephone.

HOME FINANCE CO.,
417-419 Federal st., Allegheny.
Bell 'phone 222-Cedar. Rooms 403-404.

THE BEST RATE
AND EASIEST TERMS
YOU ARE LOOKING FOR IN THE WAY OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE, HERE IS WHERE YOU GET IT, AS THOUSANDS OF OUR CUSTOMERS COULD TELL YOU.
OR
YOU CAN FIND OUT FOR YOURSELF
BY
CALLING, WRITING OR TELEPHONING.
WE HAVE BOTH 'PHONES.
WE LOAN FROM $10 TO $500
on furniture, pianos, wagons, or any kind of personal property (LEAVING SAME UNDISTURBED IN YOUR POSSESSION).
PRIVATE RECEPTION ROOMS.

UNION LOAN & DEPOSIT CO.
UNION LOAN & DEPOSIT CO.,
Rooms 5-6 Gray Building.
401-403 Federal st., Allegheny, Pa.
'Phone, Bell 1849 Cedar.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE, Retail merchants and others without security, easy payments. Offices in 58 principal cities. D. H. TOLMAN, 715 Bijou bldg., 611 Penn ave.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE.
You can get amount wanted without security. Easy payments and no publicity to any one. FRANKLIN LOAN CO., Room 51, 255 5th ave.

MONEY TO LOAN.

KEYSTONE LOAN AND TRUST CO.

$$$$$$$$$
$ MONEY $
$$$$$$$$$

MONEY FOR ALL
YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD.
We loan on Household Furniture, Pianos, Horses, Wagons, Warehouse Receipts, etc., without removal.

SALARY LOANS A SPECIALTY.

OUR RATES ARE THE VERY LOWEST

Our payments are so easy you will never miss the money, and you pay it back when it suits your convenience.

If you now have a loan we will pay it off, and advance you more money on less security, and better terms, than any other company.

You can pay a loan off with us any time you wish. We will only charge you for the time you have the money.

We allow a liberal rebate for all time it is paid before due, if it is only one month.

We do not print misleading payment plans, but do as we advertise.

KEYSTONE LOAN & TRUST CO.,
504-505 Keystone Bldg., 324 Fourth ave.
BELL 'PHONE COURT 1810.
KEYSTONE LOAN & TRUST CO.

OUR RATE IS SIX PER CENT STRAIGHT
And No Extra Charges.
We ask no more, we charge no more and we loan you all you ask (no amount too small or large) on
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY.
As security only. (We don't want your goods.)
LOUIS DeROY & BROS.,
643 SMITHFIELD ST., NEAR SEVENTH AV.
54 years in business. No loan sign.

MONEY TO LOAN—In sums to suit, on household furniture, pianos, etc., without removal; also on good collateral security; easy payments; confidential.
J. Q. H. SMITH, 113 Fourth ave.

LOST.

LOST—Large pointer dog with dark brown spots. Liberal reward if returned to my residence, G. Schroeder, cor. Wightman and Fair Oaks sts. Residence Bell 'phone 1106-R Schenley, or if you can give any information call at store, 632 Smithfield st. or telephone 2050 Grant. Ask for G. Schroeder.

LOST—Near Hamilton restaurant, leather wallet containing legal and insurance papers. Name in gilt letters, Samuel Pennypacker. Suitable reward if returned to Prudential office, tenth floor, Diamond bank, or at 16 Vine st., city.

LOST—Mileage book east No. 49895, containing 790 miles, on Friday evening, between Tacoma and Station st., East Liberty. Liberal reward if returned to 897 Liberty ave.

LOST—Lady's gold Shrine pin, with diamond. Reward if returned to Room 48, 314 Fourth ave., city.

LOST—Gold locket, December 22, Gayety, Hotel Anderson or down, initials S. C. P.; reward. A 20, The Gazette.

WILL party finding ring in Kaufmann's waiting room Wednesday afternoon please return same to superintendent's office or write 1814 Swissvale ave., Wilkinsburg?

LOST—Locket for watch fob; Griffin's head on one side. Reward if returned to 1529 Denniston ave.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS.

SLOAN TYPEWRITING BUREAU.
Anything in mimeographing. Mailing lists. 309 Fourth ave. Court 1674.

TRANSFER AND STORAGE.

THE WORLD MOVES.
We are expert movers of furniture and pianos. J. O'NEIL, express and storage, 813-821 W. Diamond st., Allegheny.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—Fifty shares 8 per cent guaranteed dividend paying stock in local firm. Address S 15, Gazette Office.

SPECIAL.

PROSPECTUSES MIMEOGRAPHED.
Sloan Typewriting Bureau, 309 Fourth ave.

STORIES FOUND IN THE LOBBIES

Interesting Happenings Concerning the People Who Are Traveling.

Thirty executive officers and official representatives of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company gathered about the festal board at the Duquesne club last night to honor the retiring president, John A. Topping, with a farewell banquet, and to welcome the new president, C. W. Bray. The banquet was a delightful one, with the exception of Mr. Topping's withdrawal from the company, which all who spoke mentioned as greatly regretted by his associates. Mr. Topping retires from the company to assume the still more responsible duties as president of the Republic Steel Company, which will shortly be the nucleus of an amalgamation of several companies, including the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company of Birmingham, Ala.

The men present at the banquet were somewhat surprised when Mr. Topping passed among them and presented each with a souvenir of his esteem for his associates in the company, and he was given a surprise when he was presented with a handsome watch as a token of the esteem of the men he is leaving. The presentation was made by E. W. Pargny, first vice president-elect, who was toastmaster for the occasion. Among those who spoke were Mr. Totten, Mr. Pargny, Mr. Bray, Second Vice President S. A. Davis and C. W. Bennett, assistant to the president.

+ + +

Hotel Business Will Boom.

The hotel business of Pittsburgh, which has been very slack during the holiday week, will take on new life on Tuesday, and the excellent business of the past few months promises to be bettered by that of the next few months. Something of the boom may be seen in the Anderson having reservations made for more than 25 patrons for Tuesday morning. This is an unusual number, and when the records shows that only a small percentage of the hotel patrons make reservations in advance, the extent of the business at the Anderson alone on Tuesday will be greater than at any date in the past fall. These reservations are made by the traveling men, who also want sample rooms for displaying their wares to Pittsburgh and near-town buyers.

+ + +

Are Congratulating Popular Clerk.

S. E. Bonneville, clerk at the Hotel Anderson, has been receiving congratulations from his Cleveland friends and many others who have learned of his engagement. The financee of the popular clerk is Miss Alice M. Eckhardt of Cleveland. The announcement of their engagement was made in Cleveland last week. Mr. Bonneville is spending New Year's in Cleveland. The wedding will be one of the interesting society events of the early spring in the Forest City.

+ + +

Buffum Men Enjoy Annual Dinner.

The annual banqu[illegible] J. C. Buffum Company, [illegible] occasion of the kind, was held at the Colonial last [illegible], covers being laid for 60 in the handsome new dining hall. J. E. Baylor was master of ceremonies. Among those who spoke were Attorneys Leon J. Long and William McElroy. Instrumental and vocal music was also provided.

+ + +

Swinehart Always Gets Them.

Whether it is the Biddle boys endeavoring to ward off pursuers or a mere tot lost in the crowd at the Union station, Detective Albert H. Swinehart of the Pennsylvania railroad force manages to bring about the right results. Late yesterday afternoon an aged woman came into the station on a Valley train from Tidioute, Pa. She walked into the Union station looking about for some one, and finally sat down on one of the benches to wait. The hours passed, and no one came. Then she approached one of the uniformed men and asked him whether he knew her son, Ralph Sage, who was managing a livery stable somewhere in Pittsburgh. Swinehart was called, and he sought to ascertain the young man's whereabouts after seeing that Mrs. Sage had supper and was being cared for by the station matron. The telephone was kept pretty busy, and finally the young man was located. He arrived at the station about 10:30 o'clock, and he and his mother united in wishing Swinehart a happy 1906.

+ + +

Among the People Traveling.

Dr. A. A. Willets of New Jersey, the noted lecturer, stopped at the Anderson, as usual, during his visit to Pittsburgh yesterday.

Frank Van Dusen, chief assistant general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania lines west, went to Chicago last night to spend New Year's with his family.

Col. H. G. Prout, vice president and general manager of the Union Switch & Signal Company, went to New York last night on a business mission.

John Francies, postmaster of Allegheny, went to Philadelphia.

+ + +

Arrivals at the Hotels.

Duquesne—M. T. C. Wing, Toledo; L. J. Pierce, New Castle; C. L. Boyd, Cleveland; R. A. Bautle, Lewistown.

Henry—F. F. Marquard, Sharon; Charles Ouram, Jr., Johnstown; J. R. Morris, Wellsville; R. E. Hutton, Barnesville; A. J. Maskrey, Chester, W. Va.; H. R. Skemp, Scottdale.

Newell—George B. Mack, Cleveland; E. F. Schwingle and F. E. Maguire, Philadelphia; J. H. Dickson, New Martinsville.

Antler—J. K. Miller, Meyersdale; Albert Moret, Philadelphia; Leslie Dawson, Coshocton, O.; H. B. Rhinesmith, New Bloomfield, O.

Colonial—C. A. Malte, Warren; Joseph Johnston, Rochester; G. G. Mead, Marietta; J. A. Chadwick and C. H. Perrine, Franklin; H. W. Simpson, Kittanning.

Anderson—S. M. Smith, Jr., Allison Park; E. J. Betr, Rochester; H. L. Wilcox, Cleveland; E. Cushing, Parkersburg.

Boyer—J. B. Mitchell, Houtzdale; W. D. Dickey, Altoona; James Steele, Brownsville; Alfred Wiggins, Indiana; C. C. Watson, Butler.

Fort Pitt—Lewis McCune, E. H. and C. S. Beale, Leechburg; R. W. Davies, Avonmore; R. G. Baird, Sharon; J. A. Taylor, Indiana; F. J. Hutchinson, Geneva.

Seventh Avenue—W. Montgomery, Newark, O.; G. W. McCullough, Waynesburg; W. R. Crowthers, Charleroi; E. A. Sweeney and H. W. Wilson, Greensburg; A. C. Bailey, Nord City.

Griswold—Frank Wilson, Ford City; William Blair, Toronto, O.; Benjamin Smith, Beaver Falls; C. E. Tolles and C. L. Payne, Oil City; John Mewen, Salem.

Monongahela—W. D. Collins and C. D. Wilkie, Uniontown; W. P. Spargrove, Washington; W. J. Watters, Punxsutawney; A. F. John, Johnstown; Henry Cochran, Dawson.

Lincoln—Eli T. Conner, Cresson; H. J. Davis and H. W. Dailey, Cleveland; B. T. Velheiser, Buchannon, W. Va.

Schenley—William Thorne, New York; Charles A. Cass, Tyrone; Nelson Johnston, Harrisville, W. Va.

POPE RECEIVES AMERICANS.

At Audience With Spanish Ambassador He Discusses the Moroccan Conference.

ROME, Dec. 30.—Pope Pius today received in private audience the Rt. Rev. Henry Joseph Richter, bishop of Grand Rapids, and Monsignor Charles H. Gauthier, archbishop of Kingston, Canada.

The pope also gave an audience to Marquis de Tovar, the Spanish ambassador to the vatican, who presented New Year's greetings. His holiness conversed at length with the ambassador concerning the approaching conference on Moroccan reforms, its probable effect on Spanish feeling and the importance it may have in the future relations in the European powers.

Notice to Homeseekers.

There is a home at a bargain for you in the Classified section. See the For Sale Special Real Estate columns today.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

Sunday December 31st 1905

Home Journal Section 8 Mustrated Magazine

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Photo by D. Rosser.

E.N.CLARK

Fading Phantoms A Fantasy By Kate Masterson

To build up the future, Heaven shatters the past.—Owen Meredith.

SCENE—A deserted studio; boxes and packing cases indicating that a moving is in progress. The time is midnight, and moonlight falling through a glass light in the sloping roof sheds an eerie radiance about the place, making it, if possible, seem more desolate.

Logs smoulder dimly on the hearth, and on a wide window seat a bowl of roses stands, surrounded by a flutter of fallen leaves, some of which strew the floor. Through the latticed panes, high above the city, can be seen the myriads of electric lights shining against the darkness of a stormy night, rain falling in cyclonic tempests, the wind howling with all the dreadfulness of a Belasco stage storm.

Now and then, through the gale, sounds a still, small whimper that might come from some suffering thing out in the storm or maybe from an aeolian harp that hangs upon the door. If such a thing were likely in a studio, it might be a baby concealed somewhere.

The door opens and a young woman enters hurriedly and softly, as though to avoid making any sound which might attract attention. She throws aside a heavy opera cloak, showing an evening gown of graceful lines, devoid of any trimming but a fall of old lace about the bodice and shoulders. She is preternaturally tall, the length being from the waist to the feet, and this gives her an accented air of dignity in spite of her chin petulantly tilted, and her nose unmistakably retrousse.

Her lovely eyes and brow indicate a haughty disdain for everything. One cannot imagine her taking an interest in her dinner, or even the salvation of her soul. It is very easy to recognize her as the famous Gibson girl.

The wind howls melodramatically as she enters, and she shivers slightly, and, going to the fireplace, she kneels on the hearth, before the smoking embers and tries to blow them into a blaze. Now and then she poises her head to one side on her long throat, as though hearing the uncanny little cry through the gale.

A tiny flame burs from the logs, and sinking back into a sitting posture she looks sadly around her; then sighs and mops her eyes daintily with her gloved fingers.

Suddenly she starts, hearing a step at the door which she has failed to lock behind her. The heavy knocker falls once without; the door is immediately pushed open and a man enters quickly as though wishing to avoid notice. He pulls off a heavy pair of white gloves, removes his hat and stands looking in amazement at the girl on the hearth.

He is very tall and almost too well dressed. His shoulders are so broad and athletic that they suggest padding. He is the sort of chap that would always use the right forks at dinner, but despite that fact he has a terrible jaw, his face at some angles suggesting that of a prize fighter.

One does not need a libretto to recognize the Gibson Man. He speaks:

"What—you here? As I live!"

She (with overdone carelessness)—I just ran in on my way home from the opera to look at the old place. I—I—that is—I forgot something.

He—How funny! I missed my old tobacco pouch and felt sure I left it here somewhere.

He begins to hunt around the boxes, taking off his long fur-lined coat and displaying immaculate evening dress. She has not smiled once, and she looks into the blaze as he prowls about through the baggage and finally, with an exclamation of pleasure, recovers his lost treasure.

Then he lights a cigaret, asking permission when it is well going and meanwhile looking furtively at the skylight, from which that queer, lonely little cry comes every once in a while. Then he says:

"For once we have nothing clever to say?"

She—Not even a line. For my part, I am rather glad it is at an end. One gets tired of always saying smart things.

He—Yes, I have no doubt that it is much worse to say clever things than to merely look noble. Then, of course, you had to look beautiful all the time, and that can't have been easy—for you.

She—I beg your pardon?

He—I mean—er—to look beautiful—all the time! Even a beauty wants a day off once in a while. It is easier to look noble than to look beautiful.

She—I can't even imagine you looking beautiful!

He—Oh, I don't know. I was quite worn out always doing the right thing, I can tell you that.

She—Yes, it must be wearing to a person like you!

He—It will seem good to wear clothes that don't fit once in a while and go without a shave.

She—No doubt you will feel more natural!

He—It will be dull for you, of course, the new empty life—no setting the fashions or having things named after that!

She—Dull? Dull? Ha! Ha! Ha! Ha! (Business of hearty laughter.)

He—Yes, of course, being a girl, you can't go about alone—in fact—by the way—isn't this just a little bit compromising, shut up here alone at midnight? Just suppose if anyone should call.

He carefully locks the door and looks at his watch. She screens her uneasiness in a nervous laugh and says:

"Oh, we are always together! It will seem so nice to be allowed my own individuality for a while."

He—You are—may I ask—that is—if it is not too bold—

She—I think I shall take up something serious! Study for a trained nurse or go in for settlement work! I am tired of pink teas and conservatories.

He—I beg of you, do not take up settlement work.

She—Really?

He—You don't want to cut your career short by matrimony, do you? Every girl who goes in for slum work gets married first thing.

She (business of hearty laughter)—I don't contemplate marriage, thank you! I wouldn't marry any man!

He—Unless you loved him, you mean?

She (coldly)—I don't love anyone!

He—You wouldn't know it if you did.

She—Sir!

He—I mean you won't know it until you do.

She (business of hearty laughter)—Oh, you really are too silly for words!

He—I intend to be. This noble pose has been a serious thing to me. I intend going in for a little vaudeville.

She—Yes; I should think song and dance would be quite in your line.

He—It will be a change, at all events, from the eternally superior air. Why, even when I made love to you I had to look like a Greek god! It was tough!

She—Yes, it must have been hard.

He—It was a grind, a steady grind.

She—I am sorry you found it trying to make love to me.

He—Oh, no, no! Don't misunderstand me. It was all in the day's work.

She (flushing and half under her breath)—People always said you were a brute!

He looks pleased, as all men do when they are called brutes, showing that he is almost human. Then he says more gently:

"I meant to say that my superior attitude was a grind. I never was allowed to do anything ordinary. I spoke in epigrams and was always graceful."

She—(Business of hearty laughter).

He—So did you, for that matter.

She—But mine were so much better than yours. (Business of prolonged and hearty laughter as he shows signs of losing his temper.)

He (in his professional manner)—If you talk like that I'll go.

He reaches blindly for his hat, while she smiles inscrutably and disdainfully and hums softly, tapping her slipper on the floor.

He (moodily)—I said I was going.

She (after a pause)—I can fancy nothing that interests me less than your going.

There is a horrible pause and then the wind or whatever it is describes that Wagnerian wail of helpless infantile misery. It is as though a lost kitten were perishing on the roof and ends with a clanging of the aeolian harp.

He (peering into the dark corners)—That sounds like a banshee!

She—There seems to be a cat up there. Poor thing! And such a night!

She rises and begins to search around, calling the cat softly. He gathers up some fragments of packing lumber and puts them on the fire. She shivers pointedly and picks up his coat and calmly wraps herself in it. He, after a pause, takes her opera cloak and envelopes himself in it.

She snuggles luxuriantly in the fur lining and smiles directly at him. She says:

"This is one of our amusing situations, isn't it?"

He—Yes. We did have a lot of fun; didn't we?

She—So much outdoor sport!

He—And we sat on the rocks a great deal!

She—And drank tea!

He—And were so hideously classy!

She—And so invariably correct!

He—And so horridly clever!

She—I never thought you clever!

He—And by and by we got tiresome!

She—To each other! Awfully!

He—And would have to the public——

She—You might have—yes.

There is another thick silence and the quivering cry of some helpless thing in pain is heard again. They listen shudderingly and then she says:

"When two people are thrown together——"

He—In pictures?

She—Without being consulted as to their personal preferences it is rather—rather—

He—Hard lines—eh? Yes, I thought so.

She—For the girl, I mean?

He—Oh, yes, of course.

She—Naturally, each would prefer the society of some one diametrically opposite in type?

He—Quite so.

She—I, for instance, should fancy a man who was amusing instead of imposing. And you would——

He—Oh, yes, I would rather a kittenish little thing! Very true! Very true! Junos are not in my line!

She—You said you were going, I think?

He whistles softly and lights another cigaret. The telephone bell rings. He answers it.

"Hello! Yes. Yes. Go home, then! I'll see the lady home!"

She—How dare you? Is that my chauffeur?

He—Yes. He says he has pneumonia. My man, on the contrary, is in perfect health.

She—I think you are very rude.

She stands facing him, very angry and white, throwing off his coat and holding out her hands for her own cloak. Again the queer cry is heard. They both look uneasily about. He stands on the piano and rattles the skylight.

He—I thought maybe it might be your sick coachman.

She—Don't be silly!

He—I was never more serious. I realize——

She—That you have no future!

He—We are both old.

She starts and grows crimson.

He—That is too old to begin life over again. We could never live down the past.

She (trembling)—Speak for yourself, sir, I am being taken up on the English magazine covers. After all you are only a man!

He (imitation of a man thinking)—The English magazines, eh, is that your game?

She (angrily)—Yes, and the French ones, too! My fame is international! You are not really a type at all! I am! At least, I have become so!

He—Yes, but what will you seem like without me as a background? You are accustomed to me, you see. See how many years it is since we have been going around together.

She—Oh, don't be so cross and horrid!

He—Think how lonesome you'll be.

His voice has grown tender, and he has forgotten for the moment how to pose. She is evidently touched. She says:

"Tut! tut! Of course, there is something in what you say."

He (seeing his advantage)—Something! There is everything!

She (dreamily)—There is a future over there for me?

He (business of voice shaking with emotion)—for US!

She (airily)—I can see myself on the ways of the Royal academy, with princes and dukes and things admiring me. At the salon, too, in the spring!

He (moodily)—In oil, you mean?

She—How silly you are sometimes! Really, I shall be quite sorry for you here all alone. I'll promise to think of you sometimes!

He (earnestly)—I hate to think of you facing the world alone on a magazine cover!

She—Oh, don't mind about me! Now, if I was one of the kittenish kind I would hold up my hands and cry "Help! Help!"

She holds up her hands in mock pleading and he takes them in his. He says:—

"I believe you are just fooling! You are blushing, too—a kittenish blush, as I live"—

She yawns and turns away her face.

"When you are through spoiling my gloves, idiot," she says cheerfully, "I should like you to let them go!"

He (rudely)—I don't care!

She—How dare you talk like that? Let me go at once!

He (more rudely)—I won't!

She (business of weak laughter)—Oh, please don't try to act as you do in pictures. It doesn't impress me at all, and you look so very silly!

(Business of hysterical laughter.)

A log falls on the hearth with a little spurt of flame.

Again that queer, small, still cry, this time almost shrill and imperative. They start. He drops her hands and she runs to the door, where the cry is distinctly located now—then she comes back trembling afraid to open it.

He throws the portal wide and there upon the sill stands a little pink baby, scantily clothed and carrying his bow and arrow under one arm. He has been crying and appears chilled and very much annoyed as he makes for the fireplace, where he throws down his burden and stands with his back to the blaze, his hands clasped behind him, surveying the two over the blue tip of his nose.

He—Well, the poor little beggar!

She—Why, the little darling! It's been out in the storm all night! Who are you, anyhow, little man?

He—Why, don't you recognize him? No I don't believe you do!

There is a pause, during which she gazes questioningly into the baby's eyes. Then she falters and trembles and looks with deep eyes at the man, who stands gazing sadly at her. Then she says in a frightened whisper—

"Why—I—didn't—yes—of course—that is—is—I—why—isn't it funny that it—why, you poor little thing!"

She falls on her knees and holds out her hands to the god of love, who, without changing his posture, remarks, reproachfully:—

"Well, it's about time!"

Little Tales Told by Well-Known Men

To Break the Monotony.

Chairman Shonts of the Panama canal commission, was pointing out the necessity of amusement for the workmen on the huge canal.

"Nothing breaks the health and cows the spirit like monotony," he said. "The monotony of every workman's life must be pleasantly varied, or the poor fellow will be unable to work well."

He smiled.

"A young woman recently took a post as governess in a rich New York family," he said. "The residence of this family was magnificent. The young woman was especially impressed by the footman who stood in the hall.

"This footman was tall and robust and shapely. He wore a glittering livery, with knee-breeches and brown silk stockings, and standing in the hall, opening the door, or conducting visitors to the drawing room, he was a stately and grand and solemn picture. His face was as expressionless as a statue's. He was as stiff and unbending as a lamp-post.

"Well, one day, in the family's absence, the new governess heard downstairs a most hideous din—shouts, yells and shrieks, as though a couple of maniacs had broken loose and fallen to fighting.

"As she listened nervously, a maid hurried upstairs, entered her room and said:

"'Don't be scared, miss. It's only the footman. When everybody is out, he always shouts and hollers so. He says he can't help it. It relieves his feelings.'"

The Doctor's Orders.

Prince Louis of Battenberg, in the course of an interview about the New York policemen accused of drinking aboard the Drake, said with a smile:

"I blame those unknown men no more than I blame a certain teetotaler of Dundee.

"A Dundee physician, because the teetotaler had a red nose, suspected the sincerity of the man's professions.

"So he invited him to dine at a restaurant one night, and ordered champagne with the dinner.

"The teetotaler did not hesitate at all over the champagne. He drank a half dozen glasses, and grew gay and boisterous.

"Then the doctor, feeling that he had him, said gruffly:

"'Weel, John, hoo does all this square wi' yer teetotal pretensions?'

"The prohibitionist (as you would call him here) laughed and answered:

"'Though I'm a staunch teetot'ler, I'm no sic a fule as to refuse what the doctor orders.'"

An Enigmatic Answer.

A newspaper writer of New York was praising Mme. Bernhardt.

"She has a great deal of tact and finesse," he said. "When, in an interview, you broach a subject she dislikes, she doesn't come right out and say so, but she makes you such puzzling, such enigmatic answers that, perforce, you shift to another topic.

"I once went to get a very intimate interview with the famous woman. I went to find out what colors she liked best, what food she ate, what wines she drank, what hours she slept, and all that sort of thing.

"She talked freely enough till I came to the food question. That, it was plain, she regarded as too gross a subject for discussion. So, when I opened up with the query, 'And have you a good appetite, madam?' she smiled strangely and answered:

"'I sometimes eat more than I do at other times; but never less.'"

A Resourceful Boy.

The late Peter Lorillard Ronalds liked perseverance in his servants. When he told them to do a thing, he expected them to do it, no matter how difficult it might be. If he sent a stableman out to buy a certain kind of whip, he expected the man not to return until the whip was secured, though he have to visit a hundred shops to get it.

There is a story about the way Mr. Ronalds came to hire a young groom.

He was in a drug store one day when a shabby little boy entered.

The boy advanced boldly to the clerk, took a small camel's hair brush from his pocket, and said:

"Smell this, an' gimme 10 cents' worth. I've forgotten the name."

The clerk smiled, smelled and took down the iodine bottle, and Mr. Ronalds engaged the ingenious and resourceful boy on the spot.

The Host Was Pleased.

"Edward Everett Hale," said a lawyer, "was one of the guests at a millionaire's dinner.

"The millionaire was a free spender, but he wanted full credit for every dollar put out.

"And, as the dinner progressed, he told his guests what the more expensive dishes had cost.

"'This terrapin,' he would say, 'was shipped direct from Baltimore. A Baltimore cook came on to prepare it. The dish actually cost a dollar a teaspoonful.'

"So he talked of the fresh peas, the hothouse asparagus, the Covent Garden peaches and the other courses. He dwelt especially on the expense of the large and beautiful grapes, each bunch a foot long, each grape bigger than a plum. He told down to a penny what he had figured it out that the grapes had cost him apiece.

"The guests looked annoyed. They ate the expensive grapes charily. But Dr. Hale, smiling, extended his plate and said:

"'Would you mind cutting me off about a dollar and eighty-seven cents' worth more, please.'"

Knew Nothing, Of Course.

"An Englishman came to New York to make some investments," said Gov. Folk of Missouri.

"He got the annual reports of all the biggest financial institutions in the land. These reports were very favorable. All the Englishman now needed was a little personal testimony.

"Accordingly he sought out a man prominent in public life.

"'I think of investing,' he said, 'in the Sure Thing Company. You are connected with it, aren't you?'

"'I am,' the public man replied.

"'Will you kindly tell me then,' said the Briton, 'something about the financial standing of the concern?'

"'I'm afraid I can't. You see,' the public man explained, 'I'm only one of the directors.'"

A Transformation, Indeed.

John Burroughs was talking about the increased interest that the world now takes in nature and her works and ways.

"A modern girl from New York," he said, "would not be apt to say, as I heard a girl say 30 years ago, as she looked at a multitude of tadpoles in a pond:

"'Oh, look at the tadpoles! And to think that some day every one of these horrid wriggling things will be a beautiful butterfly.'"

A Natural Error.

Sir Henry Irving, during a visit to New York, had occasion to refer to a well-known play.

"I'll tell you a story about this play," he said.

"Charles Philpotts is a member of the firm of London solicitors. His partners always call him 'Charlie,' and the clerks, in his absence, call him 'Charlie,' too.

"A new office boy had noticed this familiar use of Mr. Philpott's name.

"One day Mr. Philpotts said to the boy:

"'Telephone to the Globe Theater for two seats for "Charlie's Aunt," please.'

"The boy hesitated. He flushed. Then he asked nervously:

"'Hadn't I better say Mr. Philpott's Aunt,' sir?"

Deserved the Double Cross.

Dr. William Osler was criticising the continental custom of covering the breast with decorations.

"These baubles," he said, "can have no significance to any one unless the reason for their bestowal is known, and it is never known.

"Perhaps, if it were known, no one would be impressed. Perhaps the reason would be but little better than the reason a Parisian medical journal once gave for a certain physician's decoration.

"'Dr. X. owes the cross,' this journal said, 'to the visit of the cholera to Paris. He lost 56 patients in that epidemic.'"

Well!

Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, at a meeting of the Roslyn school board, disagreed with a pessimistic opinion that had been expressed.

"To be so unreasonably and so resolutely hopeless is unwise," she said. "It reminds me of an old woman I used to know.

"This old woman was always ill, always ailing. Her various diseases were to her the most interesting topic in the world, and she must have thought them most interesting to others also, for she always talked of them—she talked of nothing else.

"One day I found her eating a hearty meal, and asked her how she was.

"She sighed and answered:

"'I feel very well, ma'am, but I always feel bad when I feel well, because I know I am going to feel worse afterward.'"

A More Attractive Subject.

On a bleak, snowy day Eugene Cowles praised the winters of Egypt.

"You sail in icy weather," he said, "and in a few days the Azores are reached, and from off those islands of bananas and cocoanuts and dates the mild airs of May float to you.

"Then you enter the Mediterranean, and it grows warmer and warmer. The sea and sky grow bluer, the sun more splendid, the air sweeter and purer.

"Finally you reach Cairo, with its picturesque coloring and its luxurious hotels—its hotels where everyone in the world who can afford it goes for at least one winter.

"The odd characters that one meets in Cairo!

"In the cafe of Shepheard's hotel I once saw two London costermongers.

"They swaggered in, all buttons and perfumery, and sat down near me at a table beside a banana palm.

"'Who wuz Pharoah, Bill?' whispered the first hoarsely.

"'Never mind,' the other answered. 'Here's the bill o' fare.'"

NEVER MADE NEW YEAR RESOLUTIONS

A Clever Trick.

Dr. Lawrence E. Flick, the tuberculosis specialist of Philadelphia, was discussing a patent medicine that had succeeded through trickery.

"It was trickery as arrant, as clever, and as successful," he said, "as that of the old Montgomery county farmer who would never pay his toll.

"This old fellow believed that the tolls on the Montgomery county roads were too high, and he evaded them, therefore, in any way he could.

"Once, for instance, he was doing a long journey, and he knew the toll for such a distance would be excessive. So he set out very early in the morning, before anyone was up, and when he neared the tollgate he drove slowly and noiselessly, and when he arrived at the tollhouse he turned his team around, so that it faced home, with great caution.

"Then he rapped, and the gate keeper dressed, came down, and held out his hand.

"'How much?' said the farmer.

"'Where to?' said the gate keeper.

"'Conshohocken.'

"'Thirty-three cents.'

"'I'll never pay it,' he said. 'I'll drive home before I'll pay it.'

"And he turned his horse around and drove off."

A Poor Trick.

Young Waldorf Astor told in New York a story illustrative of the abounding animal spirits of the English guardsman.

"There was a young subaltern of high birth," he said, "who had unusually strong forearms and wrists. He had the habit of slipping up behind, seizing a man's coattails, and—zipp—a quick, powerful jerk, and the coat would be split clean up to the collar.

"This joke had been played so often that everybody knew it. At a country house we were both visiting, I decided to play a joke myself on the strong-armed subaltern. Accordingly, one night in the smoke room I placed myself before him, and then I turned my back temptingly. I knew he would be unable to resist those coat tails.

"He did not resist them. He seized them in his vise-like hands and in a jiffy the trim, shapely coat I was wearing hung like a rag upon me, split up the back in two halves.

"The subaltern, regarding his work, laughed loud and long. When he was done, I said quietly:

"'I slipped up to your room a little while ago and this is your coat that I have on now.'"

No Answer at All.

Kentok Hori, the Japanese Buddhist priest, was attacking Mohammedanism in Chicago.

"The Mohammedans," he said, "answer inquirers' questions with smooth lies. Those lies are only on the surface plausible. The slightest reflection shows their tremendous falsity.

"The Mohammedans answer questions as I once heard a middle-aged man answer a boy.

"The two stood before a steamship office, regarding the globe that revolved in the window.

"'Do you mean to tell me,' said the boy, 'that the world is as round as that?'

"'I do,' the man answered.

"'Then,' said the boy, 'I can't understand why the people on the other side don't fall off.'

"The man sneered.

"'You fatigue me,' he said wearily.

"'Well, why is it?' the boy persisted.

"'Heaven,' the man answered, 'has given those people common sense, and they hold on.'"

A True Humorist.

"Your true humorist," said Jerome K. Jerome, "sees humor everywhere. Even in his own misfortunes, if there is humor in them, he laughs in a hearty, unfeigned way. Let us all cultivate this attitude, which I can best illustrate with the story of Sidi ben Hassan.

"Sidi ben Hassan lived in Bagdad, where he was noted for his thrift and his geniality.

"One December day he was summoned to the court of the caliph, a place he had never visited before, ground slippery and perilous, where it behooved one to walk carefully.

"The caliph was not Christianized, yet he permitted all his subjects to make him Christmas presents.

"The question was, what present should Sidi take? If he took him something too costly and magnificent, he might be rebuked for presumption; if he took something too cheap, he might be rebuked for parsimony.

"Sidi thought this matter out carefully, and decided on a fine bunch of bananas, grown in his own garden. There were some superb bananas, and some superb cocoanuts. He chose, finally, the former.

"These bananas in due course he presented to the caliph, and alas, they failed to please.

"The caliph considered the gift an insult in its meanness, and in a voice of thunder he ordered that the bananas every one be stuffed down Sidi's throat.

"So the poor fellow stood before the dais, the courtiers and the ruler looked down on with smiling interest, and the bananas, one by one, were crammed down Sidi's gullet Christmas morning.

"At the eleventh, Sidi, though black in the face, burst into loud laughter.

"'Why laughest thou, sirrah?' said the caliph, waving aside for the moment the banana administrator.

"'Oh, sire,' Sidi said, 'I was just thinking—ha, ha, ha—I was just thinking what a good thing it was I didn't bring thee cocoanuts.'"

A Victim of Atavism.

Dr. Forbes Winslow said recently in Washington that men and women never went mad through love any more; that the Dantes and the Tristrams had died out; that love was taken coolly and practically in the twentieth century.

"Here and there," said Dr. Winslow, smiling, "we find, through atavism, a romantic soul, a passionate lover of the old school. And he, poor fellow, has a hard time of it, with his fire and poetry, in this age of dollars and common sense.

"An artistic youth of this romantic turn told me sadly one day how he had fallen in love with a beautiful girl; how she had scorned to return his passion; how he had proposed and been accepted, and how the morning after, he had sent her by messenger a magnificent bouquet of orchids.

"He said to the messenger on his return:

"'Did you see the young lady?'

"'Yes, sir.'

"'Was she pleased with the flowers? What did she say?'

"'She was playing cards, sir, with a young gent, and she says, a-turnin' to him, "will ye have a buttonhole?"'"

The Inspector Grey Stories.

A Comedy In Blackmail

By Fletcher Robinson
Collaborator With
Sir Conan Doyle.

TEN o'clock! Big Ben left no doubt about it; for the giant clock in the tower of the house of parliament is a noisy neighbor. The last stroke thundered out as I climbed the stairs that led to the modest lodgings of Inspector Addington Grey, and silence had fallen as I knocked at the door. I was alone that night and in the mood when a man escapes from himself to seek a friend.

I found the little detective at his open window, staring across the tumbled roofs to where the abbey towers rose under the summer moon. The evening breeze that came creeping up with the tide blew gratefully after the heat of the July day. He glanced at me over his shoulder with a short nod of welcome.

"Even the police grow sentimental on such a night," I suggested.

"Or philosophic."

"'The reflections of Diogenes the detective, or the Aristotle of Scotland Yard,'" I laughed. "May I inquire as to the cause of such profound thought?"

He held out a slip of paper, which I took and carried to the central lamp. It was an old newspaper clipping, stained and blurred, relating in six lines how James Coran, described as a student, had been charged at the Bow Street police station with drunkenness, followed by an aggravated assault on the constable who arrested him. He was fined £3 or seven days. That was all.

"Not a subject of earth-shaking importance," I said.

"No; but it has proved a sufficient excuse for blackmail."

"Then the victim is a fool," I answered, hotly. "Why, from the look of the paper, the affair must have taken place a dozen years ago."

"Thirty-two years this month."

"Which means that the riotous student is now a man over 50. If James Coran has gone down the hill, the past can't hurt him now; if he has led a respectable life, surely he can afford to neglect the scamp who threatens to rake up so mild a scandal. Blackmail for a spree back in the 70s—it's ridiculous, inspector."

The little man stood with his hands behind him, and his head on one side, watching me with benevolent amusement. When he spoke it was in the ponderous manner which he sometimes assumes, a manner that always reminded me of a university professor explaining their deplorable errors to his class.

"Mr. James Coran is a respectable middle-class widower who lives with his sister Rebecca and two daughters in the little town of Brendon, 24 miles from London. He arrives at the 'Fashionable Clothing Company'—his London establishment in Oxford street—at 10 o'clock in the morning, leaving for home by the 5:18. In his spare time he performs a variety of public duties at Brendon. He is a recognized authority on drains, and has produced a pamphlet on dust-carts. As a temperance orator his local reputation is great, and his labors in the cause of various benevolent associations have been suitably commemorated by a presentation clock, three inkstands and a silver salver. His interests are limited to Brendon and Oxford street; of world movements he thinks no more than the caterpillar on a leaf considers the general welfare of the cabbage patch. Please remember these facts, Mr. Phillips, in consideration of his case.

"Six months ago the envelope arrived at his house with two inclosures. One was the newspaper clipping you hold; the other a letter denouncing him as a hypocrite, and warning him that unless the sum of £20 be placed in the locker of a little summer house, at the end of his garden, the writer would expose him to all Brendon in his true character as a convicted drunkard.

"Coran was in despair. He had imagined his unfortunate spree long forgotten. Not even his own relatives were aware of it. He was trying for a seat on the county council; the election was due in a month, and he relied for his success on the support of the temperance party. As an election weapon the old scandal could be used with striking effect. So he paid—as many a better man has been fool enough to do under like circumstances.

"In three days—on Saturday, that is—the election takes place. This morning he received a letter similar to the first, save that the demand was for £100. He had just sense enough to see that if he allowed himself to be blackmailed again, it would merely encourage further attempts at extortion. So when he arrived in town, he took a cab to Scotland Yard. I heard his story and caught the next train down to Brendon. I did not call at the house, but gathered a few details concerning him and his family. In all particulars he seems to have spoken the truth."

"Must the hundred pounds be placed in the summer house tonight?"

"No. The blackmailer gave him a day to collect the money. It must be in the locker tomorrow night by 11 o'clock."

"Which means that you will watch the place and pull out the fish as he takes the bait. It seems simple enough, anyhow."

"Oh, yes," he said. "But it is the faulty sense of proportion in Coran which provides the interest in the case. Even at the time the scandal was no very serious matter. What must be his frame of mind that it should terrorize him after all these years?"

When I left him half an hour later it was with the promise that I should have first news of the comedy's conclusion—for a tragedy it certainly was not, save for the blackmailer, if Grey should catch him.

The following afternoon I was sitting in my studio with the cigaret—that comes so pleasantly after tea and buttered toast—between my lips, when my servant, Jacob Hendry, thrust in his head to announce visitors. They came hard upon his heels—a long, gray-whiskered man in the lead, and the inspector trotting behind. As they cleared the door, the little detective twisted round his companion and waved an introductory hand.

"This is Mr. James Coran," he said. "We want your assistance, Mr. Phillips."

The long man stood staring at me and screwing his hands together in evident agitation. He had a hollow, melancholy face, a weak mouth, and eyes of an indecisive gray. From his square-toed shoes to the bald patch on the top of his head he was extremely, almost flagrantly, respectable.

"I am taking a great liberty, sir," he said, humbly, "but you are, as it were, a straw to one who is sinking beneath the waters of affliction. Do you, by chance, know the town of Brendon?"

"I have never been so fortunate as to visit it," I told him.

"I understand from the police officer here that you have traveled abroad. Accustomed, therefore, to the corruption that taints the municipal life of other cities, you can scarcely comprehend the whole-souled enthusiasm with which we of Brendon approach the duties, may I say the sacred trust, of administering to the sanitary and moral welfare of our country. Those whom we select must be of unstained reputation. From a place on the sports committee of the flower show I myself have risen through successive grades until even the houses of parliament seemed within the limit of legitimate ambition. But now, sir, now it seems that through a boyish indiscretion, when a student at the Regent's Street Polytechnic, I may be denounced in my advancing years as a roysterer, a tippler, almost a convicted criminal. They would not hesitate. Mark my words, sir, if Horledge and Panton—my opponent's chief supporters in Saturday's election—are informed of these facts, they will mention them on platforms, they may even display them on hoardings."

He paused, sighed deeply, and wiped his face with a large silk pocket handkerchief. The situation was ridiculous enough, yet not without a certain pathos underlying the humor; for the man was sincerely in earnest.

"If I can help you, Mr. Coran, I am at your disposal," I told him.

"It is a matter of considerable delicacy," he said. "My younger daughter, Emily, has formed an attachment which is most disagreeable to me."

"Indeed," I murmured.

"The young man, Thomas Appleton by name, is of more than doubtful character. Miss Rebecca, my sister, has seen him boating on the Thames in the company of ladies whose appearance was—er—distinctly theatrical."

"You surprise me."

"He has been known to visit music halls."

"Did Miss Rebecca see him there, too?"

"Certainly not, sir; but she has it from a sure source. It was obviously my duty to forbid him the house. I performed that duty, and extorted a promise from my daughter, that she would cease to communicate with him. In my belief, it is he who has discovered the scandal to which I need not again refer, and, in revenge, is levying this blackmail. The law shall strike him, if there is justice left in England."

"And where do I come in?" I asked, for he had paused in a flurry of indignation.

"Perhaps I had better explain," Grey interposed. "Owing to this unfortunate love affair, it is plain that no member of Mr. Coran's family must learn that this young man is suspected or that steps are being taken for his arrest. It would not be unreasonable to fear he might be warned. I am staying with Mr. Coran tonight, but I do not want to go alone. I might take an assistant from the yard, but it is hard to pick a man who has not 'Criminal Investigation department' stamped upon him. You look innocent enough, Mr. Phillips. Will you come with us, and lend me a hand?"

I agreed at once. It could not fail to be an amusing adventure. After some discussion, it was arranged that Grey and I should be introduced as business friends of Mr. Coran, who had asked us down to Brendon on a sudden invitation. A telegram was sent off to that effect.

For the first 15 minutes of the train we shared a crowded compartment. Gradually, however, our companions dropped away, until we were left to ourselves. Mr. Coran was in evident hesitation of mind. He shifted about, screwing his hands together with a most doleful countenance. When he commenced to speak he leaned forward as if afraid that the very cushions might overhear him.

"I have mentioned my sister Rebecca," he said. "She is a woman of remarkable character."

"Indeed," I murmured, for he chose to address me more directly.

"We have differed lately on several points of —er—local interest. It is very important that she should not learn the cause of my appeal to the police. Anything that aroused her suspicions might lead to consequences very disagreeable to myself."

"I will be discreet."

"My daughters will—er—benefit largely under her will. She would cut them out of it without hesitation if she learned that their father had been connected with so disgraceful a scandal. You understand the situation?"

"Perfectly. It must render your position additionally unpleasant."

He sighed and relapsed into a melancholy silence, in which the train drew up at Brendon station. A cab was in waiting into which we climbed. A couple of turns, a short descent, and we drew up at a gate in a long wall of flaming brick.

As we walked up the drive I looked carefully about me. The house was also of red brick and of mixed architecture. I believe the architect intended it for the Tudor period, with variations suggested by modern sanitary requirements. The garden before the windows was of growing shrubs lining the edge of a lawn and several winding walks. At the farther end a thatched roof, rising among the young trees, showed the position of the summer house which played so important a part in the story we had heard.

It was striking six as we entered the hall. Our host led us straight to our rooms on the first floor. We had been told not to bring dress clothes, so that ten minutes later we were ready to descend to the drawing room.

Mr. Coran's daughters, a pair of pretty, bright-faced girls, were seated in those careless attitudes which denote the expected appearance of strangers. Miss Rebecca, a tall, spectacled female, whose 60 years had changed curves for acute angles, reposed in the window, reading a volume of majestic size. She laid it down with a thump, removed her glasses, and received us with great modesty and decorum. The inspector and a fox terrier, that set up a barking as we entered, were the only members of the party that seemed naturally at ease.

I found the dinner passed pleasantly enough, despite the gloom that radiated from the brother and sister.

Emily, the victim of the "unfortunate attachment," quite captured my fancy, though I am not a ladies' man. Twice we dared to laugh, though the reproving eyes of the elders were constantly upon us. In the intervals of my talk with her I obtained the keenest enjoyment from listening to the conversation of Grey and Miss Rebecca. The lady cross-examined him very much as if he were a prisoner accused of various grave and monstrous offenses. Upon the question of anti-vivisection she was especially urgent.

"My brother refuses the movement his support," she said, in a loud, firm voice. "My reply to him is torturer, inquisitor. What are your views on the subject?"

"The same, my dear madam, as your own," said the disgraceful little hypocrite. "How does the cause progress in Brendon?"

"I trust that in a few weeks our local branch will have been placed on such a basis as to be a model to the whole society."

"Aunt is rather a crank on anti-vivisection," whispered Miss Emily in my ear. "Do be careful, if she tackles you about it."

I laughed, and the subject changed between us.

After the ladies left, Coran began a gloomy autobiography. His family, he said, had been living in the north of England at the time of his London escapade. No account of the affair, which appeared in only one paper, had reached them. He had left for Sheffield shortly afterwards, and it was not until 10 years later that the death of his father had given him a couple of thousand pounds, with which he had bought a share in his present business, which had greatly prospered.

Concerning Thomas Appleton, the young man whom he suspected, he spoke most bitterly. He was, indeed, in the middle of his denunciations when Grey slipped from his chair and moved softly to the window.

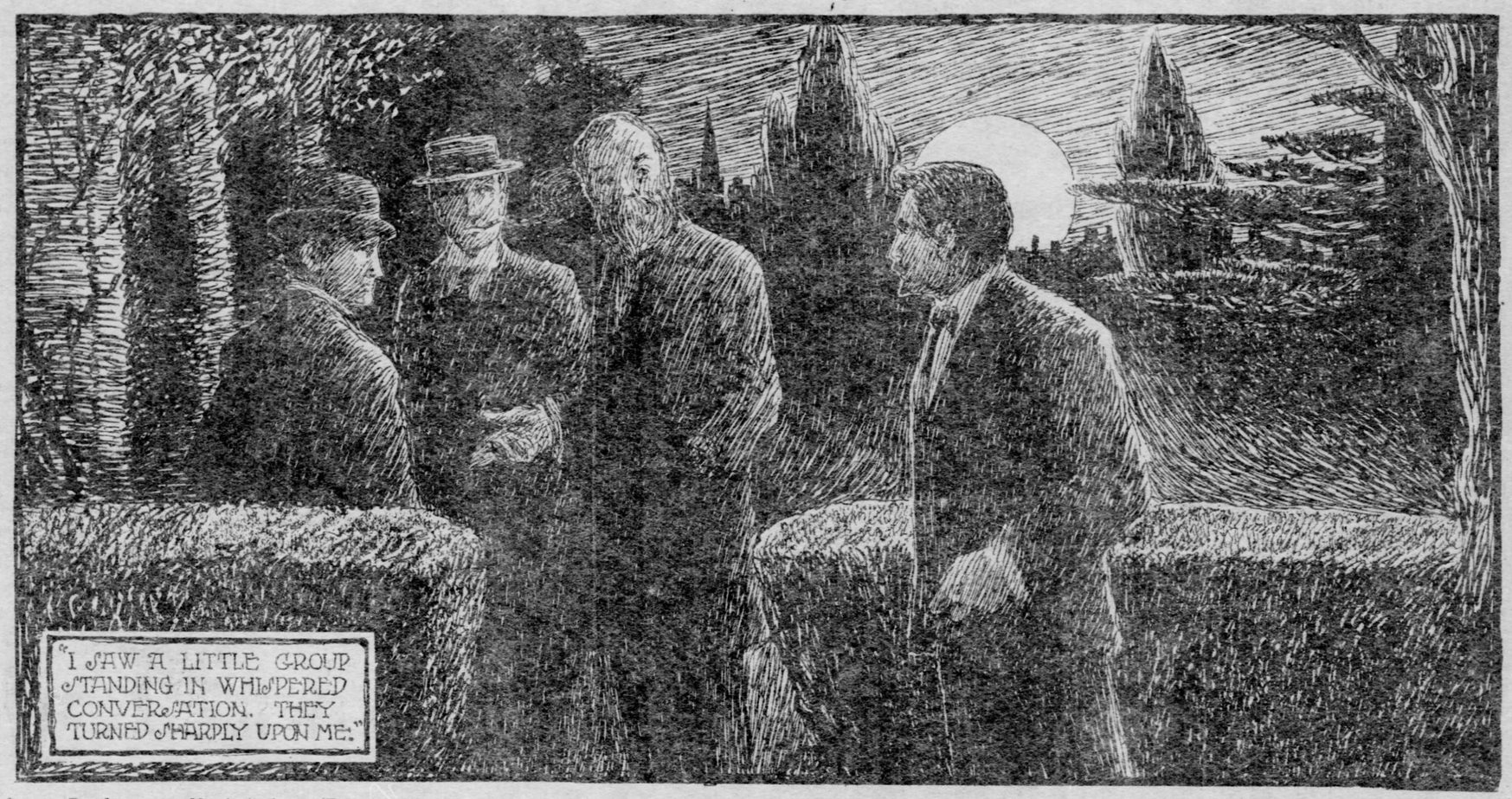
With a swift jerk he drew the blind aside and stared out. From where I sat I could see an empty stretch of lawn with shrubs beyond showing darkly in the summer twilight.

"A lovely evening,'" he said over his shoulder.

We both watched him in surprise as he dropped the blind and walked back to his seat, stopping on his way to pat the terrier that lay on a mat by the window.

"Is there anything the matter?" asked Coran.

"If we are to keep our business here a secret you must not talk too loud—that's all."



"I don't understand you."

"One of your household was listening at the window."

"Do you mean to tell me that I am spied upon by my own people?" cried Coran, angrily. "What gave you such an idea?"

"The dog there."

"Absurd!"

"Not at all, Mr. Coran. From where he lay he could look under the lower edge of the blind, which was not drawn completely down. He raised his ears; someone approached; he wagged his tail; it was a friend with whom he was well acquainted. If it had been a stranger he would have run barking to the window. It is simple enough, surely."

"Did you see who it was?" asked our host, with a sudden change of manner.

"No," said the little man. "But I think this conversation unwise. Shall we join the ladies in the drawing-room?"

Grey was in his most entertaining mood that night. Poor Emily, who was sitting by the French windows, staring sadly out into the gathering shadows, was led to the piano, where she recalled her forbidden lover in sentimental ditties. He engaged Miss Rebecca in an argument on the local control of licensed premises, which gave that worthy old lady an opportunity for genuine oratory. Even our melancholy host was drawn out of his miseries by a reference to the water supply.

When 10 o'clock came, and the ladies were led away under Miss Rebecca's wing—they keep early hours in Brendon—I shook the inspector by the hand in sincere admiration. It had been a really smart performance, and I told him so.

The little man did not respond. Instead, he drew us together in a corner and issued his orders with sharp precision.

"Mr. Coran, at 15 minutes to 11 you will leave the house by the drawing room windows and place the envelope you have prepared in the locker of the summer-house. When you return do not fasten the catch, for I may wish to enter during the night. Walk upstairs to your bed and get to sleep if you can. Mr. Phillips, you will go to your room and stay there. The window overlooks the garden. If you want to keep watch—for I do not suppose you can resist the temptation—see that your head is well out of sight. When Mr. Coran leaves the house listen at your door. If you hear anyone moving, go and find out who it may be. You understand?"

"Yes," I answered. "But what are you going to do?"

"Discover a suitable place from which I can keep an eye on the summer house. Good night to you."

When I reached my room, I took off my coat, and placed a chair some six feet back from the open window, so that the rising moon should not show my face to any watchers in the laurels, and so waited.

It was a soft summer night, such as only temperate England knows. There was not a breath of wind; a perfume of flowers crept in from the garden; every leaf stood black and still in the silvery light. I heard the clock chime three-quarters of an hour in some room beneath me. The last stroke had barely shivered into silence when I saw Coran appear upon the lawn, walking toward the summer house, the outlines of which I could distinguish amongst the heavier shadows of the trees by which it was surrounded. I remembered my orders and crept softly to the door which I had left ajar. The minutes slipped by without a sound. Presently I began to wonder why Coran had not returned. His room was not far from mine. I must have heard his foot upon the stairs. He had disobeyed his orders, that was evident. However, it was not my affair, and I crept back to my point of observation.

Twelve! I heard the clock tap out the news from the room below. I was nodding in my chair, barely awake. After all, it was a trivial matter, this trumpery blackmail. Half an hour more, thought I pulling out my watch, and I will get to bed.

The affair was becoming extremely monotonous. I dared not light a cigaret, for I felt certain that Grey would notice the glow from outside, and that I should hear of it in the morning. Ten minutes, a quarter of an hour—what was that moving under the trees by the edge of the drive? It was a man—two men. I crouched forward with every nerve in me suddenly awakened.

They were a good 30 yards apart, the one following the other with stealthy strides—not the sort of walk with which honest men go about honest business.

When the leader came to the path which led towards the summer house, he turned down it, leaving the drive to his right. He avoided the gravel, keeping to the silent turf which fringed it. His companion followed him step by step.

It was a curious spectacle, these slow-moving shadows that drifted forward through the night, now almost obscured beneath the branches, now showing in black silhouette against a patch of moonlight.

As the first man melted amongst the trees about the summer house, the other moved forward swiftly for a score of steps and then halted for a moment, crouching behind a clump of laurel. Suddenly he sprang up again and ran straight forward, cutting a corner across the lower edge of the lawn.

There was no shouting, but I could hear the faint tramping of a scuffle and the thud of falling bodies. Then all was still again.

Grey had told me to remain in the house. But Grey had never expected two men; I was sure of that. I crept down the stairs out through the French windows of the drawing room, and so across the lawn to the trees about the summer house.

As I passed through them I saw a little group standing in whispered conversation. They turned sharply upon me. One was a stranger, but his companions were Grey, and, to my vast surprise, old Coran himself.

"Well, Mr. Phillips," said the detective, "and what do you want?"

"I thought—" I began.

"Oh, you've been thinking, too, have you?" he snapped. "Here is a young man who was thinking he would like to look at this extremely commonplace summer house. Here is Mr. Coran who was thinking he might help me by lurking about his garden, instead of going to bed; and here you are with heaven knows what ideas in your head. Perhaps you and Mr. Coran will do what you are told another time."

"I saw two men," I explained, humbly. "I was afraid they might get the better of you. How was I to know that it was Mr. Coran who had disobeyed orders?"

"You are both pleased to be humorous," said our host, and I could see he was trembling with rage. "But the fact remains that I caught this young man entering the summer house for a purpose we can well imagine. Inspector Addington Grey, I charge this person, Thomas Appleton, with blackmail."

"Can you explain your presence, Mr. Appleton?" asked the detective, kindly.

He did not look a criminal, for he stood very straight and square regarding the three of us with an amused smile.

"Of course, I had not right to be here," he said. "Though why I should find a detective waiting to arrest me for blackmail, or why Mr. Coran should spring upon my back and roll me over, I cannot imagine."

"This is much as I expected," snarled his accuser. "Effrontery and impudence are ever the associates of crime. Inspector, you will oblige me by producing the handcuffs."

"I should like a word in private, Mr. Coran."

They walked off together, leaving me alone with Mr. Thomas Appleton, who offered me a cigaret.

"Has there been an epidemic of lunacy in the neighborhood?" he inquired, politely.

"No," I said laughing in spite of myself. "But how, in heaven's name, do you explain your visit to the summer house at this hour of the night?"

"I am afraid I must decline to answer you," he said, and quietly turned the subject.

Coran returned with a face of vindictive indecision. Under his veil of austerity there had smoldered a dangerous temper, which was close upon bursting into flame. But, after all, he had excuse enough. Heaven alone knew what balked ambition, what treacherous insults, he had come to associate with this young man. The same passions actuate humanity whether they view the world from one end of the telescope or the other.

"I have decided to waive your arrest for the present," he growled.

"It would certainly create a great scandal in Brendon," said Appleton, firmly.

"You count on that, do you?" cried the elder man. "You think you have a hold upon me, that I am afraid of you. Take care, take care."

"You choose to be mysterious, Mr. Coran. I have no hold upon you. But I should think twice if I were you before arresting an innocent man."

"Innocent! What were you doing here?"

"That is my business."

Coran turned away, wringing his hands together in his odd manner when greatly excited.

"Go," he snarled over his shoulder. "Go, before I strangle you."

As I dropped off to sleep half an hour later I was still wondering why Grey had refused a bed, remaining for the night in the garden. Could he expect more visits to the summer house? Why had young Appleton come sneaking up at so late an hour if he were not guilty? The problem that had seemed so simple was changed into a maze of strange complications. I was too sleepy to trace them further.

I was awakened by a touch on my shoulder. It was Coran who stood by my bedside.

"We breakfast in half an hour," he said, uneasily.

"I will be punctual."

"Forgive my importunity, Mr. Phillips; but promise me that you will be careful before Miss Rebecca. She is so very acute. I never knew a woman with a keener instinct for scandal. And, as a father, I cannot forget the future of my poor girls. If she knew the truth she would not leave them a penny; also, her heart is affected."

"I am sorry to hear it."

"Thank you. It is very necessary that you should be discreet."

He stalked out of the room and left me wondering at him with an amused cynicism.

I started for London with my host by the 9:05 train. To avoid suspicion, Grey accompanied us to the station; but there he left us. He had, he said, work to do in the town.

Coran was cheerful with the limited cheerfulness that nature allowed him. Doubtless he felt that he had his enemy in his power. He was very talkative concerning his final address which he had advertised to deliver that evening at 8 o'clock. It was to be the completion, the coping-stone to his campaign, and was calculated to insure his election next day. I expressed regret that I should not be privileged to hear it.

I lunched at my club, and, shortly after 3 o'clock, returned to my rooms. There, in my easiest chair, reading an evening paper, whom should I discover but Inspector Grey.

"Hello," I said, "I didn't expect you back so soon."

"This is a very comfortable chair of yours, Mr. Phillips," he smiled. "I was glad of a rest."

"And how goes Brendon?"

"So well that I am going to take you down there by the 4:10 train."

I tried to draw his discoveries out of him, but he would tell me nothing. Something was going to happen which might interest me if I came along—that was the beginning and the end of his news. It was sufficient to make me promise to join him, however, as he very well knew.

The local was just steaming into the station when a fat, red-faced man came panting out of the booking office. Grey gave my arm a squeeze as he passed.

"That is Horledge, the chief supporter of Coran's opponent in tomorrow's election," he whispered.

"So you have been making some new friends since I saw you last?"

"One or two," he said, stepping into a carriage.

When we arrived at Brendon, the inspector led me off to an inn in the center of the town. It was a pleasant, old-fashioned place, with black rafters peering through the plaster of the ceiling and oak paneling high on the walls. The modern Brendon had wrapped it about, but it had not changed for three centuries. You may find many such ancient inns about London, which watch the march of the red brick suburbs with a dignified surprise, until one day the builder steps in, and the old Coach and Horses or White Hart comes tumbling down, and a cheap chop-and-tea house reigns in its stead. We dined early. At 7:30, by the grandfather's clock in the corner, Grey rose.

"Mr. Coran's meeting does not begin until 8; but I want to be there early—come along."

The platform was empty when we arrived, but a score of people were already on the front benches. We did not join them, seating ourselves near the door. Brendon, or the graver part of it, moved by us in a tiny stream. A few elders walked up to the platform with the air of those who realize that they are something in the world. The clock above them was pointing to the hour when, with a thumping of feet and a clapping of hands, Coran appeared and shook hands with the white whiskered old chairman.

It was while the chairman was introducing "the popular and venerated townsman who had come to address them," that the red face of Mr. Horledge came peering in at the door. He stood there for a minute, and then modestly sat down on the bench before us. Grey touched my arm, and we moved along until we were just behind him.

The chairman ended at last, and, amid fresh applause, Coran rose and stood gazing down at the little crowd with a benevolent satisfaction. Their respect and admiration was the breath of life to the man. You could see it in his eyes, in his gestures as he begged for silence.

"My friends."

He had got no further when Horledge sprang to his feet with a raised hand.

"Mr. Chairman," he shouted, "I have a question to ask the candidate."

There was a slight outcry, a few hisses and groans; but the tide of local politics did not run strongly in Brendon. Besides, everyone knew Horledge. He had the largest grocer's shop in the town.

"It would be better to question him after his speech, Mr. Horledge," protested the old chairman.

"I should prefer to answer this gentleman at once," Coran interposed.

He stood with his hands clasping and unclasping before him, but never moved his eyes from his opponent. There was grit in the fellow, after all.

"It would be simpler if you withdrew," said the red-faced man, shuffling his feet uneasily.

"That your party's candidate might return unopposed?"

"Don't force me to explain," cried Horledge. "Why not withdraw?"

"You waste the time of the meeting."

"Very well, gentlemen, I say that Mr. Coran there is no fit candidate, because—"

There is something unsettling in the official tap on the shoulder which the police of all countries cultivate, something which it does not take previous experience to recognize. Horledge's face turned a shade paler as he glanced over his shoulder at the little man who had thus demanded his attention.

"And what do you want?" he growled.

"I am Inspector Addington Grey of the criminal investigating department. I warn you, Mr. Horledge, that you are lending yourself to an attempt at blackmail."

The detective spoke in so soft a voice that I, who was standing by his side, could scarcely catch the words.

"Bless my soul, you don't say so?" cried the other.

"I should like a five-minutes' talk with Mr. Coran and yourself. After that you may take your own course. Will you suggest it?"

Mr. Horledge did not take long to make up his mind. He told the meeting that he might have been misinformed. If they would permit it, he asked for a five-minutes' private conversation with the candidate.

The meeting received the suggestion with cheers. It was something unusual in the monotony of such functions. We walked up the central aisle between a couple of hundred pairs of curious eyes, mounted the platform, and followed Coran into a small ante-room, the door of which Grey closed behind him.

"On June 15 the Brendon Anti-Vivisection society, of which you, Mr. Horledge, are president, received the sum of £20 from an anonymous source," said the little detective.

"Certainly."

"That sum was extorted from Mr. Coran by the threat of revealing the secret which Miss Rebecca Coran told you this morning, and which you verified this afternoon by a reference to the old newspaper files in the British museum."

"I had no idea—this is most surprising. I—is it illegal?" he stuttered.

"Blackmail, for whatever purpose, is illegal. Further attempts have been made to extort money. It is because they failed that you were placed in possession of the facts today."

"It seemed a mean trick, anyway," said Horledge, penitently. "I wish I had never listened to the old cat. But, Squaretoes—I beg your pardon, Mr. Coran—I mean our friend here has always been such a model that I thought it rather fun. On my word, his secret is safe with me. He can win the election, and welcome, after this."

"That is all, then. I want a word in private with these two gentlemen. Good night to you, and many thanks."

"Great Scott! inspector, but you gave me a fright. I hope, Mr. Coran, you don't bear malice? That's all right, then. Good night, all."

As he disappeared through the door the elder man dropped into a chair, covering his face with his hands.

"This is shocking!" he groaned. "Oh, Mr. Grey, are you sure it was my sister?"

"There is no doubt at all."

"But what am I to do now?" he asked, looking from one to the other of us, with a pitiable expression. "Shall I withdraw?"

"Nonsense," said the little detective, firmly. "Fight your election and win it, sir; and the best way to begin is to go back and tell them all about it."

"Go and tell them? Go and tell the meeting?" he cried.

"Yes. They'll like you all the better for it. Do you suppose there is no human nature in Brendon? Are you going to keep this miserable scandal hanging over your head all your life? If you stick to politics some one is sure to rake it up. Be a man, Mr. Coran, and get over it now."

"I will."

He got to his feet, his eyes set with a sudden determination. He stretched out his hand to each of us, turned about, and marched out of the room like a soldier leading a forlorn hope against a fortress. As the door slammed behind him, Grey looked at me with an expression in which sympathy and humor were oddly mingled.

"Take my word for it, Mr. Phillips," he said, "many a reputation for desperate valor has been won by a less sacrifice."

It was not until after two days that I heard the arguments by which the inspector had worked his way to a conclusion. They formed a good example of his methods.

"It was evident," he said, "that the blackmailer knew Coran's character, his position as regards the election, and the details of his house and grounds. These facts suggested a relative or close personal friend. The theory that it was a relative was strengthened by the newspaper cutting. It was not a thing a casual acquaintance would be likely to keep by him all these years.

"From Coran I learned that he had had differences of opinion with Miss Rebecca. In my conversation with her she spoke bitterly of his refusal to subscribe to her society for the prevention of vivisection. She returned to the subject several times, mentioning the financial difficulties in which the local branch, of which she is the secretary, was placed. Those facts impressed me.

"Before Appleton arrived last night I had carefully searched the summer house. In a corner of the woodwork I discovered a note from Miss Emily. The place was the lovers' letter box. Indeed, I had been expecting that young gentleman's appearance long before he came. I did not, however, tell this to Mr. Coran when he pressed for an arrest. It would hardly have been fair on the girl. I do not imagine that they will find the old gentleman so stony-hearted after tonight. As for the young man, in the inquiries I made concerning him, I found nothing that was not straight and honest. I put him out of the list at an early date.

"Who the person may have been that listened at the window I cannot say; but I conclude it was Miss Rebecca. She certainly did not attempt to carry off the parcel.

"This morning I discovered that an anonymous donation of £20 was sent to Miss Rebecca's society the day after the first successful attempt at blackmail. I kept an eye on the house, and shortly after midday she walked down to Horledge's shop. They remained for some time together, and then Horledge took a train to London. I followed him to the newspaper room in the British museum. Things were becoming plainer.

"I have no doubt that Miss Rebecca guessed who we were from the first. She told the secret to Horledge, who was, you remember, one of her brother's chief opponents in the election, out of sheer feminine spite. I suspected the man would attempt something at the meeting on Friday night. My suspicion was correct, as you saw."

"And the election?"

"He won his seat on the council. I think he deserved it, Mr. Phillips."

A Detective on Kleptomania.

"What do I think of kleptomania?" said William A. Pinkerton. "Well, let me tell you a kleptomania story. This story fits, I hold, about nine cases out of ten.

"A New York specialist got, on a certain morning, the card of one of the richest of our western millionaires. He went down instantly, and found a very handsome, well-dressed man, who said:

"'I am here, sir, on a delicate and painful matter. My wife is a victim of kleptomania, and, knowing your skill in mental diseases I have brought her on for treatment under you.'

"'Bring the lady to see me tomorrow morning,' said the physician.

"'It will be best, perhaps, not to bring her to your office,' faltered the millionaire. 'The sight of other patients might excite her. I suggest—'

"'I'll receive her in my drawing room. Will that be better?' asked the physician.

"'Oh, much better,' said the other in a relieved tone.

"And the next day the western millionaire led into the physician's drawing room a young woman of singular beauty. She was magnificently dressed, but her eyes were furtive and restless, and, when she thought no one was looking at her, she secreted under her coat a number of valuable ivories, intaglios, jeweled miniatures, carvings in green jade, and various costly bibelots. The physician and the westerner smiled slightly at one another.

"The physician, after his examination of the patient, told the husband to return the next day alone.

"'And when I come,' the husband whispered, 'I'll bring back these things that she has taken.'

"'Do,' said the physician.

"'I will,' said the westerner.

"'But he didn't. He won't. He and his wife are thieves, and they have worked their kleptomania dodge in nearly every city in America.'"

Quaint.

Supt. John Flinn, of the Indian Schools of Chamberlain, S. D., has at his tongue's end many quaint stories of Indian children.

Anent fatigue he said one day:

"A little redskin, Black Eagle, accompanied me on a tramp of sixteen miles.

"The boy walked well for his age, but the last two or three miles went hard with him. He gave pretty plain evidences of fatigue.

"'Tired?' said I.

"'No,' he answered; 'I am not tired; but I'd be glad if I could only take off my legs and carry them under my arms a while.'"

Both Were Barbarous.

Prof. Starr, the famous ethnologist, was in his humorous and whimsical way accusing woman of barbarism.

"And she is not only barbarous—she is illogical and inconsistent," he exclaimed.

"I was walking in the country one day with a young woman. In a grove we came upon a boy about to shin up a tree. There was a nest in the tree, and from a certain angle it was possible to see in it three eggs.

"'You wicked little boy,' said my companion, 'are you going up there to rob that nest?'

"'I am,' the boy replied coolly.

"'How can you?' she exclaimed. 'Think how the mother will grieve over the loss of her eggs.'

"'Oh, she won't care,' said the boy. 'She's up there in your hat.'"

Cheek of a Stowaway.

Young Captain Scalby of the Mediterranean liner Cretic, was talking about stowaways.

"Most of those fellows," he said, in his deep, resonant voice, "have an excessive quantity of cheek, of brass.

"Once we discovered a stowaway a few days out from New York, and put him to work in the galley.

"A lady, on a tour of inspection, paused by the stowaway as he sat peeling potatoes.

"'How soon do you think we'll reach Naples?' she said to him.

"'Well, madam,' he replied, 'I am doing all I can to get her in by Tuesday.'"

A Washington Feature.

Thomas Nelson Page was pointing out the salient characteristics of Washington.

"One characteristic is," he said, "the formal dress that all men wear.

"You don't see the men in Washington, clad in rough sack suits, tan-colored shoes, and lounge hats. Like Londoners, they wear black and ceremonious frock coat, with its various rich concomitants.

"This fact drew from a little boy I know a quaint remark.

"'Mamma,' he said, during his first drive through Washington's streets, 'there must have been a sale.'

"'A sale?' said she. 'What of?'

"'High hats,' said the little boy."

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Wiedersehen

By Baroness von Hutten.

MISS CLARKE sighed as, crossing the lawn to the house, she saw her cousin's dainty little figure hovering at the edge of the veranda in evident impatient expectation of her coming. The post had come in and doubtless Addie had again heard from Lilly. The letter would be full of talk about the Bowlers—those unknown Chicago Bowlers whom Miss Clarke almost hated! And Addie would explain, as usual, the glories of the Bowlers, expatiate on the social delights offered by them to their young guest. Miss Clarke frowned impatiently as she thus tasted in advance the insignificant fortune in store for her.

"Oh, Maidie," Mrs. Ponto cried with a certain meretricious gayety that was peculiarly characteristic of her, "such an interesting letter from Lily!"

"I wish you wouldn't call me by that ridiculous name, Addie. A letter from Lily, you say? How delightful!" Mrs. Ponto fluttered down the veranda, her pink and white gown gleaming in the three o'clock sun, her elaborately arranged yellow hair sparkling.

"Yes, I could hardly wait for you to come. You look awfully tired, Maid—Marion. Shall we go into the library?" Miss Clarke was quite used to having the honors of her house done to her by whichever of her relatives might be staying with her. It was one of the penalties of her position of the only rich member of a large family.

Without speaking she followed Mrs. Ponto into the dusky coolness of the library, and, sitting down, waited.

Mrs. Ponto shook her head reproachfully.

"Now, Marion, I warned you not to go out in the sun! It has worn you out, and you will look positively haggard tonight!"

"Oh, what does it matter how I look? Read me Lily's letter and let me go upstairs to my room."

"But it does matter, my dear," cried the little woman. "You owe it to the family to look your best! You cannot give up being a beauty all at once, and when a lady is 38, no matter how beautiful she is, she has to take care of her looks."

Marion Clarke frowned, her eyes closed. "Read me Lily's letter; I must go and rest; my head is splitting."

"Well, I have news for you. I am sure you will be glad, too; you were always so fond of her. She is engaged!"

"Engaged! To whom?"

"To a gentleman friend of the Bowlers; a great swell and an artist. A sweet fellow, my dear!"

Mrs. Ponto's way of speaking of her fellow human beings as ladies and gentlemen was very awful to her cousin, but it was some comfort to Miss Clarke to reflect that after all it was only a cousinship by marriage. Alfred Ponto had been a scamp, but he had been a well bred man.

"Yes," his widow went on, so much more vulgar, in some curious way, than she would have been had she been plain instead of pretty, "an artist. She met him last summer at Marquette; he was visiting the Carsons—North Side people; he's a lovely man. Freddy Carson; his mother was a Bowler—

"But who is Lily going to marry?" it seemed to Miss Clarke that she would die if Lily's betrothed should turn out to be a Bowler of any degree. She had heard so much of the Bowlers during the interminable month of Addie Ponto's visit that she felt herself unable to stand much more of them.

"That is just what I am trying to tell you, only you are so impatient, Maidie; it makes awful wrinkles. Well, he's an Englishman. So handsome! Mrs. Bowler wrote to me at the time that he was very attentive, but I couldn't get a thing out of Lily afterward. She's awfully close-mouthed."

"And his name?" insisted Marion, with a fresh access of patience.

Mrs. Ponto opened the letter and ran her eye over its contents. "It's a queer name—I always forget it—doesn't sound at all English, but it is—let me see. No; that's about the Lee girls. They are furious, she says, and I don't wonder. Why, Maidie, he exhibits at the Salon in Paris! And Mrs. Bowler says—" Marion arose.

"My head is very bad, Addie," she said gently, "so perhaps you'll tell me more about Lily when I've had a sleep. There are so many things to be talked about."

"Oh, yes; of course. Couldn't I rub your head? No?"

The little woman's eyes dropped as she went on hastily: "They want to be married in September, for they are going to Italy. He has some commissions over there. Marion, you remember what you told me one time in Washington—I mean about Lily's trousseau?"

Miss Clarke bit her lip. She had not forgotten, but it was odious to be reminded.

"Yes, I remember, Addie. I shall want her to have everything very pretty."

Mrs. Ponto expressed her delight in an outburst of gushing gratitude, and then as her cousin left the room she added with a little giggle: "Such a silly as I am not to have remembered his name! It's Ascarel. Julian Ascarel. A lovely name, isn't it?"

* * * * * * * * *

By 11 o'clock the last of the dinner guests had gone, and Miss Clarke and Mrs. Ponto were alone. They sat in the moonlit balcony, and for some time they were both silent. Miss Clarke, most beautiful in her severe black gown, sat gazing at the sea, while in Mrs. Ponto's slightly touched up eyes shone an expression of something like fear. At length she spoke.

"A lovely dinner, Marion, and you never looked better. Mr. Poole said he had never seen such a beautiful creature. 'Creature' is his word, not mine. It sounds queer, used toward a lady, but still—"

Marion smiled faintly. "I am a creature, Addie. We all are, even you, who prefer to be called a lady!"

"It's what I'm used to, I suppose that's why. Marion, is anything the matter?"

Her voice, suddenly uncontrolled, was sharp with anxiety, and Marion turned, looking at her compassionately. "Yes, Addie; something is the matter."

"I knew it! Marion—not about Lily?"

"Yes, about Lily. That is, it is about—Julian Ascarel."

"About Julian Ascarel!" Mrs. Ponto's voice rose almost to a scream. "But you don't know him! What can you know about him?"

"Addie—Lily mustn't marry that man."

"Mustn't marry—what do you mean?"

Miss Clarke laid her delicate hand on her cousin's bare arm with a very rare caress. "Addie—she must not."

"But why? What has he done, and when did you know him?"

There are in this world few necessities more disagreeable than that of telling to any antipathetic person a story that one for years has hugged close to one's heart, untold even to those one loves. And this necessity had come to Marion Clarke.

"He is a bad man, Addie," she said slowly, "he is bad."

"But what did he do?"

"Well, once, years ago, he met—a young girl on a steamer and made love to her. They became engaged—with her—her family's consent. And then one day he told her that he was—already married. He wished to divorce his wife and marry the young girl," she added, with stiff lips.

Mrs. Ponto looked at her keenly. "I don't ask who the young girl was," she said. "What happened next?"

"Nothing. The girl—sent him away. That was all."

"Poor thing! It was very wrong of him. Gentlemen do queer things, as I always say. Well—his wife died three years ago."

There was a long pause.

"I have heard a great deal about him from time to time, Addie," Marion resumed, "and he has led a bad life. I am sorry for Lily, but she is young."

"'A bad life!'" Mrs. Ponto rose, with a little affected smile. "How like you to say that! How bad—in what way, I mean?"

"I can see no need for going into particulars. You know what I mean."

The little widow smiled down at her in a way not altogether devoid of patronage. "Oh, I see," she returned, allowing the smile to grow into an indulgent laugh.

"Fast, is he? My dear Maidie, of course he is. All the nice ones are. You unmarried babies are always so hard on the gentlemen."

* * * * * * *

Marion Clarke sat all that night by her open window, thinking about Julian Ascarel.

For the last 18 years he had been more or less in her thoughts, for she had never forgotten him, but time had dimmed her mental image of him and so softened the pain that he had given her that the sharpness of her feelings tonight both surprised and puzzled her.

A very rich woman who is also an indisputable beauty has, of course, many claims to her thoughts.

Marion had traveled a great deal, she had seen an unusual amount of social life in Europe as well as at home. She was devoted to books and to pictures, which she bought instead of painting; she had many friends, and of course had had many suitors. That she had never married had caused surprise to her friends and to her world in general, but as no one man had ever seemed even to stand any chance of winning her, the surprise had been mild and unspeculative. The truth was simply that having as a girl of 20 loved Julian Ascarel, she had never loved another man and had never forgotten the few days when she had been so happy. Her life had been pleasant and varied, and not even in her most melancholy hours had she believed her heart to be broken, but—the memory of those old days had never left her and was the kernel of her most secret thoughts. That he was, as she called it, a bad man was a grief to her, but a faint grief, for she knew that his life and hers could never again touch, and the living Ascarel who from day to day led his evil life somewhere on the earth might have been in the moon without seeming to the woman who still dreamed of the man of 18 years before more remote than he did.

And now, out of the vagueness he had sprung into the foreground as the man who wanted to marry Lily Ponto.

Lily was only 18, but she was of all the younger cousins the one whom Marion best liked. The girl was frank, full of enthusiasm and very pretty, reflecting in a small way what Marion had herself been at 18. There seemed to the lonely woman a peculiar venom in the circumstances that brought Ascarel into Lily's path. The young girl no doubt loved him. He was a man full of charm for women, and even now was only 41 or 42. Miss Clarke felt old with her 38 years, but she knew that Ascarel was still comparatively young. He must care in some measure for the little thing, for Albert Ponto's fortune had been very small indeed. Unless—Marion frowned sharply—unless she herself and her money had been used as a sort of bait.

She meant to leave Lily some money, but she had never told any one of her intention, and if Addie had mentioned this possible heritage it was without authority. Lily was extremely pretty, however, and Ascarel was a painter.

When dawn began to pale the sky Miss Clarke closed her window and crept into bed. Lily was too good for Ascarel, and the marriage must be prevented.

* * * * * *

"Of course, I know that the 'young girl' was yourself, Marion. I'm not a bat that I know of, and every one knows that something like that happened to you. But I must say I can't understand even an—unmarried woman being as narrow as you are! What do you think of the 'lives' of Jordan Barrett and that Dahlgren man? They are just as fast as they can be, and yet they go everywhere, and you are civil enough to them!"

Mrs. Ponto's face was red, her voice shrill. Marion stood leaning against the window, listening patiently.

"I have nothing to do with either Mr. Barrett or Willy Dahlgren, but I have something to do with Lily, Addie."

"Lily loves him. And she wants to marry him, and I—must say"—

"I have read you Arthur Ainslee's letter and Judge Brown's. They are both men of the world and not—old maids. You ought to respect their opinions."

Mrs. Ponto burst into a hysterical laugh. "She doesn't want him to tie her shoe. She wants to marry him. And I think you are very cruel to her."

"I am not cruel. I want to save her from—misery. She is very young, she is—she will get over it. I—I will take her to Europe for the winter! Oh, Addie, do listen to me."

"I will not listen to you. I think you are just as mean as you can be. And—I believe it is all—jealousy. So there!"

Marion flushed. "Don't be absurd. Listen, Addie; if you will let me manage it, if you will let me telegraph her to come here and promise not to interfere in what I do, —I will—I will give her $25,000 when she marries some other man."

Mrs. Ponto wavered.

"She is so pretty, she is sure to marry. And think how much better some nice boy would be for her!" went on Marion. "She hates boys; she says they are so immature. Marion, it would break her heart. She is so sensitive!"

"It would not break her heart."

"Twenty-five thousand dollars, you said?"

"Yes. Think it over, Addie, and let me know tonight."

Mrs. Ponto nodded. "How can you ask me to sell my child?" she murmured. "But I'll think it over."

* * * * * * *

Miss Clarke dined that night with some people the other side of the village, and when she came home took off her cloak and went into the drawing room to look for Mrs. Ponto. As she drew back the curtain at the door she stood still for a moment and then went slowly into the dimly lit room.

"Julian Ascarel stood alone by the window."

"Mrs. Ponto told me to wait," he said. "I—I hope you don't mind?"

"Oh, no, I don't mind. Did Addie—did Mrs. Ponto know that you were coming?" She had not held out her hand to him nor did she ask him to sit down. They stood looking at each other, oblivious of any lack of courtesy on the part of either.

"I telegraphed her this afternoon. I'm staying with the Clays, and—of course, I wanted to see her. I had no idea that her 'Cousin Maidie' was—you."

"Ah, won't you sit down?"

He did so, and after a pause she went on. "I suppose Addie thought you might—win me over?"

"I suppose so."

His dark eyes were fixed on her face, and with a sudden thought of the impression she might be making on him she raised hers to a mirror behind him. Her dark hair was ruffled by the wind, and in the faint light her pale face looked unusually beautiful and unusually young.

"I didn't want to stay, as I said, but Mrs. Ponto made me."

Then Marion Clarke roused herself and tried to seize her opportunity.

"Addie will have told you," she began rapidly, "that I have done everything in my power to prevent Lily marrying you. I am very fond of Lily, and—I think she could not make a greater mistake than in marrying you."

He gave a short laugh. "Go on," he said.

"Yes, I will go on. Listen. Lily is only 21 and you are 40. She is an innocent young girl and you are"—

"An old roue," he put in.

She flushed. "Ah, Addie told you! Well, it is true. You—you ought not to marry her."

In her earnestness she had clasped her hands in a way he had never forgotten, and it touched him.

"Dear lady," he said gently, "I wonder whether I am quite as bad as you think."

"Even if you are not, you are no husband for a girl like Lily!"

Ascarel leaned back in his chair.

"Because I am too old?"

"That, and—other things. Why do you wish to marry her?"

He looked at her curiously. "Why do—people usually wish to marry, Miss Clarke?"

"Because—of money, or position, or"—

"'Or'?" asked Ascarel.

"Or love," she answered, bravely, though the word was still an awful one for her to have to utter to him.

"Love. How do you know, then, that I do not love Lily?"

He had grown much heavier since she last saw him, and he was very gray, but she started visibly as, in asking his question, he suddenly raised his eyes to hers. He looked so like—himself!

"How do I know that you do not love Lily?" she repeated slowly. "Well—do you love her?"

And then occurred one of those curious things that, purely the result of impulse, refute and defy every philosophy, every logical line of reasoning in the world.

Julian Ascarel told the truth, thus putting himself absolutely into his opponent's power.

"No," he answered, "I do not love her."

There was a short silence that seemed long; or was it a long silence that seemed short?

The moon had come up and shone in radiantly at the nearest window; with it came the sound of a distant guitar.

Marion looked at Ascarel until the music ceased. "Then why?" she asked.

His eyes were still fixed gravely on her face, and for a moment he hesitated. Then he said, slowly:—

"I will try to tell you. It is a rather long story. Would you mind sitting there, in the carved chair?"

She rose without speaking and sat down in the moonlight, and then he, who was standing with folded arms in the window, went on:—

"I want you to look as much as—you used to—as possible, while I tell you my story," he said, at last, "for it is what novelists used to call the story of my life."

Miss Clarke wished to retort that she had very little to do with his life, but it did not seem worth while, so she waited in silence until he went on.

"When you sent me away—that evening—I was—very unhappy. You had said hard things to me, and—I had lost—a great deal. I went to New York, and a few days later sailed for Cherbourg." He paused for a moment, evidently seeking for words which should express his exact thoughts.

"You know whether I cared or not," he resumed, "so there's no use in my going into that. I was not the man, however, not to rebel at pain, and I fought against it, and—won. It would be effective and dramatic," he gave a short laugh as he spoke, "to tell you that you broke my heart, and that I never forgot you, but it wouldn't be true, and bad as you think me, I still prefer the truth, as a rule. So I tell you frankly that in six weeks I was amusing myself very well and was quite resigned to my fate."

"I am—glad of that," said Miss Clarke, wondering at the ease with which the lie came to her lips.

"It was so. I stayed in Paris for several months and then went down to Italy. Within a year after I left you I was in love with another woman, and from that time to this I dare say I have been in love with at least a dozen. Some of them loved me and some of them didn't—that makes no difference in the great fact of my having led a merry life and been quite as happy as most men, even though you did—refuse me."

Miss Clarke unconsciously drew herself up in her great chair.

"This seems to me to be rather—superfluous," she said. "It might be better to tell me in two words why you wish to marry—my cousin, which is the only interest we have in common, if you will excuse my frankness."

Ascarel smiled.

"I know. But telling you that involves all this, so please have a little patience. I want you to understand that I am not posing; that I have not been 'faithful to your memory' in any sense; that for years I have forgotten you, as far as a man ever forgets a woman he once"—

"Mr. Ascarel!"

Miss Clarke had risen and stood with one hand held up to arrest his words. "I must beg you to spare me further reference to things that are, as you say, forgotten. What you have to say about Lily Ponto I will listen to, but your personal reminiscences are unnecessary and offensive to me."

There was a short pause, during which his dark eyes rested admiringly on her flushed face.

"You have changed, of course," he said, thoughtfully, as if he had not heard her speak, "but you have not grown old. Yes, yes, I will tell you about Lily in a moment. I wish I could paint you there, in the moonlight"—

The hopelessness of trying to make him follow a conversational or mental lead came over her with a rush of memory, and, unconsciously submitting to the sincerity of his artistic pleasure in her beauty, she sat down, catching her breath with annoyance and yet hardly angry with him.

"I was always sorry I did not paint you," he went on, stepping a little to her left to get a new viewpoint.

"You Know Whether I Cared or Not," He Resumed.

"I am much flattered. Will you please go on?"

She knew that his stare of puzzled inquiry truthfully expressed his mental state, and then, with a laugh, he returned. "Oh, yes, about Lily! Well, that is just it. Because she looks like you."

"Because she looks"—

"Like you. Yes," he went on, after a pause, in which she fairly struggled for words, "and now you see why I told you that I had forgotten you—that I had not thought of you for years. I didn't want you to think me a poseur, or even—a better man than I am."

"But if you had forgotten me, I don't see"—

"I know; but listen and I'll explain. You were beautiful, you know; most 'beauties' are merely pretty, but you were really beautiful. You satisfied my eye in every way. I never tired of the turn of your neck, the line of your cheek. And then—I loved you. And that love—well, I can almost say sanctified your beauty to me. I think that nothing in the world can approach the perfect happiness that comes to an artist when the woman he loves is also the most perfectly beautiful woman in the world. Every man admires something about the woman he loves, if it's only her eyelashes, but to adore a woman and then have your critical faculty powerless to find in her one thing you'd like to change, that is heaven! And I lived in that heaven until you slammed the gates in my face. Oh, I know," he hurried on, as she was about to answer, "you could do, according to your nature, nothing else. That has nothing to do with the rest. I want to make you understand why it was that I wanted to marry Lily."

Neither of them noticed the past tense.

"The man in me, you see, being not a particularly good man, has loved many times. The artist—once. And the woman he loved was you. Do you understand?"

"Yes. You—never loved me at all," she answered quietly.

"You are wrong. I did love you—in my way. And if you had married me I probably would have loved you always. Your beauty would have held me."

He rose with a sudden movement that seemed a revival of his dead youth and came toward her, his dark face, mobile still, though coarser and heavier than of old, in the beautifying moonlight.

"My wife died four years ago," he continued, "and I could have divorced her, as I told you then, at any moment. I never did it. I never cared enough for any one of the—the women I loved—to want her for my wife. And since Emma's death I—I never thought of marrying until I met Lily. And I wanted to marry her because she reminded me of you. Oh, she is not beautiful, and she is her mother's daughter, too. But she is like you. And that meant to me that she was like the one woman, since I married my poor wife, when I was 20, whom I ever wanted to marry. And when I watched that way she has of turning her head—you know, you did it yourself a moment ago, only a thousand times better!—it took me back to those days when I loved a woman worth being loved in a better way, and adored her beauty as no god could have adored it. That's why I asked Lily Ponto to marry me."

Miss Clarke rose and walked back to the lamp. It was hard to consider what she must say about Lily, for Lily had faded to some dim background of her mind, and she was trying to mentally readjust herself under the blaze of light that Ascarel's words had turned on her.

He was not worthy of a nice girl, she thought mechanically, not worthy. But he had wanted since he had first seen her only one woman for his wife, and she was that woman. He had loved many, he was a bad man, but she was, through it all, the one woman.

He had been indisputably and utterly the one man in her life, but that was different. She had told herself that he was not worth it, but he had been the right hand that offended her, and she could not cut it off. And now it gave her a curious feeling of having been accorded a vengeance that she had never wished for, to hear that Ascarel had in spite of everything been influenced through his whole life by the memory of her beauty.

He had not, as she thought, loved her, but she had, nevertheless, marked him with a mark he could not efface.

"Marion," he said suddenly, coming close to her, "will you sit to me?"

His eyes were eager; he had forgotten the past; he had forgotten Lily.

"No," she said quickly, "I will not sit to you. We have—had a curious conversation, Mr. Ascarel, and—I am glad to have seen you again. Listen—the clocks are striking midnight."

Opening the window they stood listening.

"Yes, I must go. If you will sit to me I will—give you the picture."

"No. It is quite impossible. And by daylight you would not care to. My skin is faded, my eyes worn." He turned, sighing.

"That may be," he said, half under his breath; "it is best not to."

There was a pause and then he held out his hand. "Poor little Lily," he added.

Marion stared. "Poor?—What do you mean?"

"I mean—I can't do it now. I can't marry the shadow after seeing—the substance."

"But—oh! you promised her. You cannot mean to do anything so"—

Ascarel laughed.

"But you don't want me to marry her! That is what you have been fighting against."

"I know; of course. Only"—

"I understand. I am sorry for her, but—if you had persuaded me with your tongue instead of—your beauty—the result would have been the same for her. And she is young, she will—forget. Tell yourself the things you would have told to me—if your eloquence had persuaded me to a noble deed of renunciation?"

Marion could think of no answer.

She hated him for a moment for his cruel desertion of the young girl who loved him, and yet what he said was true.

"Goodby, Miss Clarke."

"Goodby."

She followed him to the curtains leading into the anteroom, but he stopped.

"There is a bright light in the hall," he said, a little roughly. "I—spare me the sight of your faded skin and your worn eyes. My memory is all I have."

Without a word she let him go out, alone.

Bakunin in His Prison Prophesied Fate of Russia.

HALF a hundred Russian cities are draped in memory of Mikal Bakunin, the daring reformer, who 50 years ago perished in the dungeon of Schluesselburg. All sorts of rumors about the manner of his death were afloat at the time, but the truth seems to be that he freed his soul by voluntary starvation.

He was a Hercules, and ordinary prison hardships would nor have worn him out so soon, but his drag-chains could not be broken, and he had no hope of pardon. Like Baron Trenck and other giants, he scorned the counsels of caution and had talked too freely in Lilliput.

"Eighty million dogs pulling the sleigh of one despot," he described the political arrangements of his native land, and is said to have defied the wrath of the first Nicholas in a private interview; but the sharpness of his tongue is after all less remarkable than the keenness of his prophetic eyesight.

Some sixty passages culled from his miscellaneous writings were recently reprinted in Moscow, and seem frequently to rival the achievements of Sir Roderic Murchison, who in 1855 predicted that South Africa would be found "a region of high plateaux and extensive lakes."

It was something more than a lucky guess, and Bakunin knew what he was about when he predicted the outbreak of an agrarian revolt, following an unsuccessful war.

"Absolute despotism," he says, "can perpetuate its rule only by maintaining a general belief in its omnipotence. Its victims then accept it, together with other inevitable evils. They would try to get acclimatized in Hades, if they had once been convinced that they could not break out. The news of one weak gate, of one weak-kneed janitor, would, however, spread amazingly quick. Welteers in the deepest pool would hear about it and scramble out to join in the rush for the exit-gate. It will be the same in our political Tartarus. Sooner or later a weakling will mount the throne of Ruric; warlike neighbors will wax bold; the armies of the imperial idiot will get beaten. The news will be received with a joy not limited to the land of the victors. Our patriots will go crazy with hope; a call to arms will be echoed, and 'Many of them who sleep in the dust of the earth shall awake.' In his fright, the crowned cretin will then offer half-concessions, but it will be too late. Mutinous soldiers might compromise, but the rebellious rustics will blaze out uncontrollably, like hammered explosives. Rising from the utmost depth of degradation, they know that revolt cannot make matters worse for them."

"After such a fast the guests of freedom will make free, indeed."

An Untranslatable Pun.

He then quotes an untranslatable German pun: "Die Servilen wollen sehr vieles, aber die Liberalen wollen lieber alles;" say, "Funkeys get hold of good spare-ribs, but the liberals go in for the whole hog."

Bakunin's description of military malcontents reads almost like a report from Manchuria: "As soldiers they will mourn defeat and try to retrieve it in a sullen manner; as patriots they will secretly rejoice to see the bulwarks of despotism shattered."

But the keen-sighted reformer's most remarkable predictions refer to the prospects of the Single Tax movement, which in his time made considerable headway in the favor of political economists. Dalbani had urged it in Turin, the elder Mirabeau had boomed it a hundred years before the birth of Henry George—going so far, in one of his pamphlets, as to call it the "most important discovery since the invention of the alphabet." "Far more precious than printing and gunpowder?" asks Bakunin; "Yes, if it could only be made to stand on its own legs. But it can't. Revenues thus raised will not begin to cover the costs of administration, and moreover millions will dodge the ownership of land; real estate will become a bugbear, or at best, a rich man's pet. To meet the deficit, the rate of taxation would have to be raised; there would be another panic, and deficits would recur."

Bakunin's own plan is more consistent, and plausible enough to explain the dread of his jailers.

"Relinquish direct taxes altogether," says he; "let governments engage in revenue industries. Practical experiments already prove that it can be done. My proposition is to do it on a larger scale. Russia already operates mines that lessen the tax burden by millions of rubles. France has national railroads; Prussia and Austria derive a large revenue from government forests. Government stock farms in Prussia and Saxony are more than self-supporting. Then why not government orchards, and government factories? Aye, and government commerce?

No Unfair Competition.

"Would bring the state into unfair competition?" he asks. "What a sophism and refuge of laziness! What forest owner complains about national forestry? Doesn't the demand for lumber far exceed the supply in western Europe? Are they not obliged to import? Then why grudge their own government what they yield to foreigners? Would it not be the same with numerous manufactures? Would we be hurt by national industries? No, no; the real reason of their reluctance can be found in the fact that secretaries of finance find it easier to hire marauders than to hire skilled mechanics.

"Would not a tax-free country attract settlers from all parts of the world? It would colonize northern Africa in 20 years, from end to end.

"And let me tell you the reason," he adds. "People prefer indirect taxes, and revenue industries would be so indirect as hardly to be felt at all by individuals. That's just what makes a high import tariff so popular with the masses, in spite of its individual disadvantages. Do you suppose nations hate their neighbors so much that they would like to see them burdened, even at the cost of an inconvenience to themselves? It isn't that at all. The way they reason is this: High duty on coffee and tea? So much less direct taxes. Will make tea and coffee dearer, of course; but, then, I, John Smith, will always have the privilege of settling the question as to the quantum of coffee, etc., I want to buy. If it suits me, I could manufacture some substitute and get along without imports altogether. It's not only an indirect tax, but to a large extent, an optional tax.'

"It will be the same with revenue industries. Nobody will be forced to labor on national farms. There will be an abundance of volunteers; the profits will be sufficient to pay liberal wages and still leave a considerable surplus. It is that way now with government mines in Saxony, with government forests in Austria. Then why not try it? The only question is how soon it will be tried. It is the one lone way out of our troubles, and like other truths, it will prevail."

The Lost of Bakunin.

Bakunin preached these doctrines from land to land before persistent opposition at last turned him into a Nihilist. "No room for better things till we clear the ground," was his motto in 1848, and it was then that the Holy Alliance got a long-desired pretext for silencing the daring innovator. Austria caught him leading a riot and sentenced him to death, just to have a chance to exercise clemency to the extent of a commuted sentence, and after some hesitation sealed his doom after all by turning him over to a Russian commissioner. Milder measures? Hope of redemption? Ye-s; they clapped him into Fort Schluesselburg, riveted a bull-chain around his waist and connected the other end of the chain with a 50-pound chunk of iron.

Revenue industries under difficulties, when they finally allowed him to weave ornamental baskets.

The fiery orator stood it for a couple of years, and then decided to smuggle out his soul, quickly and silently. He found a way to make his rations disappear; his complaints ceased. "Got reconciled to his fate," thought the jailer, till one day he found a note on his pallet: "There's my skeleton, old man, but Mikal Bakunin is far, very far from here." The prison inspector sheltered himself under a hint that somebody must have smuggled in poison. Russian Liberals denounced it as the "murder of a prophet." Some of Bakunin's prophecies had been fulfilled before his death, and in spite of censor edicts his writings were preserved and consulted as oracles.

He predicted an era of political assassination; he seems to have foreseen the establishment of a French republic, "not aggressive, but bristling with self-defense." With a bolder glimpse through the mists of the future he also foretold the collapse of the Russian and Austrian dynasties, and a "great Slavonic federation to offset the rise of a German gunpowder empire."

To Japan the range of his vision did not extend, but he appears to have had a dim foreboding that somewhere in borderlands the aggressive Russ would catch a Tartar.

FELIX S. OSWALD.

REBUKING A BOASTER.

The late ex-Congressman Jerry Simpson was a plain man, to whom ostentation of every kind seemed vulgar.

A rich senator was once boasting to Mr. Simpson in a Washington restaurant about his luxurious way of living. Among other things he said:

"I was obliged to discharge my second coachman last week. Though he was in many ways an invaluable fellow, he was continually hanging around one of the prettier under housemaids."

Mr. Simpson considered such talk pure vulgar boasting, and proceeded to rebuke it as such.

"I," he said gravely, "have been obliged to discharge my third groom. He was always loafing in the servants' billiard room."

QUEEN-MOTHER OF ITALY WILL TOUR AMERICA.

Margherita's Motor Car Will Take Her to the Country of Bret Harte.

SOME ROYAL ADVENTURES INCOG.

MARGHERITA, the queen mother of Italy, is really going to make a tour of the United States. It has not yet been decided on exactly what date she will start, but it will probably be early next spring. She intends to "do" America in a motor car, and to avoid the fuss and ceremony with which she was thoroughly satiated during the long years that she shared Italy's throne with King Humbert she will travel incognito. She will assume the title of countess of Stupinigi, taking the name from her castle of Stupinigi, which is her favorite summer residence. Since she took to "motoring" Rome has seen little of her, as she has devoted herself to exploring most of the countries of Europe. And now the restless dowager queen yearns for the novel experience and larger freedom to be found in the New World.

She is especially anxious to see something of the wild west. The other day, speaking to an American of her desire to visit the United States, she said innocently: "I want particularly to go west, as I know Bret Harte's sketches well, and I should so like to meet some of his types!" One wonders what would happen if the good queen, who is graciousness itself but an aristocrat to her finger tips, should suddenly appear in a mining camp in Nevada. But this is the spirit in which she is planning her trip.

Queen Margherita is not by any means a novice at motor traveling. She knows what it is to have a breakdown in the country miles from help, to have collisions, to be stoned, and to be lost for hours without food, but the more adventures she has the more her appetite for them increases; thus her fixed intention to explore outside Europe.

American women have always had a powerful attraction for Queen Margherita, their delicate, fair type of beauty appealing powerfully to her, and their frankness and self-possession introducing a fresh element in the monotony of her "circles," as the royal presentations are called. In the queen's youth, Mrs. Marsh, wife of the American minister to Piedmont, was greatly admired by her and exercised a considerable influence on the princess' education through her German governess, who came to Mrs. Marsh for advice. Ever since then Queen Margherita has had a high regard for Americans, which several pretty severe shocks have not served to diminish.

Motor-Cure for Restlessness.

Strangely enough the queen mother used to be much prejudiced against motor cars and would not hear of entering one, it is said, because she considered them so ugly and dangerous. One day, however, she allowed herself to be persuaded to take a spin with her son, King Victor, but alas, the brake refused to work, and they negotiated a hill at a pace which made Queen Margherita's hair stand on end and, worse still, they ran over a dog, but with it all the royal lady felt that she had at last found a cure for her maladies—melancholy and restlessness.

The first time King Humbert's life was attempted was in her presence, and the shock so affected her nerves that the doctors were seriously alarmed, although the public in general was unaware of the fact. Her nervousness took the form of extreme and acute restlessness, which would not allow her any repose. Motor cars were then unknown, so she was taken to Nice, accompanied by a most accomplished musician, whose duty and delight it was to play for her for hours. Under this treatment, which was very slow, she quite recovered, never having a touch of it again until her husband was assassinated. Since then, the old restlessness has returned, but now she has her automobile and when flying—even at the moderate pace she adopts—is tranquil and happy. "It is only thus," she said lately to an intimate, "that the vision of my husband as they brought him home to me dead, leaves me. When in my motor car I am a normal woman."

Queen Margherita's most serious adventure took place in the wilds of Norway. She had been warned not to go to a certain district as the inhabitants were grossly ignorant, superstitious and ferocious, but the accounts of the scenery were such that she could not resist the temptation, and she decided to go, taking a Norwegian interpreter. All went well until one evening a tire burst just at the outskirts of a small village. They decided to explore while the damage was being repaired, going on to a larger town for supper and to sleep. As the party stood up with the intention of descending, from the crowd which had gathered muttering and menacing, there advanced a gigantic Norwegian brandishing a club almost as big as himself, and shouted what were evidently threats. The interpreter gallantly stepped forward and explained that the lady with the golden hair was a queen and merely asked to go through the village to the town on the other side.

Had Heard of Autos.

"Queen!" snorted the other. "Queen of death, who goes about in a chariot with a devil in it!"

At this most opportune moment the automobile began to throb in the most alarming way, but the giant stood his ground, although the mob took to their heels. "I am not afraid of your magic," he declared, with a white face, "and if any one of you come an inch further I will brain you as you stand!" his words being emphasized by a shower of stones from behind the trees, the villagers having regained enough courage to come so far.

Queen Margherita, fearing for the safety of her automobile, gave way to the importunities of her companions and ordered a retreat, which was in perfect order, although some dodging was done to avoid the stones which were hurled after them.

Another adventure was more agreeable and took place in Italy. One day, with her chauffeur and a lady and gentleman in waiting, she started early after lunch, intending to return for afternoon tea. Four and five o'clock passed with no sign of her and at last anxiety in the palace was so great that it was decided to make a search for the party. Then followed a wild confusion of ringing of telephones, trampling of flying horses, dispatch of servants, carbineers and police agents in every direction. Nothing was heard of the lost automobile, until a carbineer, about 8 p. m., came upon a car which he thought he knew, in a tiny village, and which investigation showed to be the one he was in search of. A little further on, he found a small inn; and looking through the vines into the garden he saw her majesty and the others seated tranquilly at a table having an al fresco meal, which appeared to be much to their taste, while the excited peasant landlady hovered in the background, her knees showing an inclination to kneel every time the queen looked at her.

It seems that the car had broken some distance from the village, and could not be mended quickly with the means at hand. Telephones were unknown there, so the party had philosophically made the best of it. Queen Margherita exclaiming when she left: "We never dreamed how good polenta cakes could be!" They all arrived at the palace about midnight.

Met Herself en Route.

On another occasion, the queen mother was motoring in a country district, when suddenly an automobile going at a tremendous pace touched the royal automobile in passing. They all stopped when a man jumped up in the other car and demanded: "Why did you not get out of the queen's way?"

"The queen's way," repeated the gentleman-in-waiting, stupefied. "Yes," interrupted the other, "this is Queen Margherita's automobile," and there, lowering his voice and pointing to a begoggled figure, "is the queen mother herself."

Queen Margherita, indignant, rose and removed her goggles, whereupon the impudent chauffeur, recognizinz her, put on full speed and the motor, an exact copy of the queen mother's, was lost to sight in a flash. Inquiries were made, but its occupants were never found, having probably taken fright and crossed the frontier at once.

The arrangements for her American tour are causing the queen mother some trouble because of her desire to make every lady concerned in it happy. There is that dreadful ocean to cross and her favorite lady-in-waiting is no longer young and has a dread of the sea. If the queen leaves her behind her trip will be marred; if she takes the lady with her there will be wailing, if not gnashing of teeth, as besides entertaining exaggerated notions of the ocean's terrors the good woman believes that the west is peopled exclusively by lawless desperadoes and scalp-hunting Indians.

For the trip the queen has acquired a new Fiat automobile of 60-horse power from the world-famed Italian firm. That it will be euipped in the most luxurious style goes without saying. It will accommodate six people.

The Queen's Life Story.

It was in 1868 that Princess Margherita Marie Therese Jeanne of Savoy, daughter of Duke Ferdinand of Genoa, wedded her cousin, Prince Humbert. She had been married only two years when she was called upon to take up the difficult position of wife to the heir apparent of the kingdom of United Italy at a time when the unity consisted chiefly in name.

No bed of roses awaited Humbert when he came to the throne, and few queens have had a larger share of trouble than Margherita. But in the same degree that the heroism and self-oblivion of King Humbert, during the fearful cholera year at Naples, helped indirectly to establish his dynasty on the throne even more than did his gallantry in the field, so did the devotion of the queen displayed in those dark days in visiting the hospitals and tending the suffering win her a warm place in the hearts of the Italian people which she has ever since held.

They are on the best of terms, but in the first days of his reign the young king made it apparent that in affairs of state his masterful will was paramount and even his mother would have to give way to it. She wanted the body of her martyred husband buried in Turin, the reason she assigned being that there the other members of the race had been buried and that he ought to lie among his kin.

King Had His Way.

There was, she knew, one exception to this rule. The body of Victor Emanuel, the founder of the present United Italy, had been laid at rest in the Pantheon—that is to say, in Rome—that beautiful prize which he had won from the papacy, and which the papacy still hopes to win back. It was her desire not to offend the church which strengthened the wish of the queen mother. But her son insisted that his father should be buried in the same tomb in the same city.

Queen Margherita was in her boudoir at Monza with the duke of Aosta, at that time heir to the throne, as Victor Emanuel III. then had no son, when the king, pale and tired, entered the room.

"Well, that is arranged," he exclaimed; "my father will have a fitting burial in the Pantheon."

"Victor," cried his mother, "I see you want to break my heart. You offend my religion as well as my affections."

"I am sorry, mother," he said, gently, and then added sternly: "The religion which is offended at a martyr being buried in his own capital, and lying beside his own father, needs radical changes."

The king had his own way, and everybody is now agreed it was the best way, and there has been no conflict between them since. Out of his own civil list of $3,000,000 yearly the king makes his mother an annual allowance of $400,000. She can well afford, therefore, to enjoy life in her own way. She is a woman of many accomplishments, extremely well read and a good conversationalist, and is particularly fond of people of literary and artistic talents. Under an assumed name she has written a drama which is shortly to be produced at Rome.

CONSTANCE HARRIMAN.

The Fairy Gifts.

By Sarah Bernhardt.

CERTAIN fairies, having been invited to a christening, were standing around the cradle of the child, and with grateful hearts the parents listened to all the splendid wish-gifts that were being bestowed upon their beloved little one:

"You shall grow to beautiful manhood and you shall wear a glittering crown."

"You shall become a hero."

"A thousand throats shall ring their acclaim of your deeds."

"Your admirers, intoxicated with enthusiasm, shall drag your chariots themselves. The people will laugh and cry, quiver with rapture and quake with anxiety for everything you do."

"Poets shall strew your path with their praise; minstrels shall tune their harps to accompany the words of your exploits."

"You shall win countless hearts."

"No malice shall harm you; no dagger's cold steel shall pierce your bosom."

"Your fame shall reach above the height of mountains; it shall spread beyond the seas."

Thus they spoke, and, overcome with gratitude, the mother knelt before them. Suddenly, however, the Fairy of Immortal Renown, who had been forgotten and unbidden to the feast, appeared on the threshold unexpectedly.

"The gifts which my sisters have bestowed on your child," she cried, "I have it not in my power to take from him. Nevertheless, in order that you may be punished for your neglect, he shall have this wish-gift from me:

"His glittering crown shall be a crown of tinsel; he shall laugh, weep and love, but for the entertainment of others, not when his heart wishes it. Those who applaud him shall be those whom the renowned of the land would not deign to recognize. Those who have made him their idol shall drag him down from the summit he has occupied in their hearts, and the acclaim they shall have given him one day will be revoiced for a newer hero, to the wheels of whose chariot they shall flock in a new triumph. The laurel berries which shall be placed on his brow as a sign of immortality shall wither, and forgotten and alone shall he die, leaving nothing behind."

"Oh," cried the father, in agony, "what terrible end is he coming to?"

"He shall be a play actor," replied the malicious fairy. But at that moment there appeared the Fairy of Death, who had arrived late, and she said:

"I will avenge you, little one. After your death the remembrance of your accomplishments shall crush the glory of those who would borrow the lustre of your light."

TRUE ROMANCE CLINGS ABOUT THE ORMONDES.

How the Founder of the Line Won His Fair Lady by a Stratagem.

KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER.

THOUGH verging on 50 and a grandmother, the marchioness of Ormonde still retains many traces of that beauty for which in her youth she was famous among English noblewomen. Better still, she enjoys vigorous health. She owes that to her devotion to sport and all forms of outdoor life. Married to one of the greatest of Irish noblemen, and the eldest daughter of the rich duke of Westminster, she might long have reigned as a society queen, but she preferred the green sward or the blue sea to drawing-room carpets and the frivolities of fashionable life in the London season. In earlier days she was a fearless rider to hounds, but for years her favorite pastime has been yachting, for which she shares the enthusiasm of her husband, who is commodore of the Royal Yacht squadron. There are few amateur skippers who can handle a small boat better. Unlike so many great ladies, she goes about at Cowes in the most simple of sailor costumes. On occasions, nevertheless, she is to be seen attired in splendor befitting her rank; and she was one of the stateliest figures at King Edward's coronation, wearing the beautiful robes, elaborately embroidered in silver and gold thread, which had figured at two previous coronations, and were handed down to Lady Ormonde by her grandmother, that grandest of grand dames, Harriet, duchess of Sutherland.

There is no statelier home in Ireland, or indeed in the United Kingdom, than the seat of the Ormondes, Kilkenny castle, with its towers and massive curtain walls, its picture gallery a hundred feet long, and its halls and staircase, hung with Spanish stamped leather and fine old tapestry. Built in the thirteenth century, it is one of the oldest inhabited houses in the world, and neither time nor the restorer has damaged it much.

Plate of Solid Gold.

Among the notable treasurers of Kilkenny castle is an "Arabian Nights" service of gold plate—not the ordinary gold plate, but plate of pure, unalloyed gold. It is of fabulous value, and includes many rich antique drinking cups, one of which has imbedded in its rim an ivory medallion given to the first duke of Ormonde by Charles I. By it hangs a romantic story which is known as the "Ormond love story." Its hero was James, the 13-year-old son of the widowed Lady Thurles. Lord Thurles, eldest son of the earl of Ormonde, had been drowned in crossing the Irish sea, and his widow, with her three sons, had a hard struggle with fortune. Her father-in-law, the eleventh earl, had had the misfortune to offend King James I., and was almost as poor as herself.

Her son James was handsome and debonair, and poverty troubled him but little until he fell head over ears in love with his beautiful cousin, Lady Elizabeth Preston. She was an only child, a baroness in her own right—as a bride, so they said, quite out of reach of the penniless James. But to make matters quite safe she was packed off to London, where lodged at Holland house she was to see the world and make a match worthy of her rank and purse.

To Holland house one morning came a peddler, with laces in his pack and wiles upon his tongue. The daughters of the earl of Holland were captivated by the lace and its vendor. They ran to Lady Elizabeth, who was moping above in her chamber, bidding her to come to the back door where was the handsomest peddler that ever was seen.

Some inkling of the truth may have dawned on the Lady Elizabeth, for Irish maidens are as quick-witted as lovely. "Beholding at the back door," so runs the chronicle, "the merchant and his wares, she fain would buy of him certain silken gloves of which she had had the handling. The Ladies Holland offered to lend her the money wherewith to complete the purchase; but she, unheedful, retired into her chamber to fetch her some. Being private she drew from the gloves a letter, which she perused and writ the answer—all in the shortest space. Furthermore, the gloves proved a misfit and had to be returned to the peddler. Whereat he showed no sort of discomfort."

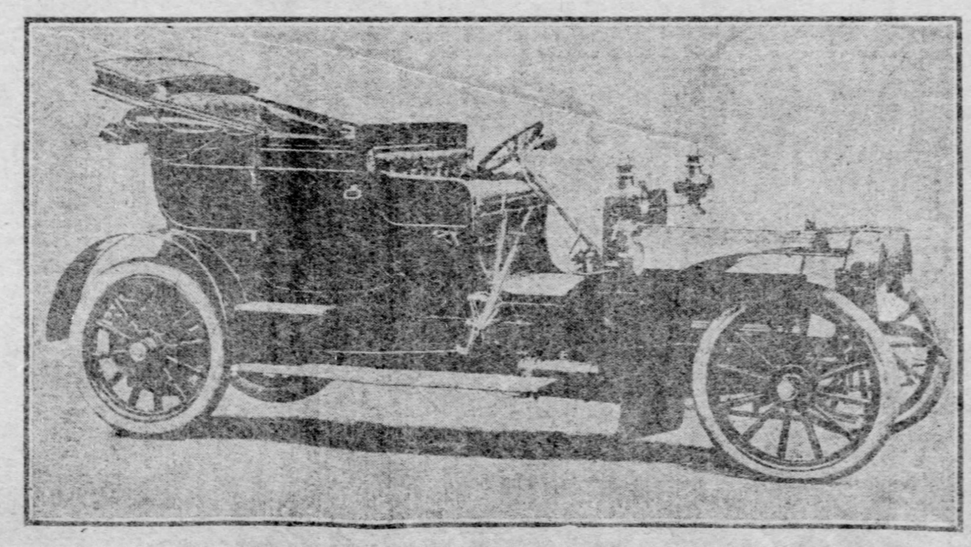
Love Found the Way.

Happy peddler! In spite of "sharp surprise and great displeasure of king and court, and the circumspection and strict guard of the countess of Holland," the couple managed to get married. And once safely man and wife they claimed their right to be together. Little they recked of the subsequent difficulties. Lady Elizabeth was a ward of the crown, and her husband had to pay a heavy fine for his audacious wooing. There were sundry other unpleasant things to face, but the young couple were happy in spite of it all. James succeeded his grandfather as earl of Ormonde, and went as in duty bound to pay homage on the occasion.

Charles I. had then succeeded to the throne. He was young and handsome himself in those days, and had not long before become the bridegroom of the woman he adored. He had a touch of fellow feeling for all lovers, and not only forgave the earl, but took him to his heart and gave him the gold cup with his medallion. He was created marquis and then duke of Ormonde. He was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland, and during the dark days of the civil war administered that high office with consummate ability. Long afterward, in the times of the Restoration, he and his beautiful duchess kept their own high standard of what was right, noble and clean, and shone almost as the sole representatives of virtue in high places.

CURTIS BROWN.

Margherita, Queen-Mother of Italy.



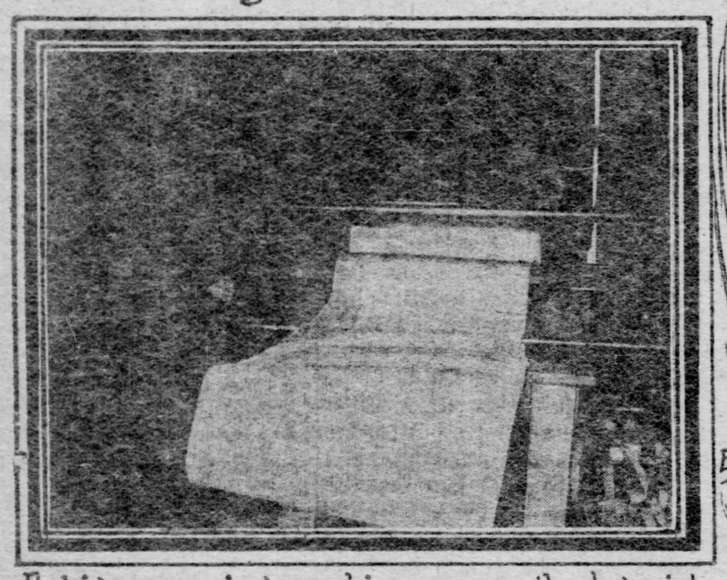
New Sixty Horsepower Fiat Car Italy's Queen Will Use on Tour.

The Marchioness of Ormonde.

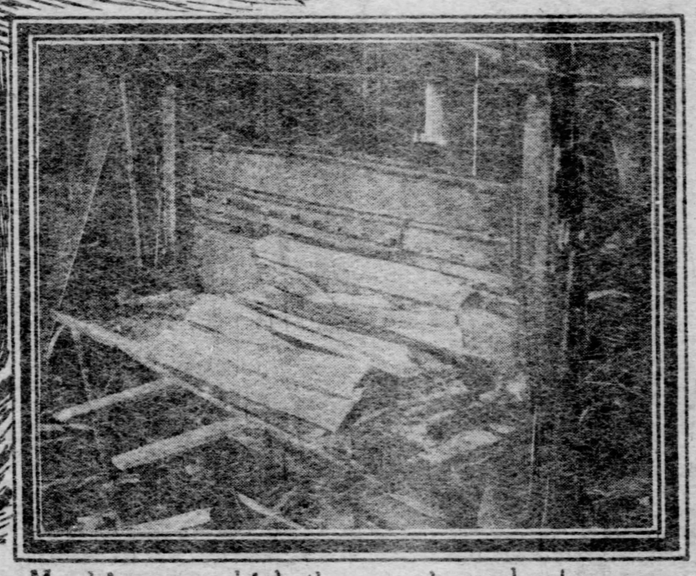
The Making of a Basket

Sawing logs into short lengths—the first operation in the making of baskets.

Shaping and nailing both peck and quart baskets.



A big veneering machine carves the logs into a thin continuous sheet resembling a web of cloth.



Machine at which the wooden sheets are cut into baskets splints

One man can put handles onto 150 dozen of half bushel baskets in a day.

THE false impression which exists about the making of ordinary baskets illustrates how really little most of us, perhaps otherwise wise well informed, know about the things which we use every day. The wood from which bushel, half bushel and peck baskets are made, is not sawed into slats or splinters and never was. Instead, it is peeled off a beech, elm or maple log in continuous sheets like so much carpet unwinding from a roll. This is in contradiction to perhaps what is the commonest fallacy about mechanically-made baskets.

There has been less printed about the making of market baskets probably than any other as common and extensive an industry extant. Indian baskets made by hand and the recent raffia fad have had due attention, but these are very different from the machine-made basket of more general use.

Basketry is an ancient art and yet its history is quite obscure. Even the word "basket" is said to be of very uncertain etomology. In the ruins of ancient Egypt are many representations of baskets and in the Bible baskets are mentioned many times and yet who really invented baskets will likely always remain a mystery. The first authentic record of basket making as an industry of any size, places the early inhabitants of England among the pioneers. In that country and its possessions, such as India, the development has been very pronounced and the many uses to which the inhabitants have long put basket material would seem very strange here in the United States. The early-day baskets were chiefly of willows.

The first attempt at making baskets from logs provided for beating wood of a free texture with an iron known as a "beater." This had the effect of loosening or separating the different layers into thin strips. In accordance with the modern methods, the logs are cut into short lengths by a steam drag saw. The length of the chunks depends upon the sized basket to be made. The chunks are next hurried to a steam vat in the ground and thrown in. Hot water stands in the bottom of this vat and in this the logs are cooked or boiled.

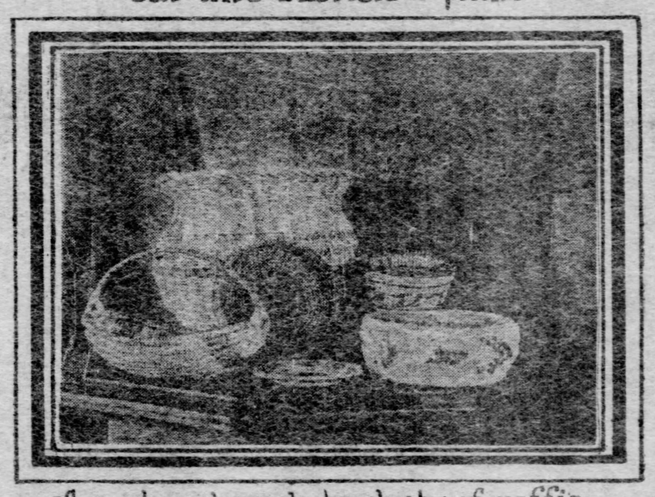
It twenty-four hours the chunks are ready to be removed. As they are lifted by a windlass from the underground vat, a man with an adz stands by and, with a dig or two at the edges, loosens the bark and it falls from the log proper. A big veneering machine now carves the log into a thin continuous sheet resembling a webb of cloth. The length of log is lifted into the machine and is made to revolve, slowly coming closer and closer to the knives as it unwinds. Were there no defects in the wood, the entire log would unwind itself in this manner.

As the wooden sheet comes from the machine, it is broken off in lengths about five feet and carried to the veneer clipper or splint cutting machine. This device has a long blade which is operated by steam power. It works up and down upon the thin wood which is automatically fed into it, cutting off the sheets into mere splints. The thickness of the web and width of the splints or strips are regulated to suit the particular needs of the basket. For bushel baskets a splint 62¼ inches in length, an inch and a quarter wide and three-eighths of an inch thick is used for a top side reinforcement, while a thin paper-like splint, shorter and wider, is required for the body of the basket. A basket which is of fourteen quarts capacity—not quite a half bushel—is in use a great deal on the markets. This size requires a slint 31 inches in length. Every such basket has its hoops, its uprights, its filling and handle. The filling is of the thinest material and is of beech or maple.

Specialists for Each Part.

The strips which are cut for handles are sent to a man whose sole work is to cut them into the required shape. He first places them in hot water for perhaps ten minutes and then, taking one at a time in his hand, he bends it into shape over a form, after which he places it into a rack which continues to hold it in the shape it has assumed. Another portion of the splints go to a force of men who do nothing but weave bottoms. This work of weaving is done by hand. The bottoms are sent to men who stand in front of basket machines at a bench. Each of these machines comprizes a form just the size of the inside of the basket to be made. A braided basket bottom is placed upon this form and, by means of a hand lever, which wedges the form and braid into another form of slightly larger size, the basket is shaped. The rims are then put in place and tacked, the basket released from the grip of the machine and turned over to the men who fasten on the handles.

One man can put handles into 150 dozen baskets in a day. A braider of bottoms turns out 100 dozen a day. The man at the machine, who shapes the baskets and nails them, can handle 40 dozen a day. The work in a basket factory is paid for by the piece. The braider receives one and a fourth cents a dozen for making bottoms, the man at the machine four and a half cents a dozen and the workman who affixes the handles a cent and a half for the same number.



Some hand made baskets of raffia.

Like so many saw mills a large number of our modern basket factories are situated in the rural towns where the timber supply is near at hand. Logs are hauled in by teams distances of fifteen and twenty miles. The completed baskets are hauled in wagon loads to the various towns of the section in which the factory is located. A thousand baskets of the fourteen-quart or the half-bushel size are placed on one wagon. The demand for baskets seems to be growing every year.

Millions of Baskets a Year.

At the fruit centers of the United States, basket making thrives, usually being one of the biggest industries. During the fruit season the factories are operated night and day. In the grape belts and the peach growing country this is especially true. In the fruit districts of Ohio there are factories which turn out as high as 4,000 baskets in a day and 12,000,000 in a season. Then, too, the growers of such vegetables as lettuce require hundreds of thousands of baskets in a season in one locality for the shipment of their wares to the city markets.

Clothes baskets, hampers, sewing baskets and the like are made extensively in the United States by hand. Many of these, like the market baskets, are also put together in small towns. In England the poor and even the blind, have for a long time engaged in this industry with profit. For hand-made baskets in the United States rattan, willow and black ash have long been used. In England the willows of the valleys of the Thames and Trent are most prized by the basket makers and in Scotland, Germany and France willows are also extensively grown by those interested in the same industry. The Chinese utilize finely split bamboo instead.

The hand process of making baskets consists chiefly in the operations of weaving. In the closeness of the weaves and the decorations lies much of the skill. The Indians achieved great things in decorations. In South America the natives so closely weave their baskets that they will hold water. In India, with skins of animals for coverings, baskets are used for boats. Many of the vessels built in this manner are several times as large as a canoe.

W. FRANK M'CLURE.

NATURE STUDY IN WINTER

A CHAPTER ON INSECTS AND THEIR QUEER WAYS

By Robert Gleason.

"NATURE study," remarked the man, "is a fad of the day, and a harmless one, no doubt, for those who have plenty of time; but after all is said and done, is there any real good in it?" "Oh," I replied, "it is the old, old story in your case; you and Dame Nature are strangers, and therefore she has kept her treasure chests closed, and her marvelous and cunning devices hidden from you; but should you ever grow to know and love her, she will charm you as she has charmed me, with her beautiful handiwork, and her wonderful stories."

Is it a fad to know how the orchids bloom, and the great umbels of milkweed flowers produce pods; what insect guest visits each and for what purpose; how the tomato worm grows to be a Quaker gray moth with the quick movements of the humming bird; and how the wee eggs of the butterfly are carved and ornamented until they resemble miniature mosques and domes? If so, I like the fad, and hundreds of our men and women, to say nothing of enthusiastic boys and girls, like the fad, and the fad will continue to be.

The main thing in nature study is to use one's eyes and to learn that the commonest weed or caterpillar, if known and understood, has a story worth the telling.

Winter is a fine time to begin this study, for it is a season when there are fewer things to be observed. Among these are the cocoon cradles of the moths, who pass the cold weather in the dormant chrysalis period. There is a brown pouch of the cecropia attached to the side of a twig, and that of the promethea, another silkworm, dangling from a ribbon band. This promethea shows a shrewdness almost human, for when it spins its home within a curled leaf, it seems to realize that the weight of the domicile is considerable, and so strengthens the stem of the leaf with wrappings of fine silk which it then winds about the parent stem.

Butterflies in Winter.

While examining the trees and bushes for these insect homes you may discover a butterfly with wings folded and held above its body. The insect with its mottled brown color so closely resembles the shriveled foliage where it clings that it is rendered quite inconspicuous; if one is found, however, take it home and let it "unbend" in the warmth of a room. You will then see that the upper surfaces of its wings are of a beautiful fulvous color marked with black, and if it be a violet tip, there will be an added band of delicate lavender. The awakened butterfly will suffer no inconvenience from its disturbed slumber, for when placed out-of-doors, it will again seek a sheltered nook and at once resume its hibernating attitude and dormant condition.

The inmates of the cocoons which have been gathered, will begin to emerge in the spring; as the silk moths do not eat, they can be watched and enjoyed for a few days. Then they should be given their freedom in order that they may mate and live their brief lives of liberty and love.

It does not take long for a student of out-door life to realize that a living form, be it plant or animal, is much more interesting than a dead specimen and that most things, for example, the birds, can be best studied in the open.

I would say to those interested in nature study that a note book is very helpful. Personally, I like to keep a daily general memorandum, for in this way I can connect the flowers, trees, insects and birds that come at the same season. I also keep an alphabetically arranged journal, wherein I record the life histories of such insects as I rear in vivariums, or breeding cages. Here I find the study of their development most satisfactory.

A vivarium is quickly and easily made from a soap box by fitting a screen door to one side. It should contain a bottle of wet sand for the twigs and leaves on which butterfly or moth eggs have been found and for the leaves on which the caterpillars feed.

You will be surprised to learn how caterpillars differ in disposition as well as in the work which they do. They are not the horrid, creepy, crawly things that many believe them to be, and a little patient investigation of their habits will prove that they have their place in the world, and that Nature, the wonderful old mother, shows as much solicitude for them as for her larger children.

Insect Artillery.

The weapons of warfare given to the wee ones of insectdom are both ingenious and effective. A number of these little creatures are so constructed that they are able to put up a defense, always in working order, that will chagrin the boldest foe.

Almost everyone has run across the little Bombardier beetle who muddies its enemies by exploding in their faces a miniature popgun loaded with a liquid that changes to gas as soon as it strikes the air. The noise and smoke of this small cannon so startles the attacking party that it is thrown into confusion, and before it can recover, the bombardier is up and away. This wee chap puts up quite a martial appearance, too, for he wears gleaming blue wing covers that look very military over his reddish body. A tropical relative is even better equipped, as it is capable of emitting two loud and distinct explosions, which are accompanied by heat and a strong acid scent. Other beetles of the same family squirt an offensive liquid over their enemies and retire before the latter have recovered from the shock. The dainty flower beetles have on both sides of their body orange colored vesicles, which are loaded with offensive ammunition. The interesting rhinoceros beetle, which wears such a stylish pent-house projection on its head, makes a creaking noise to alarm its foes.

The well named "Hickory Devil," that ugly caterpillar of the pretty regal moth, puts up such a repulsive appearance that one would not imagine it needed other defense than its looks, but the ichneumon flies, who select just such soft bodies for a food supply for their own maggoty babies, don't scare worth a cent, so their unwilling hosts have recourse to more strenuous methods for protection. Each caterpillar is provided with seven or eight sharp pointed, reddish spines, which are worn behind their heads. Thus armed they wave their anterior parts from side to side, and thus keep their enemies at bay. The larvae of the gorgeous night-flying cecropia moth also wears a bristly arrangement with which it intimidates attacks. The death's head moth, when in close quarters, utters a mournful cry that has given rise to many superstitious tales. This peculiar note brings much confusion into the ranks of the bees who frequently are forced to act as hosts to this honey-loving insect. The larva and pupa of this same moth are also capable of uttering sounds which is said to be representative of the lowest order, provided with a voice.

Defense by Smell.

Other species of the lepidoptera put up other methods of defense. The caterpillars of the handsome papilio butterflies are provided with scent organs, called osmateria, which can be exerted at will. These are concealed in the head, but when disturbed the larva shoots them forth and emits a very disagreeable odor that is doubtless effective. These belligerent chaps occasionally use these weapons against each other, and great is the smell thereof. A little foreigner, the grub of a poplar beetle, is provided with nine pairs of scent organs, and when attacked emits a nauseous, milky fluid from each of the 18 osmateria. But this is a provident fellow withal, for when he fancies he has sufficiently intimidated his foes, he at once withdraws the offending drops for furure use.

The caterpillar of the puss moth has been provided with two strings to its bow, for within a cleft on its head is concealed a wee syringe from which it squirts an obnoxious dose, and as if this were not ample defense, on its willowy tail are two movable tubes, from which issue rose-colored whip lashes which it waves about in a threatening manner. This with its malodorous capabilities, must prive very offensive to intruding ichneumons.

Nearly all caterpillars are sluggish in their movements and unfitted to escape from danger; hence many of them, which lead exposed lives, are provided with disagreeable secretions which will render them distasteful, not only to foes of their own kind, but to birds and larger enemies. Even the common tomato "worm," when disturbed, vomits a mass of undigested food in a manner decidedly repulsive to people, whatever its effect upon the smaller fry.

Our fulvous-coated milkweed butterfly is so ill flavored that it is practically immune. Another butterfly, the viceroy, appreciating the advantages which the milkweed fellow derives from this device, has evolved a similar coloration in order to be protected from its predaceous enemies. This strange departure is the more remarkable because the viceroy belongs to a family whose coloring is utterly at variance with the species mimicked. It has been suggested that a distasteful flavor could as easily have been developed as a change in pigments, but such a condition would not have been practical from an economic standpoint, and might have resulted in the destruction of vast numbers of butterflies before the birds would have become sufficiently acquainted to avoid them. Under existing conditions the birds already had in mind the markings of the milkweed fly, so, as soon as the mimicking insects had acquired their new coat they could at once begin to trade on its protective coloration. In this particular instance it seems as though natural selection was influenced by mental calculation.

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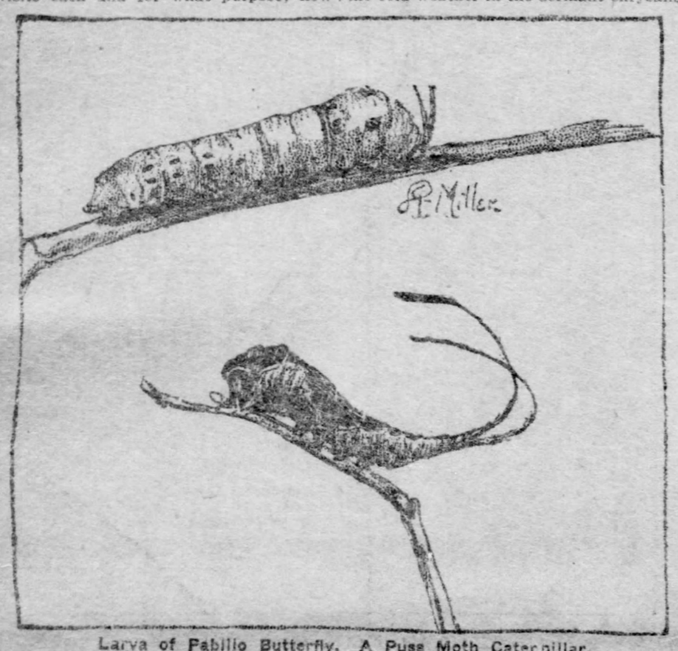


Larva of Pabilio Butterfly. A Puss Moth Caterpillar.

Violet-Tipped Butterflies.

PACKING SILVER.

A housekeeper who was closing her house for a long period packed her silver in dry flour. Knives, forks and spoons were kept together, arranged in layers, and emerged perfectly bright and untarnished, although they had been nearly ten months put away. It is a simple and effective plan.

Among the Big Trees

Wawona Tree Mariposa Grove

Cabin and Stage Mariposa Grove

Grizzly Giant Mariposa Grove

Telescope Tree Mariposa Grove

In the Upper Mariposa Grove

A Fallen Monarch of the Forrest

CALIFORNA has some of the most interesting parks in the world—national parks forest reserves—controlled by the government, protected by it and thrown open to the people.

A short time ago, figuratively speaking, the big trees of the Yosemite region were being cut down and the region devastated by sheep, man and beast; but most of this region is now under government control and troops are kept in the park to drive out all depredators of all kinds. It is a singular fact that there are thousands of intelligent human beings who can see no reason why they should not cut down and saw up a tree 6,000 years old; and it is fortunate that there are 10 times as many who believe that men holding such views should not be allowed to go at large; and it is this sentiment that has brought about the forest reserves and the national parks.

The Sierra Nevada and the Southern Sierras—the Sierra Madre—have, in a few years, become exceedingly popular as a camping ground. Formerly only tourists went into them, but now thousands of Californians enter the various passes, and one meets people in the deepest solitudes or in localities like Kings River canon that was comparatively unknown a few years ago.

The approach of the Sierre Nevadas is through the San Joaquin valley, which in summer is extremely hot, lying between the Sierra Nevada range and the Coast mountains; but the heat and dust of the valley are soon forgotten when the canons are entered and the mountains close in behind one.

No such wonder is known in the world as the Mariposa Big Tree grove, and to spend a week or more amid these solitudes, sleeping among trees of such size, camping out or sleeping on the ground beside and beneath them, is to some men one of the great privileges to be had in California. The Big Tree grove is eight miles from Wawona, and the forest, which covers an area of about two miles square, stands on a gentle slope of the mountains, forming what is known as the upper and the lower grove. It is not the largest, but is the easiest reached, and contains trees that make the impression of a lifetime upon the average person.

Trees Old as Our Era.

For years the Yosemite and its adjacent big trees was a secret hidden away in the heart of the forest, and known only to the few natives who happened to cross the range at this point from the desert beyond, and we can imagine the surprise and terror of the man who first came upon this vast gash in the earth from the east, stood, and looked down into it. There are 250 trees in the lower grove and 325 in the upper, splendid spires—stepping stones that connect today with the time when the Christian era began.

The effect of the big trees on different people varies. As I write I have one in view—I see it every day in Pasedena, Cal.—a young one, not over 30 feet in height, yet few people pass it by without turning to look at it again. There is no other tree like it; its trunk grows directly upward—large, firm, imposing for the amount of foliage, but the message that it carries to me is of something built to withstand the fires and storms of centuries. It is as though Washington's monument or Bunker Hill should throw out folnage and became trees.

The trees of the Mariposa forest are disappearing to some—they do not seem so large at first, but day by day they grow on the stroller, and at the end of two or three weeks the idea has entered the mind that here is something stupendous, something left behind in the race of time and eternity. The lofty pillars grow into the mind, there is a majesty or beauty to them that takes entire possession of one, and you return again and again and hunt for new and different points of view.

They stand among other trees in a park, the beauty of which cannot fully be described. The ground is often covered with mountain flowers, and one is impressed with their lack of verdure and leaves for so large a tree; verdure and foliage which often appear more like a green haze or a "mist of pale apple green."

Why these trees are found here and nowhere else is due doubtless to the equable climate of California. Their seeds are extremely small and light—a singular fact when their vast size is taken into consideration.

Only a few years ago they were unknown, except to the trapper and the few Indians, but now the park is visited by thousands who live and camp here far into the fall.

Diameter Over 50 Feet.

There is a great difference in the age and appearance of the trees—one of the largest measures 160 feet in circumference and like a king it seems to stand alone amid fitting surroundings. It rises in a little valley at the head waters of the Kawea river and is surrounded by scenery that for beauty and majesty has no counterpart doubtless in the world, or at least in America.

If nature had selected this site as a throne for this king of trees it could not have succeeded better; on almost every side deep abyssmal precipices stand, as though to entrap any invader, deep canyons which wind about, and beyond these peaks and mountains that reach 10,000 to 15,000 feet into the empyrean.

Around about this stately tree stretches a wilderness that in wildness and picturesque beauty hardly has its equal on the globe. One might imagine that nature had selected this last resort of the Great Sequoia and built up its ramparts, thrown about its castellated form ditches of infinite depth, walls of colossal height, buried it deep in the heart of titanic mountains, safe from the marauding hand of man.

Its general position in the state still further emphasizes this precaution. On one side lies the great plain of the San Joaquin and the ocean, on the other the most desolate place on the face of the earth, the Death valley country, the Pantamint mountains that environ it, and beyond a fierce and hopeless desert suggestive in summer of death and despair.

Every tree in this splendid forest has a peculiar interest; several are used as camps or huts; (fig. 1) the house being literally in the heart of the tree. One of the most striking of the Mariposa giants stands by the cabin (fig. 2), and is a splendid example of the enormous growth and size of these trees. The bark appears to lie in long ridges and has a soft, rich brown color restful to the eye. Huge buttresses seem to reach out from its base descending into the ground, the mass presenting a most imposing spectacle.

Goliath Overthrown.

The vast size of the roots and their extraordinary shape is illustrated in figure 3, which shows one of these monarchs uprooted. How many thousands of years ago this tree sprang into life it would be difficult to tell; but its vast roots that have perhaps weathered the winters and summers of 10 centuries still stand reaching up like countless arms—an extraordinary spectacle. So big is this prone tree that an entire company of cavalry can ride upon it and then not cover it.

The writer once watched a ball going on on a platform formed of a single sequoia-sempervirens, the giant redwood of the coast. The tree had been cut down by some vandal back in the 50s, but the stump had thrown out shoots all around, which had grown to the size of large trees, forming a perfect room with the sky as a roof.

Such an illustration (fig. 4) gives a definite idea of the size of a tree, and so the great Wawona, which has an arch cut through its heart, conveys a graphic idea of size and age. This splendid trunk has attained enormous dimensions; its roots or the lower rim of the bark seem to form great rolls of chocolate colored bark, and as they enter the ground convey a striking impression of age and stability.

The coach literally rolls through its very heart the most notable tunnel not excepting the Simplon and Mont Cenis, in the world.

One of the most interesting trees here is the Telescope tree (fig. 5), a lofty and ancient pile that still lives, though its very heart seems to have been eaten out, and its top blasted perhaps by lightning. It might have been dead 1,000 years judging from its size, but the top has thrown out a few branches, diminutive in comparison to the size of the tree, whose magnitude can be appreciated by comparing it to the forest of smaller trees growing about it, which are of extraordinary size; yet they could be bunched into tens and twenties and then not equal the bulk of this one tree—which was old when Columbus discovered America.

Room for a Family.

In wandering through this grove one is constantly coming upon some tree that challenges comparison. In figure 6 is shown one in which the side near the ground has doubtless been burned away ages ago so that it forms a huge room, and a great flying buttress reaches up as high as an ordinary house, forming a remarkable arch or anchor for the giant.

While one is occupied in admiring the trees, noting their size and dimensions, it is also interesting to observe the injuries they have received. Doubtless they have been abused and ill-treated by man from time immemorial. This entire country has been swept by fires time and again; Mexican herders for years have driven their herds into the groves when the fodder of the lowlands gave out, and have moved on, leaving their campfires to start up at the first strong wind, the flame sweeping through the grove, eating up the young trees and doing great damage to the old ones. On some of the trunks evidence of fire and other damage 1,000 years ago can be seen.

Again, many have been set afire by the miscreants in human form, and there are men so lost to all sense of the proprieties that they have cut such trees down and converted them into lumber.

One can wander on through this forest, camping near one group, spending days in the vicinity of certain trees, and have the consciousness of living in a most remarkable forest in the world—a forest that seems to belong to the age of Titans, something that has been left behind in the race of time.

Figures and measurements convey but little idea of the actual size of these giants, yet they are interesting.

In all probability one of the most striking is the Grizzly Giant (fig. 6). This tree has branches over 100 or more feet from the ground, that are themselves larger than any trees found in many parts of the world.

This splendid masterpiece, doubtless 4,000 or 5,000 years old, stands in a well-wooded forest of other trees that form a rich, green alcove about it, and which brings its rugged form out into high relief, and one can glance down along arcades of green through other forests, and the impression grows upon one that these other trees have gathered about the master to protect it and shut it in but nothing could hide this gigantic column that seems to preserve its size as it rises and to have thrown out a forest of gigantic trees high in air as branches, any one of which would make a giant standing in the forest by itself.

CHARLES F. HOLDER.

A BRIGHT SIDE TO EVERYTHING

By Caroline Stephens.

Bernard Shaw remarks in one of his plays that "The man with the toothache thinks every one happy whose teeth are sound, and the poverty-stricken man makes the same mistake about the rich man."

So it is with most things. One always feels that the thing he doesn't possess or the thing he can't do is the one thing essential to his happiness.

Many a struggling writer feels that he would be quite happy if he could write such a history as Fiske, but the story is told of Fiske that his one desire was to sing. Compliments on his writing or lectures he took as a matter of course, but the person who would listen to his singing and complimented him upon it won his everlasting admiration.

It is the same with us all. The unsuccessful think the successful must be happy. The sick think if they had health nothing else would matter. The laboring man thinks if he only had leisure he would be content.

But fortunately happiness is not the prerogative of any class of people or station in life. Of late there has been much discussion as to which sex is happier. The question of sex seems to me to enter very little into the matter. The things which go to make for happiness are numerous and varied, for no two people think or feel alike, but if there is one thing more than another that helps to smooth the rough places it is temperament.

The person, be it man or woman, who is inclined to look on the bright side of things, who is confident that clouds have a silver lining, and who realize that life is only a game to be played to the best of one's ability, is bound to be happier than one who is always expecting the worst, or who, because the sky is overclouded, is confident that the sun will never shine again.

The all-absorbing question is: "Can this cheerful attitude be acquired, or is it one of the gifts of the gods, and only bestowed on a favorite few?"

No doubt some are gifted with a happier and more cheerful temperament than others. It is natural for some to be morose, while others are naturally happy. But that is no reason why the melancholy man can't change his point of view. One's point of view is largely a matter of habit. There are always two ways of looking at every question. If you are seeking happiness (and who of us is not?) form the habit of looking on the bright side. Try to see the best, not the worst, in people.

Sound Common Sense.

"That was sound common sense," said the Rev. Madison Peters, apropos of a certain clergyman's resignation. "It was like the decision of old Bismarck's soldier.

"There was a soldier who acquitted himself with singular gallantry on the battlefield. He carried a wounded comrade nearly two miles on his back through a fusillade of bullets. Accordingly he came before Bismarck to be rewarded for his bravery.

"He was a simple-minded fellow. The prince commended him, questioned him a little, and finally said, with a laugh:

"'Now, Hans, tell me which you prefer, the iron cross, or a hundred thalers?'

"The brave Hans thought a little.

"'How much,' he said carefully, 'is the cross worth?'

"'About three thalers,' said the prince.

"Hans frowned, and thought again for a long time. Then his brow cleared. He smiled.

"'I think,' he said, 'I'll take the cross and 97 thalers.'"

AFTER QUAY THE DELUGE

LAST CHAPTER OF OLD-TIME NOTES.

By Col. A. K. McClure.

"AFTER me the deluge," might well have been uttered by Senator Quay before his death, could he have had any conception of the political disruption and revolution which were to follow. When he looked out upon the setting sun from the library to which he was borne for the last time, to gaze upon the literary and art treasures he so greatly loved, there was not a cloud upon the Republican horizon. Looking over his political work as it then appeared he could have assumed that he and his organization had finally reached omnipotence, without peril from internal or external political foes. His party was thoroughly united in every section of the country on its national candidate and policy, and the formidable enemies he had encountered in his many conflicts of the past were then unseen and unfelt in the political movements of the state. Had he lived until the meeting of the legislature of 1905, he would have been reelected United States senator, regardless of his fixed resolve to retire from public life because of his hopelessly broken health. He would have accepted the unanimous and generally very hearty support of his party for another senatorial election, but would have certainly resigned soon after qualifying in the special session of the senate in March, 1905, while the legislature was still in session and dictated the election of his successor.

The death of Quay in the early summer of 1905 brought to the surface various antagonistic elements of the party which were not visible on the surface while Quay continued as the omnipotent Republican leader of the state. Half a score of candidates speedily developed to contest the vacant seat in the senate, and many earnest but disagreeing conferences were held in Pittsburgh, Harrisburg and Philadelphia to bring about harmonious action on the senatorship. The plain mandate of the constitution required the governor to summon an extra session of the legislature to choose a senator, and had the conditions been ordinary Gov. Pennypacker would doubtless have performed that duty. The senatorship was sought by many, and the various conferences held, looking to harmony, gave no promise of unity of action and for a time seriously threatened disruption. It is an open secret that after many unsuccessful efforts had been made to reach an agreement on the senatorship, the leaders, who were then most potent in the selection of a senator, summoned ex-Senator J. Donald Cameron and asked him to accept the position, but he peremptorily declined it.

Knox Becomes Senator.

Attorney General Philander C. Knox, then a resident of Pittsburgh, had not been aggressive in politics and was devoted to his profession, in which he had attained distinction. Cameron suggested Attorney General Knox for the senatorship, and as Knox was free from all factional entanglements, he was finally accepted by all, and the organization, which was then supreme in the mastery of the party, was thoroughly united in the assurance to Knox that he would be elected by the next legislature without a contest. Knox greatly preferred to continue in the line of his profession, as he had no taste for, or experience in political management, but he finally decided to accept the new position when his election by the next legislature was fully assured.

The governor was then placed in a very embarrassing position, as the strict letter of the fundamental law required that he should summon the legislature to choose a senator, but that involved the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars to accomplish what could be readily attained without the intervention of the legislature, and the governor assumed the responsibility, that would doubtless never have been questioned under ordinary conditions, appointing Knox as United States senator to fill the vacancy made by the death of Quay. Gov. Stone had appointed Quay to a vacancy in 1899, when the legislature had adjourned without choosing a senator after a protracted and bitter contest between Quay and his political enemies, and the senate refused his admission by a single vote. The appointment of Knox, however, was in such entire accord with the wishes of the party and its organizations that he was admitted to the senate on the governor's commission without question, and his election for the few weeks of Quay's unexpired term, and also for the full succeeding term, was given by an unanimous Republican vote.

Warnings of Disaster.

At the election of 1904, Pennsylvania voted Republican by nearly two-thirds vote. The Democrats apparently ceased to be a factor in Pennsylvania politics. This was accepted by the Republican leaders as an indefinite lease of absolute political domination, unmindful of the fact that not only in the city of Philadelphia but throughout the state, there was profound unrest within the Republican household that might be easily provoked to revolutionary action. The first distinct murmurs of discontent were heard in Philadelphia, when the leaders, many of whom are interested in municipal contracts involving many millions, first decided to increase largely the property assessments for the two-fold purpose of enlarging the revenue without increasing the tax rate, and to empower the city to increase its loans. This movement caused considerable public irritation, and when it was followed by a proposition to extend the lease of the gas works for half a century to bring $25,000,000 into the treasury, and thus warrant the completion of the immense contracts for filtration, boulevards, etc., a popular disruption unexampled in the history of the city, confronted the party leaders.

The public revolt was not so much against the lease of the gas works, for the terms of the lease might reasonably be considered quite as favorable to the city as to the United Gas Improvement Company that proposed to become the lessee, but the fact that the lease was to be made solely to obtain the $25,000,000 to be expended in contracts which were generally regarded as profligate, and alleged by many to lack the important element of honesty, intensified the already inflamed public mind to the most determined and desperate revolutionary efforts. Mayor Weaver, who was assumed to be in accord with the organization that elected him chief magistrate, became gradually estranged from the party leaders, and they decided upon heroic retributive measures, involving the passage of what is known as the "Ripper" bills, greatly limiting the power of the mayor, and his threatened impeachment and removal from office.

Threatened Mob Violence.

So general and inflammatory was the revolutionary feeling that it threatened even mob violence to the councils when they were to act upon important measures on which the leaders and the mayor were at issue. The councils finally bowed to the omnipotent sentiment that environed them and gave implicit obedience to the demands of the mayor, unanimously approving the displacement of the friends of the leaders in the mayor's cabinet and the selection of persons who were aggressive in their hostility. The councils even went so far as to repeal the assent of the city to a number of rural railroad franchises, although the franchises had been granted by the state, simply assented to by the city, and the franchises issued in full conformity with the law.

A full city ticket for the important offices of sheriff, coroner and city commissioners had been nominated by the leaders early in the year, and when those nominations were made, the election of the men named was regarded as absolutely assured without a contest, but when the revolutionary tempest struck them, the leaders were compelled to withdraw the entire ticket and try to temper the violence of the opposition by presenting new candidates with the cleanest records. The atonement was made too late, however, and an Independent ticket swept the city by nearly 40,000 majority.

There was but one state officer to elect, the state treasurer. J. Lee Plummer of Blair county, chairman of ways and means and Republican leader of the house, was nominated for state treasurer without serious opposition, and at the time the nomination was made, there was not a ripple on the surface of Republican unity. The Democrats nominated William H. Berry, mayor of Chester, who had been chosen by the people of that strong Republican city because of his well-known integrity, business qualities and courage in discharging public duties. The death of Justice Dean made a vacancy in the supreme court to be filled by the governor until next January, and added another state officer to be chosen by the people.

A Political Revolution.

The Independent revolution had just fairly started when this vacancy occurred. The Republicans wisely decided to temper the hostility of the Independents in both city and state by nominating Judge John Stewart of Franklin to fill the vacancy in the supreme court. Stewart was as conspicuous in political independence and integrity in the Republican party as Berry was in a much narrower circle of the Democratic party, and the Democrats seized the opportunity to invite the Independent Republicans to support a thoroughly Independent Democratic candidate for state treasurer by giving Judge Stewart a unanimous nomination for supreme judge. Independent local nominations were made by the City party and the Independence party, but all, with the exception of the Citizens party, which was confined almost wholly to Pittsburgh, united in the support of Berry, the Democratic candidate for state treasurer, and the result was the election of Berry by over 88,000. The following table shows the revolution in Pennsylvania by a comparison of the vote for president in 1904 and the vote for state treasurer in 1905:

President—1904.		State Treas.—1905.	
Roosevelt, R....	840,949	Berry, D........	546,892
Parker, D.......	335,430	Plummer, ...R..	458,698
Swallow, Pro...	33,717	Ringler, Soc....	10,890
Debs, Soc.......	21,863	Drugm'd, S. L..	1,622
		Scattering	68
Total vote....	1,231,059	Total vote......	1,017,670
Rep. Plur.......	505,519	Dem. Plur.......	88,194
Rep. Maj......	449,939	Dem. Maj.......	76,114

It will be seen that the total vote for state treasurer was over one million, being entirely unexampled in any off year conflict, and the manner in which parties were divided is best exhibited by the following:

JUDGE STEWART'S VOTE FOR 1905.

Republican	515,249	Independence	17,809
Democrat	236,540	Citizens	34,160
Prohibition	38,839	Lincoln	116,763

Judge Stewart thus received 959,054 votes, being the only supreme judge ever chosen by a practically unanimous vote. It is impossible to determine the exact Democratic vote and the exact Republican vote polled, in the general confusion of parties, but taking the average Republican vote of 610,894, given for Governor Beaver's re-election to the superior court, and the vote of 305,218, given to John B. Head, Democratic candidate for the superior court, doubtless gives the nearest possible approximation to the strength of the two parties, showing an apparent Republican majority of about three hundred thousand. One of the notable incidents of the campaign is the fact that Judge Stewart and Gov. Beaver were both on the Republican state ticket, Stewart for supreme judge and Beaver for the superior court. In 1882 Beaver was the Republican candidate for governor and was defeated by Stewart's Independent Republican candidacy for the same office.

Such are the strangely conflicting political records of 1904 and 1905, and it is evident that there must be a reforming of the political lines to enable the Republican party to unit in the support of candidates for governor, congressmen, legislators, etc., at the fall election of 1906. What will the harvest be?

MADAME FULLERTON'S Fashion Chat

Charming Designs for 1906.

A Set of Squirrel.

A Shirred Dinner Gown.

Victorine in Russian Sable.

PREPARATIONS for the great annual white sales of January are now being made in the retail stores. Already many of the lingerie departments are showing beautiful lace and embroidery trimmed garments, in bewildering array, and the dainty, hand-made and hand embroidered garments displayed so temptingly find many purchasers.

Negligees, too, seem never before to have been so beautiful. Dainty creations of fine lawns, batistes, swisses, laces and embroideries are trimmed with ribbons and self frills in such a bewildering manner. The lingerie waist that has held sway all during the winter for wear with dressy tailored suits for afternoon use are fancier and dressier than those of the past summer time, and it is on these that the skillful needle woman who aims to produce her own waists puts her finest stitches.

This craze for hand embroideries seems to find no limit. Everything from the dainty undermuslins to miladi's slipper is embroidered, and done by hand, too. The machine productions have no place in this style. The eyelet or anglaise embroidery, as the French call it, is a trimming feature on many of the semi-tailored suits and separate coats. Crepe de chines, henriettas and similar materials take this form of decoration well, and on gowns of these silver or gilt threads are very effectively used.

On a dove gray henrietta, the skirt of which is in double effect, the overskirt is cut in deep vandyke points, which are heavily embroidered in gilt threads. The bodice is extremely simple; cut decollete, the fronts buttoning over in double-breasted coat fashion with broad revers, these and the left front also carrying the gilt embroidery, while the puffed elbow sleeve is shirred into a broad band of the embroidered cloth.

Trimmed With Velvet and Gold.

These same gilt and silver embroideries are also a feature of the latest fur jackets, the collars and cuffs of which are in velvet, usually of the same color as the fur, but quite frequently of a light pastel shade, such as blue or mauve on a Persian lamb coat, for instance. Oftentimes a little vest of this embroidered velvet is introduced with large buttons to match.

In the millinery for extremely dressy day and evening wear, all-over laces, the patterns outlined in delicately tinted silk and gilt or silver threads, cover the wire frames, trimmings afforded by ruches of malines, velvet ribbons, gauze flowers and foliage, not forgetting to mention the popular ostrich feathers. On a Gainsboro shape of plum colored velvet a gold lace about three inches wide is applied to the edge of both the upper and lower brim, the pattern in the lace outlined with two violet shades of Marie Antoinette ribbons, and the top of the crowns of an all-over gold lace, also ribbon outline. Two long purple plumes which fall over the back coiffure are caught at the front of the crown with a large gold buckle set with amethysts, and the bandeau which raises the hat a trifle from the left side of the head has a ruche of violet malines and gold gauze. Many of the later hats are made entirely of the plain gold gauze, others of the gold or silver Richelieu pleated ribbons. These latter are very effective, and afford a splendid suggestion for the woman who makes her own hats. The wire frame is covered plain with sheer white material, such as lawn, and on this is sewn round and round the pleatings until the entire frame is covered. Very little trimming is needed on this style hat, soft twists or ruches of malines and ostrich feathers being the prevailing mode.

Hand Embroidered Shoes and Spats.

Shoes and spats have come under the spell of the embroiderer's needle, and the high-class custom shoe shops are displaying cloth and soft suede top boots embroidered in self or natural colorings, these for use with dressy tailored gowns only. This is a decidedly extreme style, and one which it is thought will not meet with a very popular vogue. The fit of these spats is so perfect that it is hard indeed to discern whether they are spats or a part of the shoe itself. Plain spats of black or tan cloth and often of the same material as the dress are much worn by smart dressers, while white gaiters are not infrequently seen on the younger members of the smart set, worn over a shoe of black shiny leather.

Embroideries have also invaded the parasol lines, and the advance models show very sheer linen of rather a coarse thread daintily embroidered with mercerized threads in a border design rather than panel pattern as in other seasons.

Silk petticoats have also fallen under this embroidery spell, and eyelet embroidered ruffles with ruchings trim the flounce from knee to hem. The black skirts show this embroidery in black, white and very pale blue, while that on the light colored silks is in self color. Silk petticoats are becoming fancier, and the one time popular lace trimmed silk petticoat is again a thing of fashion. Bright colored plaid and striped silk skirts are being made up for wear with black or dark toned tailored costumes, and some of the high-class tailors are now furnishing the petticoat with the costume, the coat lining and petticoat being of the same pattern silk.

A new idea in gloves has just been brought out—a mousquetaire with a cuff of a different colored material. This cuff effect is given by the arm of the glove being lined with a different color kid and the top turn over several inches, the edge of the top being machine stitching. Black gloves have white cuffs, white gloves light pastel and black cuffs, the stitching, of course, always matching the lining or cuff, and the cuff matching in color if not shade that of the costume.

Handsome Set of Squirrel.

With the extreme high vogue in dress goods of all shades of gray, from the dainty delicate dove to the fashionable London smoke gray, furs such as squirrel and moleskin have this season risen high in the estimation of Dame Fashion, and fur designers are exerting themselves to show new and original designs in coats, scarfs and muffs. The illustration shows a loose coat of the choicest squirrel pelts cut in vandyke points to about knee depth. The sleeve is a full bishop and the collar is a high storm affair, the fronts double breasted and fastening with gray silk frogs and loops. The little toque with crown of black velvet has a band of the squirrel around the turned-up brim, and a white marabout feather standing up jauntily on the left front side. The muff is of the satchel variety, lined with heavy white satin, as is the coat.

Effective Use of Shirrings.

Materials for dinner, house and evening gowns grow softer and more capable of artistic draping as the days go by. Henriettas, crepes de chine, wool batistes, eoliennes and like weaves find much favor with the high class dressmakers. A soft wool crepe in a creamy white makes the dinner gown of the picture. The skirt is shirred prettily over the hips, and at knee depth are more shirrings and elaborate insertions of handsome hand made lace to which is joined the full shirred flounce with a deep hem and tucks. The bodice is a draped affair somewhat on surplice lines, displaying a novel arrangement of lace. The sleeve is shirred lengthwise of the arm to the elbow, cascades of chiffon in white and cloth lace inserted falling gracefully to the wrist, the end of the sleeve finished with a tiny turn-back cuff of black velvet, a touch of this same black velvet appearing in the front of the bodice. The ceinture is of white moire ribbon knotted in the back with long ends which reach to the hem of the dress.

Russian Sables.

Though each fur season sees some one or two furs holding first place in the regard of ultra dressers, as ermine does this year, sables and especially the Russian sables, always retain their high and lofty sartorial position, by reason of their beauty and value. It is quite a well-known fact that the very choicest pelts each year come into the possession of the imperial family of Russia, but notwithstanding this a number of very fine specimens have made their way to this country, their presence induced by the ready American dollars. The picture shows a victorine of this royal fur which reaches well below the knee line, and is finished with three sets of tails, one placed a trifle below the bust, the second half way between these and those which finish the ends. The muff is satchel shape with arm string of black velvet ribbon. The gown worn with the magnificent set is a castor chiffon velvet with chiffon of the same color inset in novel fashion in the skirt, the sleeve a pleasing model combining velvet, lace, black satin Richelieu pleatings and sable edging. The white saucer shaped hat has a shirred velvet edging, a long ostrich plume laid across the crown and falling prettily over the left brim.

Sealskin Again Fashionable.

Sealskin is once again included in the list of fashionable furs. Long sealskin wraps, short boleros of sealskin, sealskin hats, stoles and muffs are all of them smart this winter. It is delightfully warm and even when most in demand not as expensive as many other kinds of fur fashionable at the moment. Perhaps for this reason it will not remain for long in vogue, but at all events it is now on the topmost pinnacle of popularity.

Long sealskin coats are, as a rule, shaped in to the figure in back, although made with box front. A medium length three-quarter makes the best jacket, as sealskin is too heavy for a longer wrap. Collar, revers and wide cuffs of sable, ermine or lynx make a plain sealskin jacket doubly handsome, but a less expensive fur—mink or fox—will relieve the sealskin with very nearly the same effect. It is the greatest mistake to put elbow sleeves in a long wrap, which may be worn either for automobiling or driving, as well as walking or skating. There are some few models made up on this model, but for this style of wrap the fashion is assuredly not practical.

With velvet sealskin is particularly effective, and many of the newest reception costumes are of velvet or chiffon velvet worn with eton or bolero of this skin. There are few kinds of fur that are not handsomest untrimmed, but this can stand any amount of braiding and lace as well as the contrasting fur at the collar and wrists. Gold and silver embroidery work and braiding, particularly in the gold, show up well against the dark, rich tones, so that the short jackets are all more or less elaborately embroidered. Silk and satin vests are worn quite a good deal with all short coats, and any number of the little fur boleros have wide revers opening back over handsomely embroidered silk vests.

It is a fad this winter to match the fur wrap in a hat. In sable this is decidedly expensive, for only the best skins are permissible, but in sealskin and lynx the fashion is not so appallingly extravagant. Sealskin, however, is never effective apart from some color or some richer fur, so that even on the hat sable tails or ermine trimming must carry out the coat model, or else lace or bright colored velvet flowers may be used to relieve the effect. An attractive automobile costume was of sealskin—a long coat with large mink collar and a small turban trimmed with mink tails.

Home-Made Blouses That Are Dainty and Chic.

MANY women who seem to find the making of an entire gown much too difficult to attempt, make all their separate blouses, especially those of the lingerie variety, and as fine handwork still gives the smart touch to these little waists, some exquisite examples of the "home-made" blouses have been seen. I know of several women who have straight lengths for the front and back parts, the sleeves, cuffs and collar cut out by the seamstress, then doing all the tucking and trimming by hand, after which the seamstress or dressmaker puts the blouse together; but the average woman is usually clever enough to make an unlined blouse, even if she has not had a great deal of experience in sewing.

In making these blouses, however, be sure that your pattern is quite large enough, as the fashion is that there should be plenty of fullness, even the backs of a great many of the models seen being shirred or tucked to below the shoulder, to throw some fullness into the lower part.

In choosing a pattern, one which fits into the neckband smoothly without tucks or gathers, but with plenty of fullness over the bust, is the best working model, as your material can then be first tucked, plaited or shirred, then laid on the pattern and cut out, and a great many variations in blouse designs can be thus arranged.

The favorite sleeve model is the rather full puff with a cuff, the deep, fitted cuffs being generally preferred, but the elbow sleeve is also very much in vogue for certain occasions.

For house wear with skirts of the same color, these little short-sleeved models are charming, and for those to whom the "Dutch neck" is becoming, the collarless, rounded neck finish is also liked.

I have seen several delightful little blouses made in this fashion in accordion pleated crepe with loose sun-plaited cap sleeves, with under ruffles of lace and little rounded, semi-transparent, collarless yokes of lace, to be worn with cloth or etamine skirts of the same shade, and in the lingerie blouses the fashion is also a good one.

As to trimmings for these blouses there is really nothing startlingly novel, although the models seem to be more elaborate as to the hand work, and more beautiful than ever. One clever idea is to apply embroidery, especially flower designs, on a wash blouse, then embroider a continuation of the pattern out on to the material in embroidery cotton. If skillfully done, the effect is very much as if the entire figure had been hand embroidered. Another plan is to cut a simple conventional figure out of white embroidery of the cheaper sort and apply to the blouse fabric, going over the cut out pattern in embroidery thread, so that the cut out design simply serves as padding. I have seen this idea used for the trimming of a silk blouse, the blouse in question being of blue satin-finish taffeta, with the embroidery figures done in silk of the same shade. The deep cuffs and the small round yoke and collar were of ecru lace over chiffon.

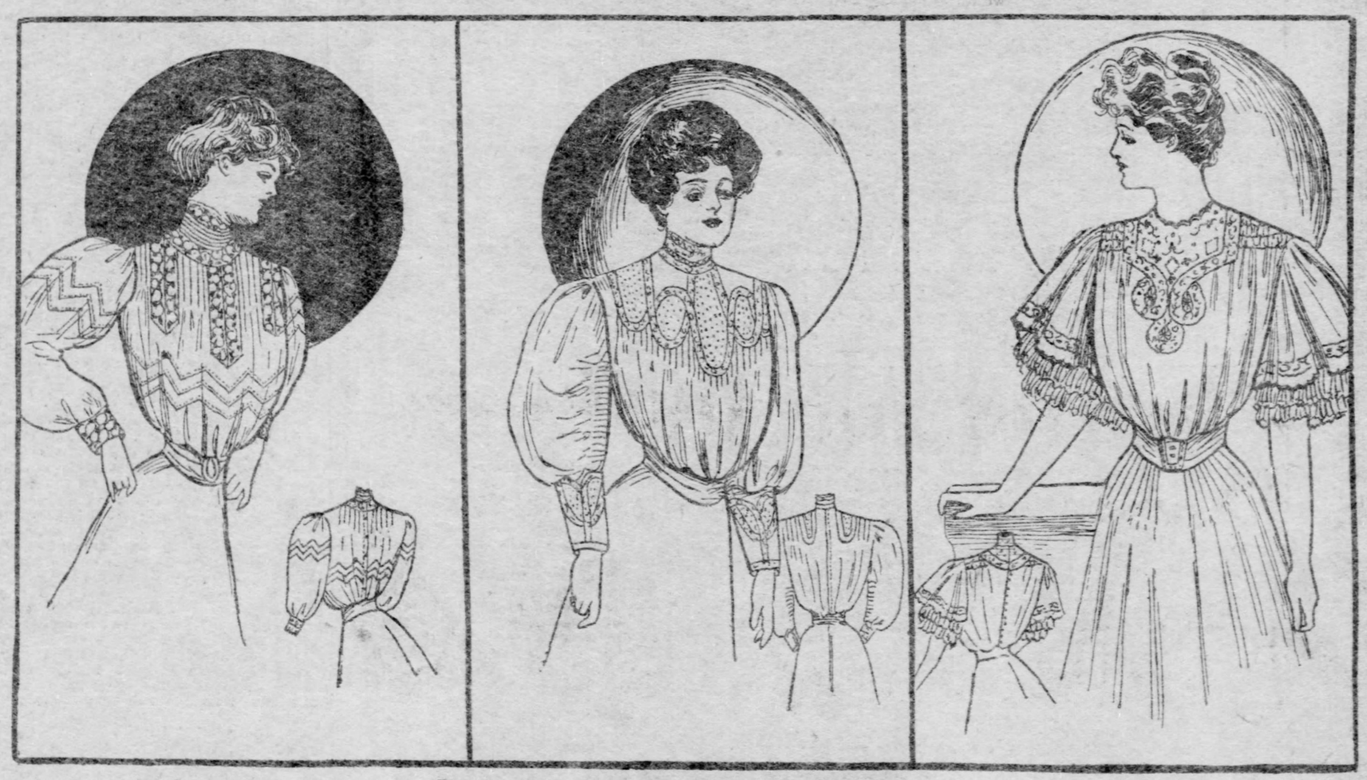


Fig. 1—Variations of the Popular Hand-Wrought Blouse.

Among the drawings are shown some effective ways of trimming the separate blouse, the first sketch showing a model intended for wash material. The blouse from which the design was sketched was of fine Persian lawn, embroidered batiste bands, done in eyelet-hole design, being set into the upper part of the waist, as shown in the figure. Around the base of the standing collar, which was of tucked lawn and embroidery, was a band of the embroidery, curved to fit in a rounded yoke, and below this were double bands of the embroidery, pointed on the ends. The lower part of the blouse was tucked in points, the upper part of the full sleeves being trimmed in the same manner by three rows of the pointed tucks. To make these tucks, rule off the points on the wrong side of the material very lightly in pencil, then crease on the right side, and run in the tucks by hand, taking very little material and narrowing the width of the tuck to a sharp point at the corners.

The blouse was tucked between the rows of embroidery in front to form a flat yoke effect, and the back, which fastened with small lingerie buttons and buttonholes, was also tucked to yoke depth.

The second drawing shows a smart little design for a blouse of wash silk, the model being in white India with inch-wide Valenciennes insertion forming a loop pattern in yoke effect, as a study of the drawing will explain. The spaces between the lace were filled in with French knots in white embroidery silk and the collar was formed of bands of the lace, fagotted together with the silk threads. The sleeves were tucked up the inner arm and were finished by a deep cuff trimmed with the lace scrolls and French knots. The same model would also be very good in light colored wash silk, or in wash material such as nainsook or French lawn.

The third drawing shows a more elaborate waist, this design having the Dutch neck and short sleeves. The model could be carried out either in wash material or in silk.

The little yoke in the front was hand embroidered with small flower sprays and had little squares of drawn work let in. Outlining this yoke was a band of Irish insertion, which was framed into loops in the middle of the front, the centers of these loops being filled in with spider web stitches. A diagram of this spider web figure is shown in the second plate, which gives details of waist trimmings.

The blouse was shirred on each side of the yoke, both in the back and front, and the open circular sleeves were scalloped by hand on the edge, the under sleeves being trimmed by two three-inch ruffles of Val lace.

In the second plate is shown a pretty way to fasten the edges of fine embroidery or Irish lace together, when making a waist of wide embroidery, the width of which forms each side the front. Often a piece of Val lace is simply stitched down under these edges, but this web stitch is preferred as the effect is less commonplace.

The little drawing in the upper center part of the plate shows a way to finish the collar top when using the same sort of edging, by fagotting the scalloped edge of the lace or embroidery to a folded bias band made of the material of the waist.

Under this sketch is shown the way to do the stitch for shadow embroidery, so often referred to in these columns. The large flower forms show how the stitch appears on the wrong side, on which, by the way, the work is done, the stems and small flowers showing the effect on the right side of the material. This shadow embroidery is most effective on this white material, a fagotting stitch which forms the centers of the flowers alone being worked on the right side of the material. For the embroidery medium white cotton thread is used.

The sketch at the right corner of the drawing shows a pretty way to trim a collar, either for a silk waist or one of wash material. The design is formed of narrow folded bias bands of the waist material, basted on paper and then fagotted as shown in the picture.

Pocketbooks of patent leather in rather large oblong shapes lined with bright red, green or white kid are very smart looking, especially when the owners' monogram in German silver or brass letters appears across the corner. Vanity cases in gold or silver, fitted with a mirror, a tiny puff, a pencil and a compartment for change are also very fashionable.

In pins, the fox head, the owl and the cat designs are the new fads, these animal heads being shown both as scarf pins and as clasp brooches. In belts, very wide leather ones shaped to fit the figure and with gold or silver buckles are very modish and come in black and all colors as well as in Japanese and Persian effects.

In veils those with a rather coarse mesh and flat velvet dots, rather wide apart, are very becoming, the dotted veils being rather more fashionable at present than the thin plain mesh patterns.

Fine black and white lace veils are also worn, the lace designs appearing principally as a border. These are worn loose, the ends draping down the back of the head.

Spats or gaiters are also in vogue, those of black or gray being the usual choice, although these gaiters are often made of the same cloth as the tailor gown.

A narrow band of black velvet ribbon or a strip of colored grosgrain ribbon is worn by many smartly gowned women as a finish about the collar top of a white blouse, the ribbon being tied just below the ruche. CATHERINE HOWARD.

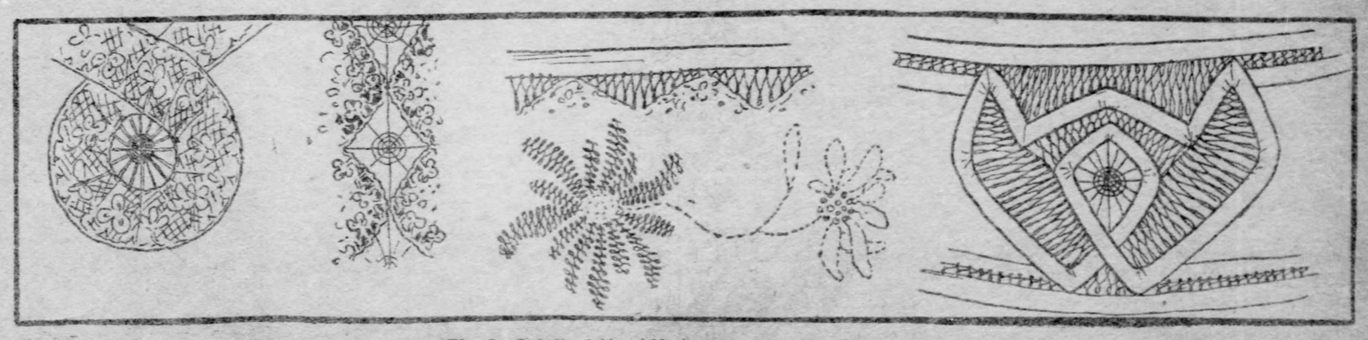


Fig. 2—Detail of Hand-Made Decoration for Blouses.

AT THE SIGN OF THE SMILE.

We're weary a-walking the highway of life;
We're fretted and fluttered with worry and strife.
Let us drop by the wayside the heavy old load,
And rest at the inn at the turn of the road—
Let us tarry awhile
At "The Sign of the Smile."
Let us tarry awhile at "The Sign of the Smile"—
Forget all our griefs in the joys that beguile;
Let us pleasure the noon till it changes to night,
Then up with our loads and we'll find they are light—
Let us tarry awhile
At "The Sign of the Smile."

The Housewives Congress

WHAT IS YOUR FAVORITE NEW YEAR'S PUNCH?

CONVIVIAL souls who delight to watch the old year out and toast its successor, will find in today's issue of the Housewives' Congress timely suggestions for the home-made cup. New Year's day is in many households the one occasion of the year when beverages other than the staid concoctions served at the family table are permitted to the general family, but should our readers number those who hold fast to the cult of the abstemious even on this occasion, they, too, may find in this column directions for the mixing of a cup warranted to cheer and not inebriate.

One point on which correspondents are requested to use more care is in giving address. Frequently checks are returned on account of faulty addresses. In these cases it is necessary to withhold payment until more complete information is furnished by the winners, and while the check always reaches the proper person, there is delay that might be avoided.

As previously stated, each subject will be announced three weeks in advance, and it will be necessary to have all matter pertaining to each subject at The Gazette office one week before date of publication.

There will be three cash awards each week, of $3, $2 and $1 respectively, for the three letters adjudged most worthy. These sums do not, of course, represent the value of the idea, but are intended more as an encouragement and to distinguish those letters that seem pre-eminently meritorious.

Letters should contain not over 400 words. There is no limit to the number of times each contributor may compete, and it is further desired that every reader, even if she does not herself enter the competition, will not hesitate to communicate to the editors whatever subject seems to her ripe for discussion.

The Gazette reserves the right to select and publish letters which do not win a prize, without any payment to those contributors. Owing to limited space, not all the letters can be printed, but careful selection will be made.

Letters must be written in ink, on one side of the paper only, and wherever possible to have it done, it is requested that they be typewritten.

There must be no advocacy of any special brand of canned goods or household supplies. Such a reference will rule the letters out of the contest.

All letters should be addressed to Housewives' Congress, Home Journal Section, Pittsburgh Gazette.

LEMON PUNCH—Shave peel from 4 lemons into a cup of water. Add one pound loaf sugar. Boil 10 minutes. There should be a pint of thick syrup. Add the juice of lemons and the pulp and three large cupfuls of water. Beat thoroughly. Add one-half cupful minced blood orange. The same amount of shredded pineapple, well sugared, one-half cupful cherry juice, one-half cupful currant juice (or wine.) Set it where it will become ice cold. Add one teaspoonful crushed ice to each glass and float a cherry or stemless violet on each tumbler.

Sham Champagne—Temperance. Tartaric acid, one ounce, one good sized lemon, ginger root, one ounce, white sugar, one and one-half pounds, water, 2 and one-half gallons, yeast, one gill. Slice the lemon, bruise the ginger, mix all except the yeast. Boil the water and pour over them. When cooled to blood heat add the yeast. Bottle. Tie on corks. Use in two days.

Tea Punch—Pour one quart of boiling water over one tablespoon of tea. Let stand till cold. Add juice of three lemons. Strain. Slice three oranges and add with one cupful of grated pineapple. Add one quart cold water and one and one-half cupfuls sugar. Add candied cherries. Serve with a cone of sherbet in center of punch bowl.

Cup St. Jacques—Make or buy one quart lemon ice. Add three-fourths cup of lemon juice, one-half cupful shredded pineapple, a little orange wine, one cupful water. Serve in champagne glasses with white grapes on top.

Virginia Punch—Fill long glasses half full cracked ice. Squeeze into each the juice of a large blood orange, add a tablespoonful of powdered sugar and a pony of maraschino. Cover with a shaker and shake well. Pour back and forth from shaker to glass four times. Fill up the glass with seltzer. Decorate with one-half slice orange. Place two straws in the glass and serve.

Fruit Punch—Equal parts (one pint each) lemon, raspberry and currant juice, one grated pineapple, a syrup made of one pint of water and one pint of sugar. Stir well. Let stand two hours. Add one quart cracked ice. Strain into glass pitcher. Serve in tiny glasses.

Cherry Punch — Boil together one quart water, one pint sugar, one can sweet cherries 10 minutes. Strain through colander. Stand two hours. Serve with crushed ice.

Raspberry Punch — Take one quart raspberry juice and one pint currant juice, two and one-half cupfuls sugar. Stand over night. Strain. Freeze in a freezer to a froth merely. Take up and stir through it one cupful of sweetened whipped cream; flavor with lemon. Serve in tumblers.

Rosolis—Put four pounds best loaf sugar into a kettle with three quarts boiling water. When sugar is dissolved place over fire. Boil and skim until scum ceases to rise. Stir in whites of two eggs beaten stiff. Boil up once. Remove from fire. When cool add sufficient extract of roses to give decided rose flavor. Filter through sieve, add one-half pint red wine. Serve with crushed ice.

Persicot — Blanch one and one-half pounds bitter almonds. Crush in a mortar. Turn into this two quarts best French white brandy. Stand 24 hours, shaking often. Bring one quart rich milk to a boil. Remove from fire, add one and one-half pounds powdered sugar. Add almonds and brandy. Stand one week. Serve in tiny glasses.

Nectar—Boil two gallons fresh water 20 minutes. Add one pound seeded chopped raisins, four sliced lemons and two pounds best honey. Boil 10 minutes. Remove from fire. Cover close and let stand four days. Stir twice a day. Strain. Serve with crushed ice.

Hippocras—Beat separately in a mortar one-fourth ounce of cinnamon, two nutmegs, blade mace, teaspoonful coriander seed. Mix. Stir into one quart port wine. Add rind and juice of four lemons, one-half pound powdered sugar. Cover closely. Serve after five days with crushed ice and mint leaves.

Cream Soda—Boil together three pints water, two lemons and two ounces tartaric acid till a clear syrup. Remove from fire. Beat whites of three eggs stiff. Slowly sift in one-half cupful flour and stir smooth. Flavor with essence of wintergreen. When syrup is cool stir this mixture into it. Let stand over night. Use two tablespoonfuls to a glass of ice water. Just before drinking add a pinch of soda, beat with silver paddle.

Pineapple Punch—Cover sliced pineapple with pure vinegar. Stand two days. Strain as long as runs clear. To three quarts add five pounds sugar. Boil 10 minutes, skim as long as scum rises. Cool. Add one-sixth as much wine made of Florida oranges. One tablespoonful to a glass of ice water is delicious.—Mrs. V. S., Elisworth, Pa.

MULLED WINE—One quart of sherry or Madeira wine, half a teacup of whole allspice (tied up in a net bag). Put half the wine and one quart of water and the allspice on to boil. Beat the yellows of seven eggs with a pound of sugar and the remaining wine. When the water, wine and allspice have boiled about five minutes, pour over sugar, etc., and beat hard. Pour all back into the kettle and let it nearly boil again, stirring constantly. Have the whites beaten to a stiff froth and pour all together into your punch bowl or pitcher. Add a large tumblerful of rich cream and the same of brandy. Serve at once.

Favorite Fruit Punch—To one pint of currant juice add the juice of five lemons, five oranges and one can of grated pineapple. Sweeten to taste with granulated sugar melted into one quart of water. Turn into a punch bowl, add a lump of ice and garnish with white grapes and Maraschino cherries.

Yule Punch—One quart of cider, one quart of unfermented grape juice and juice of one lemon. Two drops cinnamon oil diluted in a little alcohol. Garnish with cherries. Serve hot for New Year's and ice cold for the Fourth of July.

Cider Mulled—1 quart cider, one teaspoon whole allspice, one-half teaspoon cassia buds, three eggs beaten thoroughly. Boil the cider three minutes. Add to the beaten eggs carefully. Serve hot.

Currant Punch—Two cups currant jelly, one cup sugar, three quarts water, three lemons and three oranges sliced, large piece of ice. Melt the jelly and sugar in a quart of hot water. When cool add to the fruit juice.

Grape Fruit—One cup grape fruit, one cup of sherry, one tablespoon rum. Add one cup shaved ice. Serve before the first course at dinner.

Orange Punch—Juice of two oranges and one lemon; four tablespoons brandy, two tablespoons sugar, one-half pint club soda. Add ice and strain into six small glasses.

Strawberry Punch—Twelve large strawberries mashed, one tablespoon Maraschino, one tablespoon orange bitters, one cup brandy, one cup shaved ice. Serve one strawberry in each glass.

Tea Punch—One quart sherry wine, one and one-fourth pounds sugar, one cup tea, very strong. Pour lemon juice over the sugar and the hot tea over lemon rinds. Strain and serve.—Mrs. S. E. E., Crafton, Pa.

FRUIT PUNCH—Two cups sugar, one cup ice water, one cup tea, one quart bottle Apollinaris, one pint strawberry syrup, juice of five lemons, juice of five oranges, one can grated pineapple and one-half pint Maraschino cherries. Make a syrup by boiling the sugar and water ten minutes. Add the tea, fruit juices, pineapple and strawberry syrup. Let stand 30 minutes; strain, add enough ice water to make one and one-half gallons of liquid, turn into a large punch bowl over a piece of ice and add the cherries and Apollinaris water. This amount will serve 50 people. Roman Punch—Grate the yellow rinds of four lemons and two oranges upon two pounds of loaf sugar. Squeeze on the juice of the lemon and oranges, cover it, and let stand till next day. Then strain it through a sieve, add a bottle of champagne, and the whites of eight eggs beaten to a froth. You may freeze it or not. Strawberry Punch—Take 14 ounces of picked strawberries, crush them in a mortar, then add to them a quart of water, pour this into a saucepan, with lemon sliced and a teaspoonful of orange water; let it remain for two or three hours. Put eighteen ounces of sugar into another saucepan, cover it with a cloth, allow as much to drain through as will, then gather up the cloth into which the strawberry juice has been poured, after squeezing out as much juice as possible from it; when the sugar is all dissolved, strain it again; set the vessel containing it on ice until ready to serve. Fine Milk Punch—Pare off the yellow rind of four lemons, and steep for 24 hours in a quart of brandy or rum. Then mix with it the juice of the lemons, a pound and a half of loaf sugar, two grated nutmegs and a quart of water. Add a quart of rich unskimmed milk, made boiling hot, and strain the whole through a jelly bag. You may either use as soon as cold, or make a large quantity (in the above proportions), and bottle it. It will keep several months. Claret Punch—Slice two lemons with one half cupful of powdered sugar, and let stand ten minutes. Add a little ice water. Stir hard for one minute and pour in one bottle of claret. Put pounded ice in each glass before filling with the mixture. The quantity of ice should be about one-fourth that of wine. Syllabub—Take the juice of a large lemon and the yellow rind pared thin, a glass of brandy, two glasses of white wine and one-fourth pound of powdered sugar. Put these ingredients into a pan, and let them remain one night, the next day add one pint of rich cream and the whites of two eggs beaten together, beat them all together to a fine froth; serve in punch glasses. Mint Julep—Bruise several sprigs of mint in a teaspoonful of sugar, dissolved in a few tablespoons of water. Fill the glasses to one-third with brandy, claret, sherry or any other wine preferred, and the rest with finely pounded ice. Insert some sprigs of mint, with the stems downward, so that the leaves above are in the shape of a bouquet. Drink through a straw. Wine Flip—Separate the yolks from the whites of six fresh eggs, and whisk the yolks until they become a thin fluid. Put one quart of port wine into a sauce pan over a clear fire, with a little grated nutmeg, a few cloves, one blade of cinnamon, and a few slices of lemon peel cut very thin; add sugar to your taste. Let it simmer for a short time, then pour it into a bowl into which you have previously put the beaten yolks of the eggs, stirring it quickly with a spoon as you pour in the wine. Beat the whites to a froth, and place over the ingredients in the bowl. Serve in champagne glasses. Egg Nog—Beat the yolks of six eggs with one-half cupful of sugar, and stir into one quart of rich milk. Add one pint of best brandy, and flavor with nutmeg. Lastly beat in the whites of three eggs, beaten very stiff.—Miss A. M. L. B., Elizabeth, Pa.

HOT PUNCH—Take half a pint of rum, half a pint of brandy, a quarter of a pound of sugar, one large lemon, half a teaspoonful of nutmeg, one pint of boiling water. Rub the sugar over the lemon until it has absorbed all the yellow part of the skin. Then put the sugar into a punchbowl, add the lemon juice (free from seeds) and mix these two ingredients well together. Add the rum, brandy and nutmeg, mix thoroughly and the punch will be ready to serve. It is very important in making good punch that all the ingredients are thoroughly incorporated, and to insure success the process of mixing must be diligently attended to. This is an old-style punch.

Milk Punch—One pint of milk made very sweet, a wineglass full of brandy or rum, well stirred together; grate a little nutmeg over the top of the glasses.

Roman Punch Plain—Four large lemons, one quart of water, one orange, 1¼ pounds of sugar. Freeze the lemon water ice very hard, then add one gill of rum, two tablespoonfuls of sherry and two tablespoonfuls of brandy. Serve in glasses.

Roman Punch No. 2—Make two quarts of lemonade, rich with pure lemon juice and fruit, add one tablespoonful of lemon extract. Work well and freeze. Just before serving add for each quart of ice half a pint of brandy and half a pint of Jamaica rum. Mix well and serve in high glasses. As this makes what is called a semi or half ice, it is usually served at dinners as a coup de milieu.—Mrs. S. B. McL., Tarentum, Pa.

CHERRY PUNCH—Put in a bowl juice of three lemons, two oranges sliced and seeded, one slice of shredded pineapple, one quart stoned cherries. Cover with one cup of powdered sugar, let stand one hour to extract juice, then press and strain. Add to strained juice one quart claret, one quart iced water, sliced banana and one-half pint stoned cherries cut into quarters.

Lemon Punch—Make a syrup by boiling three cups sugar, one quart water ten minutes. Add one quart grated pineapple and juice of nine lemons. Turn into a large punch bowl over a piece of ice and add one quart claret (a little lime juice can be added for a tart flavor), and two quarts ice water.

Egg Punch—One egg, one tablespoon and one-half isinglass, one glass of sherry, sugar and grated nutmeg to taste. Beat eggs, mixing with a tablespoon cold water; make wine and water hot, but no boiling, pouring on the eggs, stirring all the time. Add sufficient sugar to sweeten the mixture and a little grated nutmeg. Put all into a very clean saucepan, set it on a gentle fire and stir the contents one way until they thicken, and do not allow them to boil. Serve in claret glasses.—Mrs. E. N., Beaver Falls.

VICTORIA punch may not appeal to the cooks who reject liquor in recipes, but you will find it a very delicious addition to a dinner. Here is the recipe:

Make a syrup by boiling two cups of sugar and three and a half cups of water for 10 minutes. When cold add one-half cup of lemon juice and one-half cup of orange juice, and the grated rind of two oranges. Freeze to as hard a mush as possible, then add one cup of Angelica wine, one cup of cider and one and a half tablespoons of gin. Continue the freezing till hard again. When making any sherbet, frappe or chilled drink, always boil the water and sugar together before using. It will be of a much finer, smoother consistency than if merely melted before required. Also, cool always before adding the flavor. If the orange or lemon were added to the syrup when just hot from the fire, the fruit flavor would take on a disagreeable bitterness. If you do not care for the flavor of the orange rind, strain it off before freezing. Another hint as to a punch with a liquor flavor: never put in the liquor until the fruit ice is frozen as solid as you can possibly make it. If the liquor was added to it at first you would have to turn the freezer crank for hours, then I doubt if it would ever freeze.

PRIZE WINNERS FOR THE WEEK

MRS. VIRGINIA SHELBY.....$3.00
Box 384, Ellsworth, Washington Co., Pa.

MRS. S. E. ELLIOTT.....$2.00
Box 24, Crafton, Pa.

MISS ANNA BOHLANDER.....$1.00
Elizabeth, Pa.

Subject for Jan. 7—What Is Your Ideal Invalid's Tray?
(Letters on this subject must be in hand by January 1.)

Subject for Jan. 14—What Are Your Three Best Breakfast Cakes?
(Letters on this subject must be in hand by January 7.)

WHAT TO DO FOR YOUR BIRD

By Martha Jameson.

THE singing bird as well as the talkative Polly are so much a matter of course in the ordinary home that it is surprising so few people understand the first principles of their culture. Where one is not within reach of the bird store canaries and parrots are allowed to die or become bald or corpulent and quite mute all through lack of a working knowledge of their simple wants and ailments.

Birds are supposed to know when they have eaten enough, but there is such a thing as a bird glutton, and if your bird is overfed his health will suffer and his song fail. Many people fill the seed bin full and do not refill it until almost emptied. When he receives his new rations the bird will sing strenuously, the next day he will appear somewhat listless, and by the fourth day you commence to feel there is something really the matter with your songster. The truth is he is simply disgusted with his diet. The first two days he has carefully picked over the seed and selected what he likes and after this he finds himself compelled to take what is left, and he does not like it. Give the bird each morning just enough to last through the day, or better still, feed him twice a day, and you will have a happy singing bird most of the time.

Fresh Air and Draughts.

Birds like fresh air, but not too much of it. Canaries are very susceptible to draughts. They take cold readily, and a bird with a sore throat cannot sing any more than a woman with a sore throat. Keep your bird out of a draught.

Canaries like a warm temperature, yet they are not salamanders. The woman who hangs her bird cage out all morning or all afternoon in a broiling sun is a subject for the society with a long name. All domestic birds enjoy a sun bath, but in moderation. When the sun gets too hot move your pet to a more sheltered spot or put a cover over him. Do not subject your bird to sudden changes of temperature. If kept in a room where the fire goes low at night, cover the cage with a cloth, and the little inmate will repay the attention with unimpaired song the winter through. A kitchen is a bad place for a bird, as the damp and steam affect his health. Gas, too, is bad for birds. A canary of my acquaintance died over night from being placed by an overkind owner above a gas furnace register. Illuminant gas, it is well known, exhausts the air, and on this account do not keep the canary in a room where gas has been burned all evening. He will want to sleep at sundown, and this is the right and natural time for him to subside. Cover his cage and put him in a dark room, where he will not be disturbed until morning. Often people think if a canary is covered by an apron that he will sleep. Doubtless he will in a cat-nap fashion, but always with a sense of watchfulness. A bird when he is perfectly at ease in his slumbers puts his head under his wing—nearly all wild birds sleep this way. If you peep under the cover where a bird is trying to sleep in a lighted room where there is conversation you will never surprise your pet with his head under his wing. He is not at ease and really has his eyes but half shut. This makes a nervous, fretful bird. Give him his full quota of uninterrupted, sound sleep.

Polly Likes Coffee.

Most birds are fond of water, both inside and out. Some of them like stronger beverages—notably the parrot, who likes coffee. He takes it straight and it does not seem to hurt him in the least. See that your canary is offered his bath each morning. In very cold weather you might temper the chill of the water, but except in very severe weather he will take it just as it comes from the faucet. If you will notice wild birds bathe you will see them select a sunny spot. In the first place, they like the bright sun, and in the second, it warms the water just to their pleasement. Do not put the bath in the bottom of the cage. Place it on a heavy paper on a table and lift the top of the cage with the bird in on to this paper. If the sun shines on the table the conditions will be ideal.

The water in the bird's drinking cup should be fresh and clean. This is important if the health of the bird is to be maintained.

Do not think because a bird will sing in a small cage he would not be happier in a large one. Some claim that the larger the cage the less the bird will sing. Of course, he will spend a great deal of time hopping about, but the exercise is good for him—he never hops when he is sick—and the quality of his song will be improved by greater freedom. When first put in a large cage the bird may be strange and half frightened. As soon as he locates his seed and water and learns to use his perches and swing he will sing more continuously than before. Some birds never learn to use a swing. They will stand crouched on the upper perch in terror of the swing and yet, witless to avoid it. Try taking the swing out for a time or try putting it in a different position, and if your canary will not use it, remove the swing altogether and give him an extra side perch in one corner.

Birds will derive a vast amount of amusement from a bunch of twine tied to the side of his cage. See that there are no loops by which he may hang himself. A fragment of cloth fastened to the cage will often amuse a bird—they will pull and pull at the threads until the last vestige is gone and seem to vastly enjoy the task. A little bell fastened to a string often proves diverting. Also when you have leisure, talk or whistle to your bird. They like companionship and will whistle or trill turn about with you and enjoy it immensely. A canary is a timid little creature, and when you move his cage, speak to him or chirp to put him at ease. Remember you are very mighty in comparison with him and he gets a great fright if you handle his cage roughly. Speak to him and coax him to the edge of the cage for some dainty. They will soon eat from you fingers or take a seed from your lips.

If you have no open fire in the room and no open windows allow your bird out of the cage occasionally. He will enjoy the liberty immensely and if the door is propped open securely, will go back of his own accord to feed or rest. Be careful that the sewing machine or an awkward visitor does not injure your small pet. If life seems dreary to your bird on a dismal day, place the cage in front of a mirror and it will be surprising the satisfaction he will get from the reflected image.

The lacquered metal cages are a great improvement over the painted ones. They offer no hiding place for insects. This is important, as the bird is an easy victim to lice. If your canary droops from no apparent cause or scratches inordinately, take him out and dust with lice powder. This may be all he needs.

Do not use soap in cleaning his cage. It takes the lacquer off. Wash the cage frequently, but use cold, clear water. Do not wash the perches at all unless you can dry them thoroughly before replacing. Canaries may not have corns, but they are exceedingly sensitive about their feet and abhor wet perches. When you have cleaned the cage and put in a nice, clean paper you doubtless think the bird immensely pleased. On the contrary he is very likely deeply disgusted. His idea of a sanitary floor is one covered a half inch deep in fine gravel or coarse sand, and his view of the matter is right. He needs the gravel to grind his food and he likes to hop about in it.

The problem of feeding varies to some extent with each bird. Canaries, linnets and finches live almost entirely on seed. Soft-billed birds, like mocking birds, which are accustomed to eating insects, thrive best on prepared mocking bird food which is made from beef hearts. All birds seem fond of green stuff, particularly lettuce, celery stalk, cabbage core or chickweed. Fresh fruit, which is not acid or too juicy, may be given and mashed carrot and potatoes. The canaries will be greedy for sugar or any form of corn, but it is best kept away from them, as it is too fattening. Most bird fanciers give their songsters what is known as egg paste. It is prepared as follows: Boil one egg for 25 or 30 minutes, when it may readily be made into paste. It should then be grated or chopped fine and rubbed with a spoon until it becomes like paste. Add to this the same quantity of cracker crumbs and then as much cayenne pepper as will lay on a dime. This should be given in small quantities once a week, to old birds, although it may be fed freely to young ones. Maw, seeds and granulated sugar are frequently added to this paste in small quantities. Too much sugar is not good for a canary.

Most people who keep a canary buy the prepared seed. In this case see that the seeds are plump and full, that there are not too many hemp seed among them, and that the seed is perfectly free from dust. If your bird's plumage becomes dull or the bird seems to lose vigor try getting seed from another place. A piece of cuttle fish bone should be in every bird cage. Do not thrust it between the bars of the cage. This wastes the bone and is liable to hurt the bird. Bore a hole through the bone and tie a string through this, and then to the side of the cage. The bone will last much longer and it will not be in the way.

MORE PUDDINGS.

HUNTER'S PUDDING (Boiled) will keep for Months—Flour, suet finely chopped, and English currants, each one pound, sugar, one-quarter pound, berries of Pimento (allspice), finely powdered; salt one-fourth teaspoonful, milk to reduced it to a thick batter, boil in a cloth nine hours, and serve with brandy sauce. This pudding may be kept for six months after boiling if closely tied up. It will be required to be boiled one hour when it is to be used.

Apple Custard Pudding—Good-sized tart apples pared and the cores punched out with a tin cutter sufficient only to cover the bottom of a large earthen pudding dish, buttered. Set the apples on end, so as to fill the holes with sugar. Grate over them a little nutmeg and cinnamon powder, if liked, then make a rich custard, say to one quart sweet milk one to two cups of sugar, according to the sourness of the apples. Bake till the apples are tender. Serve with sweetened cream or milk. One apple to be placed in each dish in serving.—Miss E. C. R., Elravia, Pa.

PEACH PUDDING—Fill buttered baking dish half full of peaches and pour over top batter made of one tablespoonful butter, one-half cup sugar, one-half cup sweet milk, one cup flour, one egg, one heaping teaspoon baking powder. Bake in moderate oven. This is excellent with whipped cream.

Jerusalem Pudding—Stir into one pint of heavy whipped cream one-half box of gelatine, which has previously been soaked in one cupful of cold water for half an hour, and afterward melted by being set over the tea kettle. To this add one-half cup pulverized sugar, one-half cup boiled rice, one quarter cup of chopped figs, one teaspoonful vanilla, and chopped preserved ginger and hickory nut meats to taste. Freeze and pack in ice and rock salt for two hours to ripen.—Mrs. W. D. C., Punxstuawney, Pa.

WOODFORD PUDDING—One cup sugar, 3 eggs, ½ cup butter, ½ cup flour, 1 teaspoon soda, dissolved in 3 teaspoons sour milk; 2 tablespoons chocolate if liked, and cinnamon ortmeg to taste.

Sauce—Cream two tablespoons butter and 4 of sugar; add yolk of egg and stir all into ½ pint boiling water, then add beaten white slowly and serve. Flavor as preferred.

Molasses Pudding.—Three cups flour, 1 cup molasses, 1 cup butter, 1 cup hot water, 1 teaspoon soda. Steam 3 hours—Some add 1 cup of raisins.

Sauce—white of 1 egg (beaten stiff), ½ cup cream, ½ cup sugar.—Mrs. J. A. S., Allegheny.

QUICK PUFF PUDDING—Mix a pint of flour, pinch of salt and a heaping teaspoonful of baking powder into a soft batter with milk. Add whites of two eggs, beaten stiff. Have ready well-greased cups, this quantity will require four or five, and into each put a couple of spoonfuls of batter, then a little preserved fruit of any sort you may have, and fill with the dough. Leave plenty of room to rise. Steam 20 or 30 minutes. Serve hot with a sauce made by putting two yolks beaten well and two ounces of sugar into a cup of scalding hot milk. This pudding is inexpensive, simple and easy to prepare.—Miss L. S. B., Elizabeth, Pa.

GRAHAM PUDDING—Mix thoroughly 1½ cups graham flour, 1½ level teaspoonfuls baking powder, ½ teaspoonful salt. To ¼ cup melted butter add ½ cup milk, ½ cup molasses, 1 egg, well beaten, the flour and baking powder and 1 cup chopped raisins. Turn into buttered mold and steam 2½ hours. Serve with hard or lemon sauce. Custard Pudding.—Five eggs, 5 rounded tablespoonfuls of sugar, beat together for 2 minutes; add 1 quart milk. Bake in buttered mold which has been placed in a dripping pan half filled with hot water.—Mrs. M. McF., Crafton, Pa.

SUCCESS WITH PLANTS AND FURS

By Alice Warden.

THE day of imitation palms and rubber plants is happily past and the average home woman when she beautifies her living rooms with plant life tries those specimens which thrive best under the condition and care allotted them. In this year of grace most every well regulated family has a cat and a rubber plant—the former is generally perennial, but the latter, like the lamb in the museum "happy family," has frequently to be "renewed." This renewing is a more or less expensive process and if proper care is exercised in purchase and treatment the renewals should be much less frequent.

As regularly as the fall comes we hear the old familiar story about the difficulty in keeping ferns and rubber plants in healthy growth. The story has little variation and one description applies beautifully to most others. "When I bought this fern it looked beautiful, but I did not have it a month until it was yellow and wilted. I had it repotted and gave it plant food, but in spite of all my care it is dying." If the truth were told the last phrase would be "on account of all my care it died." Too much care, unless intelligently directed, will not produce good results. It only aggravates the unnatural conditions against which the plant from a greenhouse has to contend when brought into our superheated modern living rooms. If you will recall the first impression experienced on entering a greenhouse you will say it was that of dampness—possibly warm dampness—but the characteristic of that place was dampness and light. Now your sitting room is probably well enough lighted but the air certainly has not one twentieth the amount of moisture it should have for either human or plant occupant. When natural gas was introduced into our homes there was a great showing of evaporators and vaporizers, but this commendable zeal has died out and we have become content to breathe the dry, lifeless fumes of the gas furnace or open fire. In addition the temperature is variable—hot today, cool tomorrow, and there is the ever-present dust from curtain, carpet and upholstered furniture settling on the leaves, clogging the pores and choking the plant. For this weakened condition you get a package of some elixir of life and administer it in such quantities as the largeness of your heart prompts. This mistaken kindness hastens the end of the plant. Plant food is all well enough when the plant can assimilate it, but to one in a weakened condition it does more harm than good.

The Feeder, Not the Food.

If you have been careful to select a fern properly grown with an abundance of roots, properly potted and hardened off before being sent on the market there will be no necessity for plant food. Such a plant will get along much better without your attentions, and if you have not selected it carefully no amount of "plant food" will work its salvation.

When buying a fern or any other plant examine the roots first. If there are no little thread-like fibers and the earth crumbles easily do not take the plant. It has probably been rushed for the market, and when given the final potting has been stuck loosely into a pot many sizes too large that the ignorant may feel they are "getting a bargain." Some will have four or five little plants stuck into one pot. Be more discriminating in your choice, and take one good, strong plant.

Another hobby about as popular as the "plant food" mania is that of repotting. When a plant is doing well the owner argues with more room it will do better. Also when a plant is sickly he argues to the same end and says that a sickly plant needs new earth to nourish it. Any repotting injures the roots more or less and retards growth and a weak plant will not rally. A plant well watered will do very much better in a small pot than one many sizes too large. A sickly plant should be potted back and in no case should a pot too large be used. There is a knack in potting plants that is not easily learned and if you have made your purchase from a reliable gardener rather than a bargain counter, the chances are that the pot will be perfectly suitable for one if not two years. If you are convinced the plants need repotting take them to a greenhouse and have the work done properly. If you do the work yourself remember that hard wooded plants, and geraniums need to be potted firmly. Use a stick longer than the pot is high and after putting in the drainage, place the plant and then work the loam in well about the roots, ramming it down with a stick. Leave room enough for water at the top of the pot. Ferns want a fibrous soil with a liberal sprinkling of coarse sand, to which has been added a little moss and charcoal.

Do Not Neglect the Healthy.

When a plant is in good condition the aim should be to keep it so. All plant life requires sun in large or small doses. In winter the sun is never so strong that it will injure ferns exposed to its direct rays. Turn the fern daily to give all sides the benefit of the sun.

All plants should be kept clean—free from dust, insects and scale. Under unfavorable conditions ferns are prone to insects and scale. Syringe the plant frequently, taking it to a sink or bathtub and using a hose or hold it directly under the faucet.

It is impossible to lay down hard and fast rules in regard to watering. Conditions are seldom the same. When you have learned to water plants according to their needs the greatest difficulty in their culture has been overcome. A fern in the house wants moisture both for fronds and roots, but a continual saturation is not good. Do a little experimenting. Water every day for a while. If evaporation is not sufficient to take up what the plant does not want and the soil gets soggy give less water. If this does not prove effective miss a day and note the effect.

If you are troubled with scale and insects on the plants use an atomizer with a preparation of nicotine found in all agricultural supply stores.

What has been said about ferns applies as well to rubber plants, although they are tougher and withstand much better ordinary home conditions. The leaves should be cleaned thoroughly. Keep the plant out of draughts. When airing the room remove the rubber to another apartment. Rubber plants need air daily, but not in the shape of a draught. If the board of health is active in your town hesitate about putting meat and oysters in the soil—practices strongly recommended. "Sweet oil," some people say, "will make rubber plants grow like magic. Rub it, therefore, on the leaves and put it in the soil." If you have a healthy plant it will need no such treatment, and such questionable tactics breed disease in your home. These things are never done in greenhouses.

When your rubber plant has grown too large cut it back. If the plant is too tall wrap a little moss about an eye, binding it loosely. Keep this moist and in a few weeks strong roots will strike through the moss. Cut off under the roots and pot. The old plant will then send out a new growth of leaves.

NEW LUNCHEON CLOTHS.

The New Luncheon Cloths.—Costly, but extremely delicate and beautiful, is the linen used for luncheon tables now by the metropolitan hostess. Centerpieces again have doilies to match, a fashion that has for some little time been in abeyance. These centerpieces may be found in the most elaborate styles, built of the most exquisite laces, and wonderful with handwork, quite as exquisite as the most elaborate dining-room or formal function would demand. The most expensive sets are in lace, while French embroidery is employed on the more moderate-priced linens. Colored centerpieces are never seen on the fashionable table.

The new luncheon sets have doilies in different sizes, but the majority show but two sizes—the larger for the service plate and the smaller for finger-bowls or bread and butter plates. Among the most expensive centerpiece and doilie sets shown are those of fine linen and Burano lace. This is a new hand-made lace from Italy of firm, though fine, fiber. It is worked upon net, which is also hand-made.

The embroidered linen sets may be bought at prices to suit every purse and taste. For the woman deft with her needle these sets will offer pleasant employment and make the allowance for holiday gifts show to much better advantage. Fine, firm linen is best for this purpose, and the embroidery should be done in fine, white linen thread. Silk floss is very handsome for embroidery, but unless laundered with exceptional care soon turns yellow. Flower patterns are very much favored this season, the principal ones being chrysanthemum, carnation and rose.

In laundering these centerpieces care should be taken that nothing but a mild soap is used, tepid water and no starch. If the linen is of good quality and ironed wet it will possess sufficient stiffness. Embroidered pieces should always be ironed face downward on a heavily padded board. This will throw out the pattern.

Conspicuous among many new pieces of dining-room linen was a buffet scarf of deep coffee-colored linen and Florentine lace. This would be beyond the reach of the average purse, yet a very pretty substitute might be contrived out of grass linen combined with wide torchon lace.

Luncheon cloths with wide lace insertions are very much liked. If bought ready made the prices are exceedingly high, but they may be imitated at home at considerable less outlay. Very wide linen, such as sold for sheeting, is bought and crochet or torchon lace insertion or edging four to six inches wide is used for trimming. The insertion may be run across the cloth six inches above the hem—that is, in four strips—two lengthwise and two widthwise. These strips should cross one another and extend to the hem.

Menus for the Week

Monday, January 1.

BREAKFAST.
Oranges.
Breaded Chops, Creamed Potatoes,
Biscuit, Coffee.

DINNER.
Cream of Celery Soup,
Roast Goose,
Baked Onions, Apple Sauce,
Sweet Potato Glace,
Lemon Sherbet,
Salad of Crab Meat,
Plum Pudding, Brandy Sauce,
Coffee.

SUPPER.
Steamed Oysters, Drawn Butter,
Saltines, Olives, Shredded Cabbage,
Graham Bread Sandwiches,
Coffee.

Tuesday, January 2.

BREAKFAST.
Grape Fruit Sugared,
Steamed Oats,
Beef Kidney Stew, Buckwheat Cakes,
Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Broth with Macaroni,
Potato Salad,
Whole Wheat Muffins, Plum Preserves.
Tea.

DINNER.
Baked White Fish, Egg Sauce,
Potato Balls,
Beet Salad,
Cabinet Pudding, Soft Sauce,
Coffee.

Wednesday, January 3.

BREAKFAST.
Steamed Prunes,
Rice, Cream,
Bacon and Calf's Liver,
Saratoga Potatoes,
Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Baked Macaroni with Tomatoes,
Stuffed Apples, Cinnamon Rolls.
Cocoa.

DINNER.
Beefsteak with Watercress,
Mashed Potatoes, Escalloped Tomato,
Salsify Croquettes.
Salad of Lettuce and Cream Cheese.
Coffee. Cakes.

Thursday, January 4.

BREAKFAST.
Stuffed Apples.
Broiled Salt Mackerel.
Creamed Potatoes. Corn Muffins.
Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Stuffed Veal Heart.
Rice with Tomatoes. Cookies.
Fresh Peaches. Cocoa.

DINNER.
Fricassee of Veal, Drop Dumplings.
Baked Sweet Potatoes.
Lettuce Salad.
Snow Pudding. Coffee.

Friday, January 5.

BREAKFAST.
Cream of Wheat.
Codfish Balls. Tomato Sauce.
Hot Biscuit. Marmalade.
Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Veal Pie.
Escalloped Tomato, Beet Sauce.
Rolls. Tea.

DINNER.
Fresh Cod Steaks, Breaded.
Potato Mound. Stuffed Mangoes.
Fruit Pudding.
Coffee.

Saturday, January 6.

BREAKFAST.
Grape Fruit.
Broiled Finnan Haddie, Baked Potato,
Hot Biscuit, Honey,
Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Creamed Fish,
Escalloped Potato, Apricots,
Biscuit, Tea.

DINNER.
Pot Roast of Beef, Brown Gravy,
Browned Potatoes, Turnips,
Water Cress and Tomato Salad,
Snow Pudding, Coffee.

Sunday, January 7.

BREAKFAST.
Oranges,
Fried Fresh Fish,
Saratoga Potatoes, Apple Sauce,
Waffles, Honey,
Coffee.

DINNER.
Clam Soup,
Roast Chicken, Giblet Gravy,
Mashed Potatoes, Peas,
Cabbage and Celery Salad,
Lemon Custard,
Coffee.

SUPPER.
Lettuce and Chicken Sandwiches,
Fruit Salad.
Coffee, Jelly Cake.

A PAGE FOR BOYS AND GIRLS — AT STORY TELLING TIME

MR. LION'S NEW YEAR'S

By AMY FOSTER.

IT was New Year's day, and the nursery family was holding its annual reception. Of course, receptions aren't fashionable on New Year's nowadays, but when grandpa and grandma and Aunt Mary and Uncle Tom and papa and mamma were young they used to be, and so the nursery family had heard all about them and knew that a New Year's reception is a very nice thing indeed.

Lady Vivian Vare, the new Christmas doll, who was handsome but haughty, had said, when the dolls were talking it over, that a dance or a large dinner would be very much smarter.

"But the children wouldn't be able to stay up that late," said Mrs. James Tod, the mother doll.

Ella and Rosabelle, the infant dolls, wailed loudly at this remark, fearing they were about to be deprived of the festivities.

"Tea, then," the Lady Vivian had suggested. "Really, you know, an afternoon tea would be much better than a big reception."

"With nothing but tea and toast?" complained Miss Dolly Dimple, the plump young lady doll, who was very fond of food. "No, I shouldn't like that at all."

So, at the risk of offending the Lady Vivian, it had been decided that a reception should be held after all, even if it was old-fashioned. To the great surprise of everybody the Lady Vivian proved good natured for once, for, instead of refusing to take part in the affair, as some of the dolls had feared she would, she politely acquiesced in the plans of the others and said she would be happy to do anything she could. And now she stood at the head of the receiving line, looking very beautiful in a pompadour silk gown trimmed with pink velvet and a pink velvet picture hat.

Miss Dolly Dimple was attired in a white illusion dress made over pink silk, and Miss Angeline Mabel, who was of a poetic and peaceful disposition and decidedly large in the waist, wore a pale blue cashmere frock buttoned in the back and flat heeled shoes. The babies wore their best bibs and tuckers and were equipped with new bottles. Mrs. James Tod, the mother doll, wore her new tailor made box coat broadcloth suit, which had been especially made for the holidays. Lady Vivian Vare, who was a great authority on dress, rather turned up her nose when Mrs. Tod appeared in her tailor suit. Lady Vivian whispered to Miss Dolly that it wasn't at all the proper thing for a reception, and even the good-natured Miss Dolly could not refrain from agreeing with Lady Vivian. But Mrs. Tod cared nothing at all for their opinion in the matter.

She was quite aware that her suit was not only new and handsome, but very much envied by the other dolls, for, you see, dolls have often a great many fancy dresses of silk, cashmere, etc., but very few real tailor made suits, and they are very much pleased when they do get one. So Mrs. Tod deigned to make no answer to the comments of the Lady Vivian and Miss Dolly, but calmly took her place in the very front of the receiving line, to which she felt that both she and her frock were a decided ornament. All of the dolls wore their very handsomest hats. Mrs. Tod said this seemed rather odd indoors, but the Lady Vivian assured her that it was positively the only way to give an air of fashion to so unconventional an affair as a new year's reception.

The nursery looked beautiful. Alice Anna, to whom Lady Vivian Vare belonged, and her three cousins, who came with their families of dolls to spend the holidays with Alice Anna, had decorated the room with festoons of red drapery evolved from the sitting room couch cover. The refreshment table was made beautiful by a red glass basket filled with paper flowers from the Christmas tree. In one corner of the room the tree itself shone in all its splendor. The dolls were drawn up in stately array awaiting the coming of their guests.

"And that is the horrible part of it," gossiped the Lady Vivian to Miss Dolly. "Whom, my dear, do you think they have invited, entirely against my advice?"

But before Miss Dolly could answer there came a queer little yelp from the other side of the nursery. It was a faint, crisp, ladylike little yelp and it came from the direction of the nursery stables, where all the toy animals were kept.

Then there came another little yelp of just the same sort, only not so loud; then another of just the same sort, only not so loud as the second; then there came a wee, wee little yelp like a real little squeak.

Then there came hopping out of the stable yard one fair sized poodle dog, then a poodle dog that was smaller, then another poodle dog that was smaller still and then a wee, wee little dog.

The poodle dogs were exquisitely gotten up for the occasion. Their hair was as white as the snow and beautifully arranged. They had on their evening clothes, consisting of exceedingly handsome waistcoats of satin, covered with bells, and they all had large bows in their hair and on their tails.

"The poodles are exceedingly gentlemanly," remarked Mrs. Tod, approvingly, to Miss Angeline.

Miss Angeline, who was always anxious to please someone, agreed warmly.

"But, my dear, I feel sure the most awful thing is about to happen," breathed Lady Vivian. "They have invited——" and just then, before she could finish her sentence, the Messrs. Poodle wheeled gently up to greet her.

"So glad," said the Lady Vivian; "so good of you, Mr. Poodle, to come; so good of all of you to come."

"So glad to be here," replied the Poodles, decorously; "so good of you to ask us; so glad to come."

"Happy New Year," said Lady Vivian.

"Happy New Year to you," said the first and the second and the third and the fourth Mr. Poodle.

Then they hopped on down the line and it was Miss Dolly's turn.

"So glad," chirruped Miss Dolly, "and happy New Year."

"Happy New Year to you," said the Poodles; "so glad!" And they went along, leaving Miss Dolly and Lady Vivian almost breathless to greet more newcomers.

There were so many of these that Lady Vivian couldn't get a moment to tell Miss Dolly about the awful person whom the other dolls had invited.

Miss Dolly was terribly curious, for even in the hurry of receiving the many guests Lady Vivian found time to gasp out: "It is really horrible. I expect a catastrophe. He is such a perfect brute. I am quite sure the poodles will be offended. And they are so gentlemanly."

As the Lady Vivian from time to time gasped out these broken sentences Miss Dolly's curiosity grew to burning heat. But whenever Lady Vivian tried to complete her story along came the woolly sheep, the dachshund, the donkeys that drew the baby's cart or the toy Santa Claus' reindeer, along with that old gentleman himself. Miss Dolly was despairing of learning the secret until the reception was over, when she was startled by hearing a tremendous roar outside the door.

"'This,' murmured Miss Dolly to herself, turning as pale as a new Christmas doll can, 'must be the horrible thing.'"

The door opened and through the door there came a tremendous roaring yellow beast. His eyes shone with savage mirth, his great mouth wagged wide open. He strode straight toward the receiving line.

The dolls had never seen him before, but this was explained by the fact that he appeared with the boy across the street, whose property or owner he evidently was.

"Oh, Mr. Lion," gasped Lady Vivian graciously, although she was trembling like a leaf; "so glad you came! So good of you!"

"Ha, ha, ha," roared Mr. Lion; "I'm ferocious, I am. I never thought I'd be in such company as this." And he looked scornfully at the gentle domestic animals who had arrived before him, and especially at the poodle dogs.

"'Ha!' roared Mr. Lion, furiously, 'milk-sops!'"

The poodles shrank away from him, horrified at his rudeness. Miss Ella Prindle, the elder of the baby dolls, whose special guests they were, was also deeply insulted, and in her excitement and anger dropped her bottle, which fell at her feet in a score of pieces, while the milk flowed away in a little rivulet, wetting Mr. Lion's feet.

It was now Mr. Lion's turn to be angry, and probably a frightful scene would have followed had not Mrs. James Tod, whose special guest Mr. Lion was, sought to divert attention from what had just taken place by suggesting that a musical program had been provided and that we would now have the pleasure of hearing the Christmas tree Wax Angel sing.

The Wax Angel was very obliging, and without waiting to be coaxed, she sang "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star" and "Goodby, Goodby, Goodby."

Mr. Lion seemed to be very much soothed by the music, and Mrs. Tod hastened to announce more numbers on the program while he was in this softened state.

"The Christmas tree birds will now sing us a New Year chorus," announced Mrs. Tod.

"The birds started bravely off. But just as they had come to the end of the first "hap" in the "happy new year" chorus they were interrupted by a loud roar from Mr. Lion. The notes died out in the birds' throats. Not another word could they sing. They flew tremblingly back to the remote branches of the Christmas tree.

"Am I the lion of this party or am I not the lion of this party?" roared Mr. Lion.

"Because if I am," continued Mr. Lion, "don't give me any more music. Feed me." He kept on standing out in the very middle of the floor and made a noise like this:

Roar, roar, roar, roar.

Roar, roar, roar.

R-r-r-r, r-r-r-r, r-r-r-r.

R-r-r-r-r-r-r-r.

Lady Vivian and Mrs. Tod hastened to comply with his request and timidly took off the pink tissue paper drapery which had covered the refreshment table.

"Do have some fish balls and some raw eggs, Mr. Lion," said Mrs. Tod. "We got them on purpose for you. We felt the other things wouldn't be filling enough."

"Filling?" roared Mr. Lion. "I'll eat everything you've got. Don't let anybody else have anything."

But the elder baby doll was determined the poodles at least should not be wholly neglected.

"Do have some macaroons, Mr. Poodle," she urged. "We got them on purpose for you. We knew you liked them."

The poodles wheeled gracefully up to the refreshment table. "Oh, dear me, very kind of you; thank you," said they, and they each reached out a dainty paw to grasp a macaroon.

Mr. Lion was amazed at their temerity. "Didn't I say that I wanted all the refreshments?" he roared.

The poodle dogs stood their ground, pale but firm.

"Am I the lion of this party?" roared Mr. Lion to the terrified baby doll.

The baby doll murmured a weak "yes."

"Then," said Mr. Lion, "I want macaroons."

The baby doll tossed several of the cakes into his capacious mouth.

Mr. Lion smacked his lips with pleasure. His eyes twinkled. "More macaroons," roared Mr. Lion. "I'll scrunch 'em."

Bold as the baby doll was, she did not dare to disobey. She was compelled to toss every single one of the macaroons into the mouth which had already devoured all the rest of the provisions, while the poodle dogs and the other animals looked on, powerless to interfere.

Perhaps it was a little unjust of the poodle dogs, for the dolls really couldn't help what happened. But the poodle dogs considered that they had been mortally offended by being invited to the same reception with Mr. Lion and they took their departure in a state of dignified huff, turning their backs on the mortified hostesses and wheeling gently toward their own side of the nursery.

"Really, one can't blame them," said the Lady Vivian, looking after them regretfully. "They have been treated shamefully. Mr. Lion is a perfect brute."

"Not a thing to eat the whole afternoon; it was very hard on them," said Miss Dolly.

"But how foolish of the little things to expect to make their way against a great big strong fellow like Mr. Lion," said Mrs. Tod, airily. "I am sure you must admit that, though my guest was a little noisy, he was the lion of the party."

"And that's why none of the other guests got anything to eat," wailed the baby doll, "and the poodles were offended and went home early."

But perhaps this was just as well, after all, for the poodle dogs, for when at the close of his pleasant afternoon Mr. Lion was borne to his home across the street by the boy who owned him he was heard to murmur to himself:

"Poodle dogs! Milksops! I'll scrunch 'em!"

The Dolls Were Drawn Up to Receive the Guests.

The Poodles Took Their Departure in a Huff.

The Messrs. Poodle Wheeled Gently Up to Greet Her.

THE MYSTERY IN THE SNOW

"I see," said Sherlock Holmes, "t he man we are following has been joined by another person, and, judging from the footsteps, I should say that he is one of the royalty, as well as a sporting gentleman." "Does 'oo fink so?" questioned the trusty assistant. "I do, for the footsteps show some Prince (prints); also, these are unqestionable evidence of 'tracks.' I also see that they played a game a great deal. Here is a clew which shows what the score was, and here is evidence that they played one more game. I tell that by that gum shoe. I can see here also what they were carrying."

JIM'S DIARY FOR 1905

By JOE KERR.

"New Year's, 1905—Got up resolved to eat more sugar on my oatmeal—to have my share of the fried eggs—to have a second cup of coffee. Dad held himself in 'till after breakfast and then warmed me up.

"Washington's Birthday.—Got a lickin' for not being like George. He couldn't tell a lie, but I could.

"Fourth of July.—No peanuts—no candy—no lemonade—no whoopin' her up for Bunker Hill. Got another lickin' and fireworks in the evenin'.

"Thanksgiving—Same fodder as the day before. Dad said I ought to be thankful to get that. Blamed me for not bein' a Pilgrim father and tanned my jacket. Went to bed feelin' thankful that I didn't get two of 'em.

"Christmas.—Got a fried cake in my stockin'. Got a lickin' for throwin' it through the winder. Asked dad why they had Christmas, and he said it was an excuse for lickin' bad boys. Laid it on good and stout. While other boys got nothing, I got it redhot.

"Good-by, old year. Nothin' doin'. Hail, 1906! Between me 'n dad and you things will move along and the gate hinges won't get rusty. Throw in a circus or two if you can, and remember a poor boy and make it a good year for stealin' harvest apples."

Rhymes Retold.

Sing a song of sixpence,
And don't ask how or why,
Four and twenty queen bees
Baked in a pie.
When the pie was opened
The bees began to sting.
Now, wasn't that a horrid joke
To play upon a king?

Mary, Mary, quite contrary,
How does your garden grow!
Pretty maids of every shade,
And not a single beau.

The Blarney Stone.

Few persons know how the Blarney stone, the kissing of which is known to bestow peculiar wheedling powers upon a person, first got its reputation. It dates back to 1602, when the Spanish were trying to excite the Irish chieftains to harass the English authorities. Capt. Cormac McDermot McCarthy, who held the castle of Blarney in Ireland, had concluded an armistice with the lord president on condition of surrendering this fort to an English garrison, but day after day he put off the English lord with soft promises and delusive delays until the English lord became a laughing stock and "Blarney talk" a proverb.

The real Blarney stone, inscribed with the name of Cormac McCarthy, and the date 1446, lies 20 feet below the reach of the visitor, but another "real" stone was put within easy distance in 1703.

A TRICK IN THREAD CUTTING

If you would like to puzzle your friends tell them that you can suspend a cotton thread in a bottle, cork up the bottle and then cut the thread without touching it with hand, scissors or knife. That seems like a hard proposition, but the explanation is quite simple.

Get a clear glass bottle with a tightly fitting cork. To the bottom of the cork attach with a pin a piece of cotton thread just the right length to clear the bottom of the bottle. To the lower end of the thread tie a small object of some kind with only a weight to keep the thread taut.

Now insert the object and the thread in the bottle and adjust the cork so that the object is suspended from the cork in the bottle just clear of the bottom. Push the cork down flush with the rim of the neck and melt over it some sealing wax, asking some one to put a seal on it so as to show afterward that the cork had not been removed.

Let everybody look at the bottle with the thread suspended inside. Make quite sure that they are not looking at you, and refuse to proceed with the trick until all have promised to look only at the bottle. Then tell the company that in few moments the thread will be cut.

Go to the window, and with a reading glass, obtained in advance, focus the sun's rays on the thread in the bottle, and in a few minutes it will be burned in two.

Laugh and the World Laughs With You

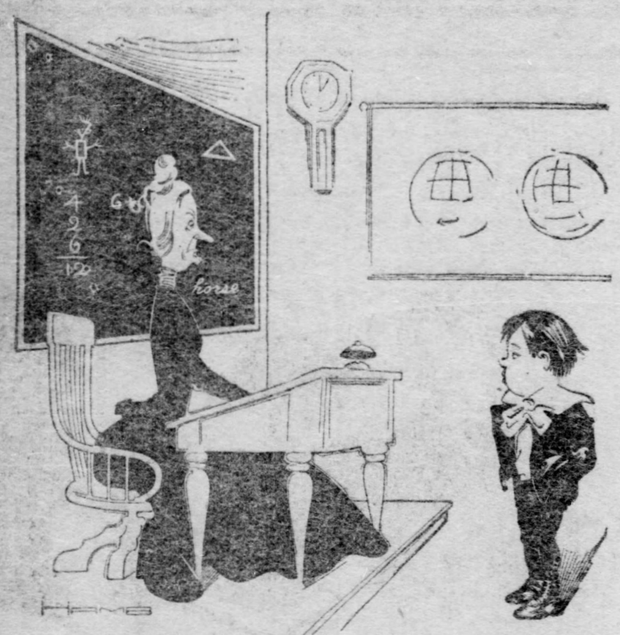
WOULD SAVE MONEY.

Frank—One cent postage would be a good thing in one respect.
Flora—How's that?
Frank—When a man carried around for several days a letter that his wife asked him to mail, there wouldn't be so much capital lying idle.

A GOOD GET-RICH-QUICK SCHEME.

Clara—Jimpson fell into a fortune a couple of months ago.
Cora—Some rich relative die?
Clara—No; he fell in a millionaire's coal hole and compromised the case for ten thousand.

WEB? OF COURSE, WEB.



Teacher—Willie, what animal is web-footed?
Willie—The spider, ma'am.

SOME NEW YEAR NOTES.

JOE KERR'S JOKELETS

A Year Too Late.

"One year ago," said the man on the street car who had been sighing and shaking his head in a mournful way—"one year ago today I was on this very car and as it passed Clark street, two blocks down, my friend Jimmy Davis hailed me from the sidewalk."

"Well, what of it?" he was asked.

"He asked me to get off and have a New Year's nip with him."

"And you got off and nipped?"

"Alas, no. I waved my hand at him and kept on."

"And have you lost home, wife and children in consequence? Is your friend Jimmy dead, bankrupt or in prison?"

"No, sir."

"Then why this mournfulness?"

"Because, sir, whenever Jimmy invites a man to take a nip with him it means a

Whenever Jimmy Invites a Man to Nip With Him It Means a Real Old Spree.

real old spree before you get through, and because, sir, this New Year's finds me dead broke, and because, some more, if I get anything better than cold water today I've got to pawn this overcoat and the old woman can't be made to believe that I donated it to the heathen or was robbed of it in the reading room of the Young Men's Christian association.

Owing to "Resolves."

"Don't ask me to make any resolves for the coming year," said Convict No. 4328 to the chaplain, who had visited him in his cell to encourage a better life.

"But this is the day when good resolutions should be made."

"Alas, sir, one year ago I was a free man and a member of the Monk Eastman gang. I had no fear of Jerome and nothing Dr. Parkhurst could say affected my nerves. Look at me now!"

"How did it come about?" asked the chaplain, as he gazed on the human wreck.

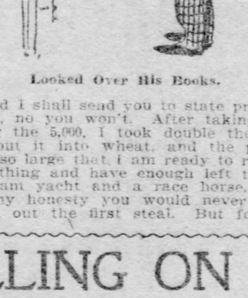
"All owing to New Year resolves, sir. A year ago my conscience awoke and I felt that I was a bad man. I determined to reform. I went forth and broke open the back door of a book store and carried away 50 volumes. I was arrested, tried and here I am."

"But the commandment says thou shalt not steal."

"I know, but it was Bibles I was after and I got 50 of them. How could I be good without having them around me? If I had let 'em alone, sir—if I had kept

off working the gum game and looking for Uncle Reubens——"

The chaplain said that things did get



The Chaplain Would Recommend That No. 4328 Be Given Fewer Fried Oysters.

mixed up once in awhile, but it wasn't his fault, and he would recommend to the warden that No. 4328 be given more work and fewer fried oysters.

Winding Up the Old Year.

On the last business day of the old year a merchant who had long felt that his profits were not as great as his trade warranted looked over his books and then called his cashier in and said:

"John Henry, I think I have found a little discrepancy in your accounts."

"Very likely, sir," was the reply. "I am a busy man, and it would not be at all strange if I made errors now and then."

"I have found, John Henry, that during the last year you have robbed me of $5,000."

"You mean that I have taken that sum. It is true, sir. I used it to buy futures in cotton and lost."

Looked Over His Books.

"And I shall send you to state prison."

"Oh, no you won't. After taking and losing the 5,000, I took double the sum and put it into wheat, and the profits were so large that I am ready to restore everything and have enough left to buy a steam yacht and a race horse. But for my honesty you would never have found out the first steal. But for my business abilities you would now be in the soup. You'd better take a trip to California and leave me in full charge.

Indeed He Was.

The Brother—I planted a kiss on her cheek beneath the mistletoe.
The Sister—Raise anything?
The Brother—Yes, her father raised—well he was very angry.

No Changes.

"That is the New Year," said Mrs. Brown as she and Brown sat down to dinner, "and perhaps we ought to make some little changes for 1906."

"I am willing," he replied. "Yes, I have been thinking that I would make a few changes."

"That is nice of you. You know that you swear and that I don't like it at all. It will be so sweet and kind and considerate to give it up for my sake."

"Give up swearing! Not on your life!"

"What, then, did you mean by changes?"

"Why, I have been allowing you $5 per week as pin-money and I know that you simply fool most of it away. One of the changes contemplated was to cut the sum in half."

"Samuel Brown!" exclaimed the wife as she knocked on her plate with her fork to emphasize her words, "don't make any mistake on your wife May. You will continue to swear as hard as you wish and as often as you wish, and my $5 pinmoney comes to me every Saturday night or there won't be any glass left in the front windows to last over Sunday!"

WOULDN'T FORGET.

Daisy—Miss Antique is wearing a diamond ring on her engagement finger, but I bet she's only trying to fool folks.
Bessye—It is an engagement all right. The engagement is with her dressmaker, and she put the ring on for fear she might forget.

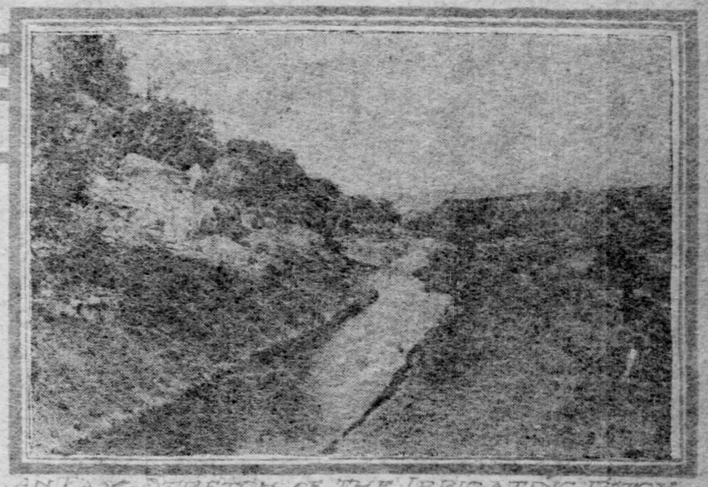
NEARLY AS BAD.

Dottie Dimples—Didn't you feel greatly embarrassed when you first came on in tights?
Tottie Futelites—No; I saw so many women in decollette gowns in the boxes that I felt perfectly at ease.

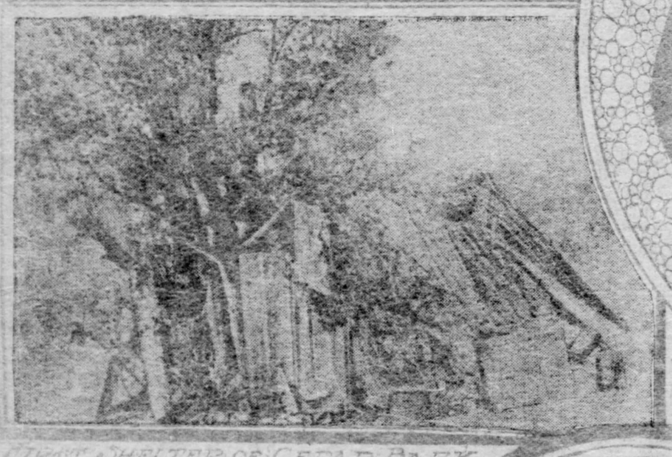
A USEFUL PRECAUTION.

BROWN GOES CALLING ON NEW YEAR'S DAY.

Twentieth Century Pioneers

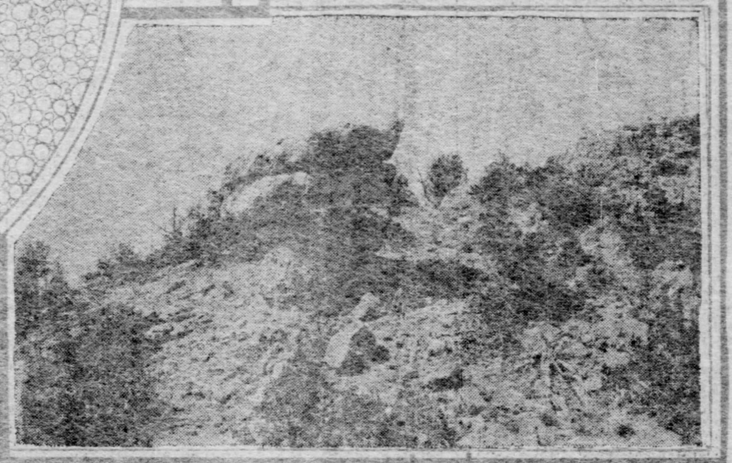


AN EAST STRETCH OF THE IRRIGATING DITCH



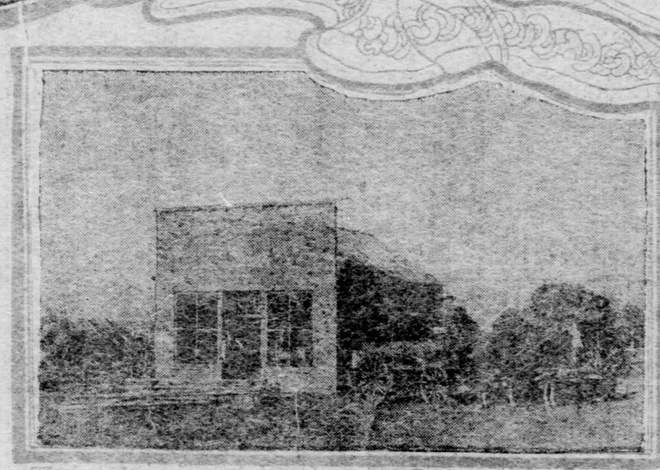
WEST SHELTER OF CEDAR BREAK

A FIRST YEAR OAT FIELD AT NUCLA



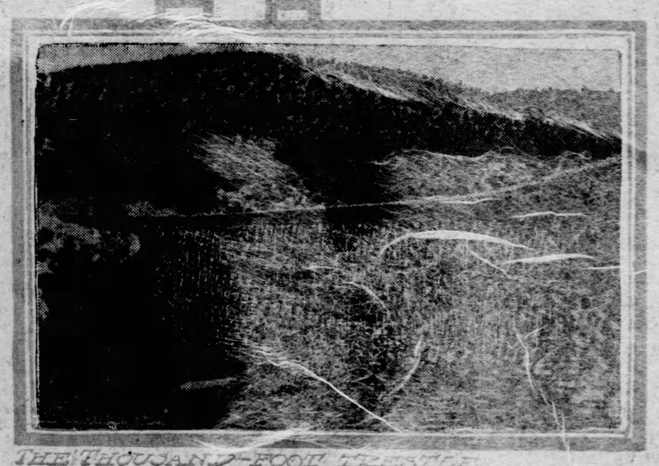
A BIT OF HARD DIGGING

THE BEGINNING OF NUCLA



THE WEST STORE AT NUCLA

TABEGUACHE PARK FROM THE MOUNTAIN



THE THOUSAND-FOOT TRESTLE ON COTTONWOOD CREEK

IN these days of enormous enterprise it has come to be the common assumption that man no longer wrestles with nature at short range. While on every hand one reads the published offers of the real estate companies which promise to build your house, improve your land, equip you with stock and give you all the time you desire in which to pay for them, it is difficult to conceive of men resolutely refusing all such helps and going out almost empty-handed, on free land, to delve and build for themselves. Indeed, it is the general belief that such a thing may not be done today in America owing to the fact that there is no longer any free land. In view of the recent exposures brought out by the department of the interior showing the shameless and defiant appropriation of even the reserve lands of the government by the cattle companies in which United States senators and others are interested, one is not to be blamed for thinking that there is no more land to be lawfully appropriated in this country.

And yet in one of the most beautiful and fertile valleys of Colorado homesteads may today be lawfully pre-empted, and owing to the heroism and fortitude and indomitable pluck of a few devoted men and women not only may the land be had, but something equally essential may be had also—water. In the "Land of Little Rain," water is the prime requisite which the ingenuity of man must supply. The wonderful climate is there, the marvelous days of sunshine are there, and so, given the third factor, water, nature lies at the mercy of man. She can be harnessed and driven as docilely as a kitten. Crops cannot fail, for one year is like another. The sun shines always, and you put the water on yourself. There is no staring up into the pitiless sky while the corn shrivels for moisture, when you can open a dyke gate with the turn of a crank, and there are no days of agony when it seems as if it would rain forever in the land where it does not rain at all.

If you were to travel the old route of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad from the city of Pueblo to Great Salt Lake your train, which would be sure to be an hour or two late, would undoubtedly stop and back and switch at an uninteresting little town named Montrose. If your gaze were to be directed toward the south it would be intercepted by a range of mountains 10 or 15 miles away. It is these mountains that enclose a valley in which there has been a home-building worthy of relating. Here for 10 years a little band of men and women have been conquering the desert and preparing it to blossom with a devotion and singleness of purpose worthy of the Pilgrim fathers.

Forerunners of the Exodus.

It was in 1894 that several families in the city of Denver found themselves homeless and made up their minds to go somewhere together and get their feet upon an acre of earth from which they could not be driven by landlords. With such resources as they could muster they sent one of their number to search for a suitable location out in the state. After an examination of various localities he came back with the report that in Montrose county, on the western slope of the Rockies, near the Utah boundary, there was a beautiful valley in a district known as Tabeguache Park. It was open from east to west, so as to receive the long, planting rays of the sun, morning and evening, an ideal place for fruit-raising, for which Colorado is famous. Here there was virgin land—30,000 acres of it—which civilization had been going past for more than half a century. It was just as the savage Utes had left it when they folded their tepees and moved on toward their final graves in the Pacific, completing the chapter of Anglo-Saxon dominance.

It must have grieved the heart of the red men to leave this valley of their fathers; this valley with a climate all its own, gained from altitude, from the warm winds which make their way from the vast southwestern deserts through the canons of the Colorado, and from the protection it enjoys from the mountains on every hand. The scenery is indescribably grand. It presents not merely pictures, but pictures that are painted and tinted and wrought into fantastic shapes. To the ever-changing aspect which the mountains, buttes and mesas gain from light and shadow, from sun and cloud, new and strange beauties are added by the reds, pinks, yellows and grays of soil and rock. The dry, tonic air, the warm, friendly soil, the wild majesty of nature, the newness and virginity of it all—these are conditions to inspire men to their best efforts and lift them to lofty ideals.

Glancing casually at the map of this region one gets the impression that the locality consists exclusively of mountains. The mountains are there, indeed, and it is these which make the wealth of the country. They furnish the large and perennial streams, make the character of the climate, and supply large and growing home markets in the shape of mining camps. They also place a severe limitation upon the amount of land which may be cultivated, and thus have a certain economic value in protecting the products of the neighborhood against disastrous competition. In the midst of these multitudinous mountains Tabeguache Park's fertile soil has been eroded from the hillsides and deposited in the course of the centuries upon the levels of the valley. While it is a soil well suited to general farming, it is peculiarly adapted to the growth of fruits. Western Colorado is famous for its peaches and apples, which find a ready market in the mining centers close at hand and in the large cities, such as Pueblo and Denver. Vegetables and small fruits grown here are also of rare quality, and these, too, are quickly absorbed by the miners in the higher mountains, where practically nothing is produced from the soil. Alfalfa raising and dairying are extremely profitable. In fact, it is an all-around farming country of an exceptional kind.

When the pilgrims from Denver came into Tabeguache Park it was a beautiful desert, and yet the possibilities in these fair acres appealed irresistibly to those charged with the work of prospecting. The splendid growth of pines suggested unlimited building material; coal and stone were easy of access. There was everything to make the place a fit dwelling for civilized man, with the exception of water. Fifteen miles away the San Miguel river was flowing at the rate of 850 cubic feet a second. It was the key to the solution of the problem. If the river did not flow through Tabeguache Park it should be made to do so. No obstacle, however forbidding, should obstruct it.

These men, who scarcely had money for pick and shovel after their railroad tickets were bought to Montrose, undertook this heroic task of building and blasting and digging and fluming a ditch 15 miles long into a country whose topography balks and puzzles the expert engineer. It was a home worth the winning, and they resolved to win it.

They put their slender resources together and organized a stock company. It was called the Colorado Co-Operative Co. and the object recited was "to reclaim a portion of the public domain by irrigation and establish independent homes for its stockholders." Their resources consisted exclusively of ambition, the ability to labor and the opportunity offered by access to the public domain.

The financial plan was to sell shares at $100 each to a thousand or more individuals. It was contemplated that some of the stockholders would go to the colony and engage in the work of improvements, chiefly that of canal-building, while others would remain at their trades in various parts of the country and contribute their share to the capital by monthly installments. This plan had worked successfully in other colonies, notably at Anaheim, where German settlers from San Francisco inaugurated the modern settlement of Southern California half a century ago. A most important provision of the Colorado plan was the limitation of the amount of stock which an individual could buy to a single share. This preserved the democratic basis of the organization—"one man, one vote."

Honest Co-Operation.

The plan was simple enough and workable enough—if a sufficient number of earnest and persistent souls could be brought together and held to the task. It proposed honest co-operation of men and money in providing irrigation facilities and laying the foundation of a settlement. This done, each stockholder would be in a position to obtain a homestead on public land, and to get water at cost.

With the aid of some advertising in the Denver papers the nucleus of the colony was quickly formed. The principle of co-operation was not limited to the construction and ownership of the irrigation works. Stockholders enjoyed other privileges by virtue of their membership, such as the right to purchase goods at the company's store at actual cost, and to claim employment of the company, provided the applicant was available for such work as needed to be done. Members were also entitled to a monthly coupon book for labor checks to pay for the necessary food supplies while working for the company, as they had practically no ready money.

The little band of workers got together and traveled to Tabeguache Park. They made a temporary settlement upon the San Miguel river, five miles below the point at which they intended to deflect the course of the river, and called the place Pinon, after the nut pines of the neighborhood. Entirely without anything in the way of modern earth-moving machinery they set resolutely to work to dig their 15 miles of ditch by hand. The obstacles were well-nigh unsurmountable. There was not a wagon road in the valley. There was nothing but the trails left by the departing Utes. Huge boulders and deep granite fissures lay across the whole length of the proposed canal. Great reaches of trestle must be built to carry the water across the gorges at the required level. Numerous cuts of from 20 to 30 feet in solid rock had to be made, beside lengths of tunnelling to shorten the distance.

Men of the Right Stuff.

It was a task to intimidate any but the staunchest souls. But these men were of the right stuff. During 1895 the membership continued to increase, and payments upon stock by those on the outside sufficed to keep the workers in the necessaries of life while they toiled. But two years is a long time. Three-fourths of the members had never seen the site selected for the colony. Many of them were not within the state. They knew nothing of the difficulties against which the little band at Pinon were contending, and the payments began to fall off. Provisions began to get few, and labor checks will not buy anything in the world's big markets. Their venture had been undertaken in the hope that the workers outside would keep them in food until the common gain should accrue to all. They were mistaken, for the outside members forsook them the second year. Continuing work for a short time upon reduced rations, they finally reached a crisis. A few dropped out, disheartened. It looked like failure.

But the enterprise did not fail. Among the pioneers there were some with red blood in their veins. They were unwilling to abandon their fight for home, and, as they rightfully felt, their fight for humanity. They stayed—stayed and starved almost. Some of them went out over the range to work and sent back their earnings to sustain the others who worked indefatigably on at the ditch. Others hewed down trees and built a sawmill and went to work making fruit boxes to sell to the towns on the Rio Grande road, to which they had to be carted over the range. They made other lumber—lath and shingles—and the mill finally began to pay enough to keep a few of their number at work on the canal. By these heroic measures in developing their own resources they were able to keep on with their predetermined plan. For over three years they kept steadily on under conditions of supreme discouragement, fanning the flickering flame of the enterprise and sustaining their little community until confidence and numbers began to return.

In the Promised Land.

Today they are in the promised land. Pinon has been forsaken and "Nucla," their model town, has been founded. Water is flowing through their 20 miles of canal and fields of waving grain and sturdy young orchards bless their long labors. Across Cottonwood creek extends their mighty trestle, 110 feet above the creek and nearly a quarter of a mile long, carrying the water of the San Miguel—monument enough to commemorate their persistence and heroism. For every plank of it was cut, sawed and erected by themselves, and it represents a labor value of $10,000.

Every stockholder has a right to the water under the general rules of the company, which rules the stockholders make themselves at regular meetings. The canal is still being extended along the park, which is 15 miles in length and from two to four miles wide. As there is no other way by which water can be secured there can be no object in pre-empting the land unless one is a member of the company and is thereby assured of his water supply. When the canal is fully extended its carrying capacity will be represented by the shares of stock held by the individuals who have entered the land by actual residence. There will be no water rights for sale after the completion of the ditch, except as such rights may be transferred from one to another. Once possessed of the stock the holder is at no other expense than that of maintaining the ditch and distributing the water, amounting to but a few cents per acre annually. It is a common experience in the land of little rain to find the farmers paying from $2.50 to $10 per acre annually for their water privileges, purchased or leased of private companies, so by owning their water supply themselves the colonists have an ever-increasing asset in water as the country becomes more populous. The ditch can be enlarged if ever necessary, as the flow could be increased ten-fold without trenching any previous water right in the San Miguel, but as soon as the land is all taken, and a number of thousand acres are yet open, there will be no object in further increasing the water supply, owing to the limited area of the park. The home of the colonists must finally resemble a fertile island enclosed by a barren ocean of rock. It is true that the great expense of constructing the ditch makes the land more expensive than the ordinary government entries. The land now in use, with the pro rata cost of the canal charged against it, represents the equivalent of a cash outlay of $30 an acre, but as every new man joins the colony from the outside world—and they are coming in every year—this pro rata cost will, of course, be proportionately reduced, while the actual value of the land is now more than $100 per acre. The soil is of a reddish-brown color, commonly called chocolate. It is of good depth and very rich and tractable. It contains considerable iron, which gives it its red color. All fruits contain iron in varying quantities, and it is well known that this kind of soil is especially adapted to produce fruit of the choicest variety and quality. The red lands of California are considered the best fruit lands. The best selling fruits, prized for their deep color and fine flavor, are grown on this kind of soil.

How Problems Were Met.

The co-operative instinct has developed considerably beyond the common ownership of the canal, since the colonists have seen 10 years of one another's company. While living in the little settlement of Pinon and working on the ditch, many social problems were worked out among themselves, and they finally decided not to leave the settlement of the park to haphazard, but to plan its settlement in the common interest of all.

They all agreed that they must have a town, as they did not care to live in isolation. School facilities and entertainment were to be considered. Unlike most colonizing efforts, there was no central sectarian cord to hold these men and women together. They were of all sects and all creeds, assembled from many parts of the world. Nothing save the utmost tolerance as to religious and political matters could prevail.

It is, perhaps, not surprising that their co-operative efforts should have led them into the common political faith of socialism, which faith most of them profess today, but it is very creditable to them that in their present work they have gone no further in the way of radical measures than they had reason to believe they could go successfully. Thus it has become necessary to depart from the original plan which permitted no single member to own more than one share of stock. In order to pull through their difficulties it was necessary to accept assistance where it could be found. Nevertheless, the control still rests with the people, who discuss their affairs in town meeting and choose their directors annually.

After long deliberation and much discussion it was decided to lay out a town at a point in the park commanding the most satisfactory views, which town, or the land thereof, should be the common property. It was decided to lease the town lots for periods of 99 years, just as land is leased by private parties like the Astors on Manhattan Island, only the rentals of the lots should go into the common treasury, instead of into the pockets of individuals. In order to encourage building, the "single-tax" method of taxation was adopted. By this method the entire tax due the state and county is paid by the company in one sum, and the same distributed pro rata among the property holders, according to the size and superior position of their site, without regard to the improvements they may have made on it, and the rentals are adjusted annually by a board of equalization selected by a per capita vote of the leaseholders.

Preventing an Open Town.

By retaining ownership of the town site the community can prevent the incoming of saloons, gambling houses or other undesirable tenantries. Although there are few, if any, prohibitionists among the colonists, an almost unanimous anti-saloon sentiment prevails and the plan adopted is expected to effect absolute control of the whisky traffic and its attendant evils within the limits of the town of Nucla. "Nucla," the town and postoffice, is derived from nucleus. The site is divided into four parts, known as the business part, the manufacturing, the reserved residence, and the suburban residence sections.

As the conditions of our economic and social life become more complex, the struggle for a livelihood becomes harder and harder and the fate of the man who falls from his place more direful, these colonists believe that their position, isolated and far from the great centers of life though it be, will become more desirable through the years. Nature, all about, lavishes her wonders and her favors upon them. Their climate is superb. There is coal in abundance underlying the valley, although wood is so abundant but one mine has as yet been opened. A few miles to the west of the park is a mountain of copper ore, carrying a large per cent of silver, in which a copper mine is being developed which will pay a large profit the day a railroad runs a spur of track down the valley. But the colonists are not moved by dreams of individual wealth and splendor, it is the "commonwealth" which embodies their ideal. They want education for their children, the abolition of involuntary poverty and a common life free from economic fear, doing the things they can do agreeably together without violating the sacred right of individual responsibility.

A Future Garden.

Here is a beautiful valley of 30,000 acres favored with the best climate and surrounded by the noblest scenery. Irrigation, industry and a high ideal of human brotherhood ought to make it, in years to come, not merely a garden spot, but one of the famous and historic places of the west. For in the dark days of 1896, when the undertaking was very nearly upon the rocks of disaster, men and women suffered real hardships and manifested genuine heroism in order that this new outpost on the frontiers of civilization—and of the higher civilization for which co-operation stands—should not perish from the earth.

It may be that the struggle for the reclamation of Tabeguache Park is the very last instance of the kind that shall be seen in the arid region. The rapidly forming policy of national irrigation means that soon the great government purse strings are to be loosened to make the public domain habitable, so that American citizens may enter into their heritage without these toils and sacrifices. And yet, though the work is already in a measure begun, it will be many years before the results can be harvested by those who stand as the little band in Denver stood in 1894, homeless in a world of plenty.

Meanwhile here are the manless acres of Tabeguache Park yearning for occupancy, and at the gate a band of men who look not unkindly upon the stranger.

FRANKLIN H. WENTWORTH.

THE WIFE OF GENIUS

By MARY STRANATHAN.

IT HAS been the fashion, from St. Augustine to Ernest Thompson Seton, for a man when he has done himself proud, modestly to ascribe the merit to a good wife or mother. But here and there, like a beacon light along the shore, there shines out a man who achieves greatness for himself instead of having it thrust upon him by a woman.

Socrates, shrewd old uncle that he was, saw to it that none should credit his virtues to his wife; and Plato, profiting no doubt by the example of his master, forestalled any such dividing of his honors, in a more subtle but equally effective fashion. Both these men have succeeded so far in keeping their mothers in the background.

Prominent among the men who have stood without feminine support is Bernard Palissy. His mother and grandmother we wot not of, and his wife failed to appreciate her privilege in being the wife of a genius.

Had her age not been untimely for it, she no doubt would have echoed Mrs. Carlysle's advice—that is, had it ever occurred to her that her husband was anything but a fool or a madman—and we cannot so greatly blame her for this view when we reflect that this was the general opinion among their neighbors, and any other explanation of his conduct probably never occurred to her. And not every man is a genius who lets his family shift for itself while he pursues some fad. Genius is only too often made the excuse for laziness and kindred vices.

What were the thoughts of Palissy's wife as he tended his furnaces? If she were a true wife and mother, worthy of her high calling—a real womanly woman—her interest was centered in the welfare of her family, and we can scarcely blame her for feeling some resentment as she sees her husband selling the clothes off his back, and ready to sell those of his wife and children had they possessed anything salable.

Genius as Bad as Gin.

To her, no doubt, as she saw the neighbors' children go by in their new clothes, it seemed there was little choice between being the wife of a drunkard and that of a genius. She saw not that his was the "divine insanity of noble minds," but she murmured and complained and saw not that any enamel glaze, however hard and beautiful, could atone for the years of privation and misery she had endured. I have no doubt she hated all her life the very sight of chinaware.

So the wife of Palissy, when she should have encouraged her husband, so nagged him that in telling of his trials he says—"I found in my chamber a second persecution worse than the first, which makes me now marvel that I was not utterly consumed by my many sorrows."

Palissy's wife missed her opportunity for greatness. What a different picture she could have left to posterity had she helped to carry out the furniture to be burned!

Yes, however much we may feel inclined to sympathize with the wife of Palissy, we cannot but admit she was no wife for a genius, and by the lack of qualities suited to her position in a manner brought her troubles on herself. How different might her life have been and the lives of her husband and children, had she been such a woman as that virtuous one of whom the writer of Proverbs sings, the woman who carries on a mercantile business and at the same time is a manufacturer, who dabbles in real estate and engages in agriculture. Had the tongue of Palissy's wife gone out at night and her candle not, then would her trials have vanished and she would have had no need to scold her husband for his devotion to his earthenware.

Such is the wife for a genius. Such is the wife for any man, perhaps you say. But not so, it may be. Perhaps it is just as well that the virtues most esteemed in women generally are of a less strenuous and assertive nature—love, gentleness, modesty, homekeeping—instead of business acumen, enterprise, and indefatigability. Or else might man's occupation be gone. For strength grows with effort. Might not such a woman make a race of men of ordinary endowments a race of degenerate loafers, at the gate, bragging of the achievements of their wives?

Disadvantages of Genius.

But undoubtedly such a wife would be a fitting mate for a genius. It is an uncertain calling at best from the view of worldly welfare—rather one of almost certain improvidence. There may be exceptions to prove the rule—like Count Tolstoy, who furnishes a life of luxury for his family while he himself pursues the simple life; something like the young woman who felt that her jewels were dragging her down to hell, and so gave them to her sister. But even Tolstoy might suggest to some of us Mr. Monsey's suggestion to Hall Caine for the labeling of his novels: "Near genius, looks like it, and sells better."

But however that may be, it is not to be questioned that as a rule a genius trusts to the Lord to provide for his family to a greater extent than an ordinary man does. Thoreau has been blamed by one biographer for leaving the lead pencil business and deserting to Walden, leaving his sisters to make a living for themselves; but no doubt he thought them better off without the furbelows his slavery to pencils would have brought them. And neither he nor Walt Whitman encumbered himself with wife and children to reproach him. They lacked perhaps, the faith of the preacher, who, falling into a state of religious exaltation, ceased to make a living for his family, saying that the Lord would provide for them. Which faith was justified, for his father-in-law took them home to live. But had his wife possessed the virtues of the woman admired by Solomon her father might have been spared much inconvenience, herself great humiliation and yet the faith of her husband in no wise suffered.

Finally, were a woman of biblical virtue always at hand, no genius need hesitate to marry, and who knows but that with such a wife, every man might be a genius. It would prove either his making or his ruin, and what true wife would be afraid to risk it?

Attack on Fathers-in-Law.

Jerome K. Jerome, at a bachelor's club dinner in New York, said of bachelorhood:

"No doubt it is the dread of the father-in-law that keeps so many of you young men single. We hear a great deal of the horrid mother-in-law, but the more horrid father-in-law artfully manages to keep in the background. He ought to be dragged out into the limelight of criticism. He ought to be exposed.

"I think the consensus of opinion is that the father-in-law is worse than the mother-in-law. It is because he is dreaded so much, maybe, that no one talks of him.

"I admired the pluck, recently, of a young fellow who spoke up to his sweetheart's father. This crusty old gentleman, when the youth asked for the young girl's hand, said with a sneer:

"'You expect to marry my daughter, do you? Let me tell you that you're not exactly the sort of man I would choose for a son-in-law.'

"The youth nodded.

"'Well, to be frank,' he said, 'you are not the sort of man I'd choose for a father-in-law, either. But we needn't chum up, you know, unless we want to.'"

The Pittsburgh Sunday Gazette

WORKER'S MAGAZINE

For the man who works with hand or brain

FOUR PAGES. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 31, 1905. FOUR PAGES.

Fake Private Bank "Graft" Cheap and Easy Business.

By H. D. McNellis.

DON'T work for wages; start a private bank. What? You have no capital? Well, don't let a little thing like that trouble you. Capital isn't needed to start a private bank, in fact it is superfluous. All you need is enough money or credit to secure the furniture necessary to fit an office and pay for your printing; enough to pay a month's rent, and the public will do the rest. It will furnish all the capital in an unbelievably short time. All you need to do is to get the start, to get a place where you can keep money. Incidentally you must be thoroughly dishonest and unscrupulous to make a success at this business; but, possessing these qualifications there is no reason except that the police have been perniciously active recently, why anyone should work for a living.

Apparently in the long list of fake get rich quick give-us-your-money-and-we'll-do-the-rest concerns there is none that has more plentiful, more remunerative, more easy "graft" than the private bank. The bucket shops, the fake mining companies, the investment companies, all have to deal with small amounts and the managing spirits thereof must perform such arduous labor as writing letters, signing bonds and "talking" their stocks. The "president" of a private bank sits back in his luxurious leatherette chair, blows the smoke of a near Havana to the roof of his palatial office, and condescendingly accepts the mite of the widow and the capital of the small business man as deposits in his bank.

People come to him with money in their fists and shove it at him, imploring that he will take it and keep it for them, for he is surrounded by the halo of awe with which the great American public loves to surround the name "banker." He takes said money and keeps it; how well he keeps it is testified to by hundreds of angry depositors who have clamored for deposits made in just such banks. He keeps it so well that no one is able to get at it but himself. The money is safe with him and safe for him. No one will break in and steal nor will race-playing cashiers abscond with the bank's funds, for the president will guard them with the care and jealousy of a man guarding his own.

* *

No Real Money Is Needed.

The usual idea that it requires a large amount of capital to open a bank is sadly shattered when the amount of capital invested by a certain class of private banks is known. Many trusting persons have learned to their dismay that the money they so trustingly put into the hands of private bankers was placed in the hands of men who had little or no capital of their own, and who were in nowise the kind of men to be trusted with people's funds. They have learned, now when it is too late, that the chances for the return of their money are decidedly slim.

But these have been banks started on a more elaborate scale than is the average private bank. The minimum of capital and the ridiculous ease with which the dishonest schemer may embark in this business is surprising, even shocking. Capital enough to pay for office furnishings, rent, and printing; this is practically all that is necessary to start a private bank. If there is a little surplus left over to "make a showing with," so much the better for the swindler. But this is not really necessary. When people come to a bank to deposit money they have already made up their minds that the institution is safe. A stack of banknotes in the receiver's cage will assure them, but they will leave their money without it, and this is the chief aim of the bank promoter.

* *

Cheaper Than Starting Grocery.

At the detective headquarters throughout the country can be found records of banks started on less money than it would require to open a first class grocery store or a saloon.

Generally the people who suffer from these swindlers are of the poor foreign class, the banks being located in the foreign quarters and often run by foreigners. In these instances the "president" is invariably a countryman of the people he robs.

The man thus starting a bank has many advantages to aid him in his nefarious project. In the first place his acquaintanceship among the people of the foreign quarter is sure to be large. He speaks the tongue of the old country and easily gets the confidence of the people whom he is to victimize. He gets deposits easier than does the man who goes into the business downtown, and while the deposits are possibly not so large, he gets more of them and needs less capital to start with. The foreigner usually is inclined to keep his money about him, but when once his own people begin to deposit in a bank he is apt to follow like sheep following a leader. He is suspicious of the "American bank," but trusts the bank of his own class implicitly.

* *

Promise High Interest Rates.

The equipment of these banks usually is ridiculously cheap and small. Five hundred dollars is often an excessive estimate of its value. There is a big iron safe, in plain sight of everybody entering the doors, a brass rail, a teller's imposing desk, a few chairs, tables, and a glittering display of gilt, seals, and stationery.

The depositor usually is promised a higher rate of interest than would be given at any responsible institution, but it is not this that attracts the ignorant and credulous in droves that make the life of the promoter one of riches and ease. The idea of finding security for their accumulated savings with one of their own kind is the loadstone that brings the savings out of stockings, and from under beds, and brings it to the safe of the private bank. Some such private banks, run in the foreign quarter, are entirely honest and responsible, yet the fact remains that it is among this class of people that the principal sufferers from dishonest bankers are to be found.

When the deposits have reached an amount satisfactory to the swindlers, or if the police threaten an investigation, the depositors come to the bank some morning and find their deposits and the banker gone. There is one gang of Italians who have operated thus in the foreign quarters of several cities of the country, and always it is the poor and ignorant who have suffered by their operations.

* *

How to Work Bigger Swindle.

It requires more capital to start a "bank" downtown. The fixtures must be more ornate, a staff must be employed, and the rent is much higher. A thousand dollars in cash, however, is a liberal estimate of what the "presidents" of some of these institutions have possessed. Here it is more difficult to procure deposits.

Deposits often are received through agents who spread the news of the new bank's founding among acquaintances. Then there is the smooth talking young man, who gets into the rural districts and interests depositors with the full sounding name of the bank he represents. Quite often the men who conduct them are those whose names have been connected with deals of unsavory nature, yet in spite of this, money pours in on them. Not infrequently the deposits foot up to $50,000 before the crash comes, and this often on a $1,000 total capital!

With the wide publicity given to each instance of a fake bank crash it would seem that persons of average intelligence should find out something about a bank before placing their funds in it, yet the list grows. The assumption created is that the penchant of the public for playing with fire in matters financial is in no wise decreasing.

Proof of Figuring Profits by the Lightning System.

By J. Malcolm Stewart.

VARIOUS letters have been received by the writer for more information on the subject of figuring profits on merchandise. The information desired is on the method of figuring those profits in the way most likely to avoid error, and unconscious losses, with the accompanying disaster that must overtake those groping in the dark. I contended that the only way to arrive at the proper percentage of profit on any commercial transaction was to ascertain what proportion of the sale was, or would be, profit, never attempting to arrange the percentage of gain by adding to the cost, a percentage of that cost, equal to the mount of profit desired, or, in other words, in adding 25 cents to a dollar, assuming you are making a profit of 25 per cent.

Of course we all know that it is difficult to convince every one on any subject, and bring them all to one way of thinking. In a case like the one before me it probably would be the best way out of the difficulty to refer those in search of information to the head of the office in any large wholesale house. A visit to any of these houses would, I think, furnish the seeker after information with plenty of it, all of which would be in favor of my contention. I would much like to see this matter brought before the public at large more forcibly than I ever could hope to do it, for as one of my correspondents remarks, "It is a matter of the most intense and vital importance to the business world," and, I might add, but little understood.

* *

Blunder of Contracting Plumber.

Only a few days ago an amusing case came under my observation, going to show how poorly armed for business is he who doesn't understand this subject clearly.

A young business man—a plumber, strange as that may seem—was figuring on a contract. His labor and raw material, he figured, would cost him in round figures $500. Wishing to make a profit of 20 per cent, he proceeded to add 20 per cent to the cost, making his complete bid $600. When he got through I asked him how much profit he would make at that rate if he did a business of $10,000. He answered with a knowing smile and triumphantly $2,000. I asked him to apply the mode of reasoning by which he had reached that conclusion to the bid before him and see if it would work, and his surprise when he found it wouldn't was great. He had been doing business all along with the idea that adding 20 per cent to the cost would give him a profit of 20 per cent on his business.

Many do it. Every one figuring his profits in that way is up against just such propositions as the above. They never know where they stand, while, if they figure the other way, nothing can undermine their position. Of course, the profit, in dollars and cents, is the same in either case, but the percentage is what we have to do with, and not one single argument can be conjured up in favor of figuring the profit on the cost, while any number of them can be brought to bear in favor of the other method.

Take, for instance, the case of a new firm about to engage in business. The first thing they would speculate on would be the amount of business they would be likely to do. The next, the amount of profit they should make. Suppose they should fix the average amount of the latter at 25 per cent, obtaining it by adding 25 per cent to the cost of the goods. The next thing in order would be figuring on expenses, and one of the first things in that connection to be discussed would be the cost of selling goods. Say they fix this at 8 per cent. Eight per cent of what? The cost? O, no! A salesman must be paid on his sales, and 8 per cent on the sales, in this instance, is the same as 10 per cent on the basis their general profit was figured on, and so they go down the line, and when they get through they have, say, a profit of 25 per cent and an expense of 20 per cent before them, leaving a net profit of 5 per cent over and above everything, a comfortable margin, but unfortunately they figured the 25 per cent, as we have shown, on the cost, the 20 per cent on the sales, and they are one and the same thing, the profit only existing on paper. They do business for a year, take stock, find no profit, go over their books, take stock again, and finally wind up by suspecting their employés. This is a good example of the experience of every firm that tries to do business on this basis, while, had they figured the other way, their position would have been impregnable and they never would have figured themselves out of their just dues.

* *

Man Ruins Employer by Ignorance.

I once heard one of the foremost accountants in New York say of a bookkeeper who had figured his profits that way and brought his firm to ruin: "That man was a worse criminal than the man that steals his firm's money. He ruined his employer by accepting and pretending to be able to fill a position he knew nothing about."

The business man always should bear in mind that a merchandise profit is a gross profit, and the expenses always must be figured against it. It is not necessary to state that figuring one of these on the investment, the other on the amount of business, must lead to error. Don't say you understand that and provide for it. What is the use of doing that, why not figure right in the first instance? Try and find any advantage to be gained by figuring the profit on the cost. There is none that I know of. Ask some merchant, who figures his profit on the cost, the question I asked the plumber, and see what answer you will get. A little study will convince any one with any business experience of the justice of my contention.

* *

How to Figure Profit Correctly.

To figure the profit on any article correctly: Subtract the cost from the selling price, the difference, of course, being the profit. Divide the latter (decimally) by the selling price, and the result will be the true profit, thus: Cost $5, selling price $8, profit $3, and $3 is contained in $8 .375 times, showing the profit in this instance to be 37½ per cent. For the benefit of those who did not read the former article on this subject, I will repeat the table by which goods can readily be marked at any of the percentages common to business:

To make a profit of 16 2-3 per cent, add 20 per cent to cost.

To make a profit of 20 per cent, add 25 per cent to cost.

To make a profit of 25 per cent, add 33 1-3 per cent to cost.

To make a profit of 33 1-3 per cent, add 50 per cent to cost.

To make a profit of 50 per cent, add 100 per cent to cost.

The highest profit that really can be made in business is 100 per cent, and this can be done only when you get something for nothing, and, having sold it for something, the entire transaction is profit; in all other cases the sale being 100 per cent, and the cost something, the profit is less than 100 per cent. An article costing 10 cents and selling for $1 pays a profit of 90 per cent, 10 per cent being the cost and 90 per cent the profit. Figure your profits according to the above table, then try if you can figure yourself out of anything.

As to the methods of proof submitted by me in these articles from time to time, I have this to say: Captious criticism doesn't amount to anything. The man who is constantly looking for an argument, and trying to frame up impossibilities to prove his case, only injures himself. I can say for those rules that I recently made an inventory, amounting to over $3,000,000, and consisting of over 40,000 hard extensions and 1,500 pages of footing. I think I can figure as quickly and correctly as the next man, but I was glad to use those rules, proving any extension or footing I was afraid of by their aid. I was rewarded for my work by a fine present from the general manager, in addition to my regular compensation, he saying at the same time, "I would not believe it possible, but I have had your work carefully examined and have not found a single error." Of course, I was trying to use those rules, not abuse them.

The following table shows the immense advantage of quick sales. It is based on the careers of four $100 bills invested in business for the term of ten years at a profit of 20 per cent, and turned over with their respective profits at various intervals. The difference in earning power is almost incredible, but can be easily verified:

$100 turned every two years at 20 per cent profit, for ten years	$ 306.18
$100 turned every year at 20 per cent profit, for ten years	931.50
$100 turned every six months at 20 per cent profit, for ten years	10,844.16
$100 turned every three months at 20 per cent profit, for ten years	891,758.50

Form Habit of Industry if You Would Succeed.

By Norman Morris.

ONE of the first forms in which advice on how to succeed was first given to the world contained the advice to be industrious. Ever since then, whenever that was, success advisers have harped on the necessity of cultivating the spirit of industry if success is to be hoped for. The advice has grown stale and bald through much usage. And yet it remains, as it has always been, one of the best pieces of advice that can be given the young man who has his climb to the top before him. It is the keystone on which the foundation for success in any line of endeavor must be begun. Without it there is no beginning, without a beginning there never is an end. The young man who begins to cultivate industry in the early stages of his career is building well for the days that are to come. He is taking the steps to compel success to come to him.

The clerk at his desk, the salesman at the counter, or the mechanic at his lathe listens to this advice and wonders if it is meant for him. From his point of view industry on his part is apt to look like a waste of effort. He has his own little routine of work to do, there is so much work to be done in his daily duties. These duties are of such nature that he doesn't need to bestir himself particularly fast to complete them in the day. Why should he be any more industrious than he is? When he gets a promotion, where he will have a chance to make his efforts count, then is when he will begin to get really industrious.

There are thousands of men daily fooling themselves with this kind of philosophy, and failing because of it. They refuse to believe that it is necessary to be industrious in their first small positions. They "lay back" then, saving their energy, possibly, or possibly merely giving way to the inclination to be lazy. Finally, if they are fortunate, they get their promotion into the positions where their efforts will "really count." And then they wonder why they are unable to be as industrious as they want to, and they stand still or drop back into the ranks, while the man who was industrious from the beginning, the fellow who made a habit of industry, goes on and leaves them behind.

The human animal is above all the adaptive, the easily trained of all creation. But training it must have when it is to do anything that is full of rare effort. A child who is not trained to eat with a fork will use its primitive food handlers. The brain that is not trained to study is lost when confronted with a problem that requires considerable applied thought. And the man who has not trained himself well in the habit of industry from the beginning is lost when he gets into a place where great industry is necessary to his advancement and success. The training of keeping busy that a man gets when he is at the foot of the ladder stands by him and shoulders him on and on after he has got near the top and without it he never gets to where the top may be seen.

* *

Many Failures Through Habit.

One does not have to search far before he can find startling examples of this truth. Every large commercial institution has its specimen of the nonocompetent who is a failure because of his lack of the ability to be industrious. Probably the greatest cause for the condition of these men is the small "snap job." The man who has put in two or three years at a "snap" and who has fallen into the spirit necessary to the proper appreciation of said snap finds that he has a hard time to get along when he gets away from the snap and has to work hard and accept responsibility. The old habits of sitting with empty hands and brain cling to him, and he presently finds himself distanced by some one to whom industry is as the breath of life.

It must not be supposed, either, that the foregoing is true only among the lower ranks, nor in business life. The world is full of men of unusual ability—artists, writers, lawyers and other professional men—who might be leaders in their line if they were industrious. Some of these are, of course, merely lazy. Others neglected to cultivate industry in the days when they were starting to climb. The habit of wasting time is strong upon them. They could do work that would bring them fame and fortune. But they don't do it. That's the difference. Some one else has less ability, but they do the work, and they succeed. All men who earnestly want to succeed, no matter what their line, no matter how lowly or how high the position they start in, are not justified in expecting or hoping for any success worthy of the name if they fail to train themselves to be industrious as they develop.

Raise Pay of Married Men in Order to Save Money.

By O. Z. Newmeyer.

IF you are in business and want to have and keep good employés and pay them lower salaries, on the average, than at present, offer each one that gets married an increase of $5 a week in salary.

Any great employer of labor can afford to pay the man a $5 a week increase if he will get married and then, in ten years, the married man's average salary will be lower than if he remained single. The wife and the $5 a week increase, especially the wife, will anchor the average worker in his job as long as he can hold it, and after he is married he will demand an increase of salary only when forced to do it.

There is one big employer of labor in a big western city who makes a standing offer to increase the salary of every man who draws over $18 a week by $5 on the dey he gets married. He figures that he has saved tens of thousands of dollars and maintained a high standard among his workmen by this policy. He does it as an economic proposition, and he reveals figures that show that the married men in his establishment, averaged for twelve years of service each, are paid about $2.25 a week less than the unmarried men who have been in the service the same length of time.

* *

Married Men Afraid of Jobs.

The explanation he gives is that the married man, while he may ask for an increase in salary, seldom demands it, and still less frequently makes an issue of the salary question by giving the firm its choice between granting the increase or accepting his resignation. When the man assumes a wife he grows timid about losing his position, and his timidity and fear increase in direct ratio to the number of children born to him.

"Frequently," this employer told me, "I order the salary of some married man increased after he has served us faithfully for years simply because I know he never will ask for it. The advance of $5 a week granted when they are married practically puts an end to their increases in salary and their demands for increases until they save enough to be independent of the work or until another position is open to them.

"It is an odd fact, too, that nearly all firms prefer married men to single men as skilled workers, because they are steadier, less liable to fly off at slight provocation, and much less likely to start or help foster labor troubles inside the shop. The firms seldom offer jobs to married men working elsewhere—simply because they don't see them.

"It seems a cold blooded proposition, but we know that the $5 a week increase in salary is an incentive to make the men get married, and we know, and they do not, that we save money by granting them that increase.

* *

Bachelors Get Best Pay.

"We have studied the salary lists for many years back, taking the old employés and watching their advances. The ones that get married, we find, averaged about $16 a week before marriage, the same as the general run of young men in the office. When they were married their average jumped to about $21, while the single ones remained at $16, and envied the married men. Five years later, we found the married men were averaging about $22.50, and the single men, who started at the same time, were getting nearly $21, and at the end of twelve years' service we discovered from the average salaries of twenty-seven married men who had received the $5 increase, and fourteen single men who started with them in the office, the married men were averaging about $28.25 and the single men $25.55. The single men, by demanding increases when they felt they deserved them, had overcome the advantage of the $5 advance and outstripped the married men who had been afraid to demand more money."

Sample Man Has Excellent Chances.

By Julius D. Holland.

THERE comes a time in the life of every young man with red blood in his veins when he is filled with a strong desire to get out of his present occupation or environment and see the country—tour the other parts of his United States.

Perhaps he has been reading a story of adventure; perhaps the boss has just finished calling him down; or perhaps the fluffy haired office stenographer has been telling him that he can be only one of her numerous brothers—anyway, one reason or another prompts the average young man at a certain period of his youth to leave home.

That this desire is a natural and beneficial one was amply demonstrated once by a writer, who told how he toured the country when young, and what strong, success winning traits of character such a trip brought out. He "rode the bumpers" on freight trains in the majority of cases, and generally had a hard time of it.

* *

How to Travel Comfortably.

This is the dangerous way in which many young men get around the country, but there is a way of traveling without cost which leaves this common method far behind and at the same time starts one in that most lucrative of careers—selling goods on the road. This job is that of packer and assistant to a traveling man, a position which hundreds of young men all over the country are holding.

Every traveling salesman who handles clothing, hats, or other bulky goods calling for many kinds of samples enlists the services of a packer or sample man. This always is some bright youth who is either anxious to learn the business or see the country, or both. His duties are to pack and unpack all goods, to attend to the checking of trunks and valises, and to arrange for the transportation—things which save all of the traveling man's energies for the selling of the goods.

These positions pay $8 or $10 a week and all hotel expenses, enabling a youth to learn the business and to fulfill his inherent, natural desire to see the country. Every hotel keeper around the country, every "baggage smasher," and every expressman is familiar with these young assistants of the traveling man, and the tact and diplomacy with which some of them smooth out traveling difficulties stand them in good stead later on in life.

* *

Good Chance to Rise.

Many of the best salesmen on the road received their early experiences in this manner, and the "old man" back in the wholesale house always has his eye on the young assistants. They are the first to be given a trial if a new man is needed, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred they make a success of selling goods from the start. In fact, the good natured traveling man often allows them to "work" small towns alone, and this gives them much practical experience in the delicate art of selling goods on the road.

"I was working in the stock room of the house I am with now," said one of the best hat salesmen in the business, "when the old man asked me one day if I would like to go on the road. I thought he was joking, but he explained that he wanted me to go on the road as a helper, not as a salesman. So I hailed the offer with joy, and started out the next week as a packer to our best salesman.

"We traveled from here to New Orleans, over to Los Angeles, and up to Portland. Then we came back through the middle west, and I certainly had a different idea of this country when I returned home. The second year that I went out my boss was taken ill in Kansas City, and the firm telegraphed for me to make eighteen more towns which we had scheduled. I was nervous, but I did the trick, and luckily secured $800 more business than my boss had the season before. This pleased the old man, and the next season he sent me out with a line of my own. That was my start, and I've been with the firm ever since."

"I left home when I was 18," said another salesman, who handles clothing, "and I 'bummed' around the country doing odd jobs. Finally I secured a job at a hotel in San Francisco as porter. One day a traveling man who stood watching me handle trunks asked me if I would like a position as packer. His assistant had quit in a fit of anger and the traveling man wanted a helper in a hurry.

"I took the job immediately and he bought me a new outfit. Well, I staid with that man for two years and he taught me all that I know about the clothing business. That is certainly the best way for a young man to learn the business."

Many other traveling men could tell a similar tale of starting out as packers, and the young man who has an intense desire to leave the family hearth and who cannot afford a private car would profit by starting out as a traveling man's assistant.

How a Stenographer Bettered Herself.

By D. E. Brand.

MISS SMITH had been the stenographer of Jones, Brown & Co. for two months, and, to express it in her own way, "was getting dead sore on the job." She had fully recovered from the fears she at first entertained concerning her own importance, and had almost learned to get to the office on time in the morning.

She could take dictation fairly well, and had learned to use the typewriter. She felt aggrieved. She had worked two whole months, and her salary had not been increased. Even her new rat, which gave the hangover effect to her pompadour, had failed to bring results, and her new embroidered sweater did no better.

She resolved to speak with Jones concerning it. She spoke, and Jones grunted. He didn't even look up from his desk. So Miss Smith retired and determined to seek another position. She waited a few days, to see if the grunt meant yes or no, and then, studying the want ads, she selected two and determined to answer them.

* *

How She Applied for Her Job.

This is what she wrote:

X X Y 128—Dear Sir: In answer to your advertisement I will say that I am a young lady of refinement and good appearance. I have had considerable experience as a stenographer and am now employed as confidential secretary by Jones, Brown & Co.

"My object in desiring to change my position is that I do not feel that I am being treated fairly here. I have to work from 8 to 6, with no holidays and no possible chance for an increase in salary. They seem to think that I am a mere machine, with no feeling whatever. It is not so much the work—but Mr. Jones shows me little respect and I do not desire to remain longer in such a place. He does not regard the presence of ladies. He pays no attention, never addresses a kind word or a smile to any of his employés, sits in his shirtsleeves, and uses the cuspidor frequently.

"If you have anything to offer I would appreciate an answer."

* *

The Answer She Received.

The letters were mailed Saturday afternoon. Monday morning Miss Smith, with her pompadour a trifle more effectively arranged and her paper cuffs a bit more coquettishly set over her shapely arms, took her position—three minutes ahead of time.

Jones arrived and, with a short nod, went to his desk and began opening the mail. Ten minutes later he opened a letter and suddenly sat up straight, reading. Then he exploded with laughter.

"Miss Smith," he called. "Please take dictation."

Miss Smith arrived with her perfectly pointed pencil and her pad of paper.

"Now, take this: 'Miss Smith, 3234 Blank street.' Yes, that's right," he said, as she started in surprise.

"You must be mistaken," she hesitated. "That's my——"

"Take dictation, please."

"'We have your note of Saturday and beg to assure you that we appreciate your reasons for wanting to make a change.

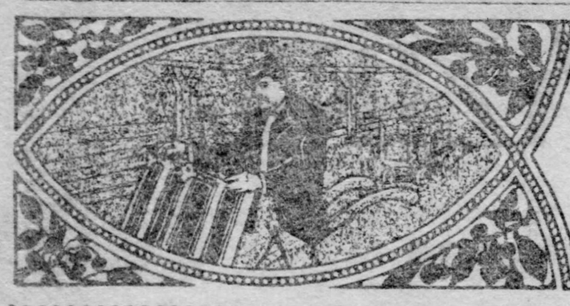
* *

Why He Was Willing to Change.

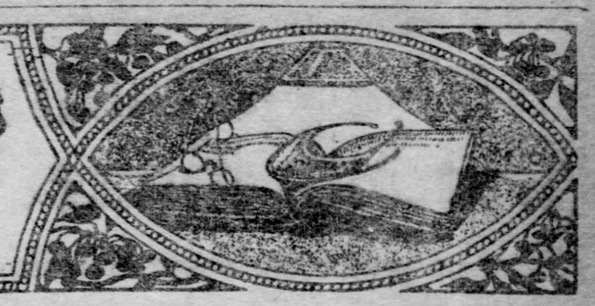
"'We have been thinking of changing stenographers, because our present one, who is of good appearance, in fact actually pretty, is so sure of her own importance that she does not attend to business. She came to us incompetent and green and in two months, at our expense, has learned her business and made progress on the typewriter. She is constantly trying to make us believe that we are lucky to have her here—and she wants an increase in salary.

"'We regret that we, too, work in our shirtsleeves, and use the cuspidor frequently, but we will try to control the latter habit if you accept a position here, and also we will smile whenever we look at you. Yours sincerely.' That will do, I think."

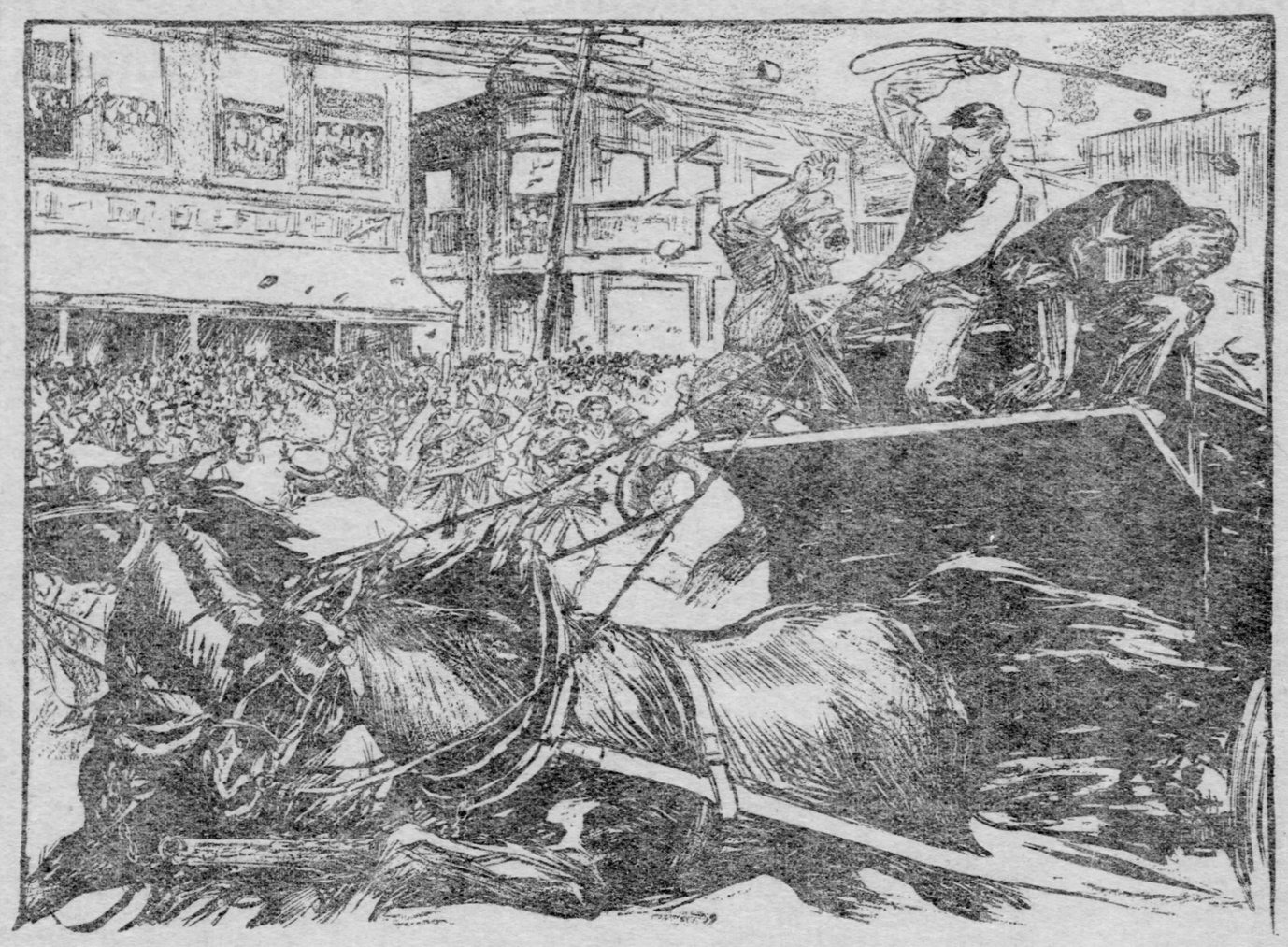
Since they understand each other Miss Smith and Jones are getting along famously—and her raise in salary is in sight.



For the Man Who Works With Hand or Brain.



Hard Knock of Opportunity: a Story Concerning Going & Co.



By Allen Wilson.

WILLIAMS was 35 years old and was earning $14 a week. This in itself is nothing extraordinary as to warrant notice. Plenty of men live to twice 35 years old and never make more than $14 a week. But that is because they fail to be born with the proper qualities, advantages, or whatever else it is that helps men to win success. But there was no room for excuse in the case of Williams, nor had anyone any inclination toward saying that they felt sorry for him.

Williams' lack of success up to his 35th year was no one's fault but his own. He had been born with the advantages that are generally considered necessary to the making of the successful man in embryo. He had been born with the qualities that make for success in business life. His advantages were many in number, his qualifications few, but good. He had a college education, he had good influence to back him in his climb upward. He was smart and capable. And yet at the end of his 35th year he was to be found in the railroad department of Going & Co.'s office at a salary which most clerks earn when they are one or two years old in the business.

Of course he had no business being there in that capacity. With his ability and advantages he should have been at least assistant to the head of the department where the opportunities were more plentiful and of more importance, and where there was less likelihood that a man fall into the hopeless rut of dependent office routine. But there he stuck, a horrible example of what may happen even to the man of capabilities and advantages.

What's the Matter?

"What's that fellow, the boss?" new men would say upon entering the department. And when they were enlightened as to Williams' position, or lack of position, they would look at him in surprise. "Well, what's the matter with him—why don't he get started and do something for himself. Wish I had his brains and chances." Or they would venture guesses that Williams drank too much, or in some other way was incapacitated for the hard, grueling climb that must be his who would win success in the modern business world.

But he was none of these. He was an exemplary young man in his habits. He was like a good ship with something lacking—engines or sails to drive it out in the open water. Williams had never got started. The head of the railroad department was sorry for Williams, but his sorrow was liberally intermingled with deep disgust. Time after time he spoke to Williams about "steaming up and getting something worth while," and time after time Williams apparently made up his mind to "steam up" and then promptly reverted to the old, dead standstill. The head grew angry with him.

"Williams," said he, "you're no good—you aren't worth a d—n to yourself the way you're going now. You're a dead one, earning boy's wages, when you might just as well as not be up among the best salaried men in the house. What's the matter with you? You've got it in you; Lord, you've got it in you as well as anybody in the place. And you've got the chances, got chances equal to any of them. No one is to be blamed for your lack of progress except yourself, and you're to be blamed a whole lot. Wake up and do something! You make me tired, that's what you do."

Williams went back to his desk in dejection. The head watched him as he went.

"Huh! Guess it's a case of lacking nerve with Williams," he mused. "Has not got the nerve nor the confidence. That's what he lacks more than anything else, confidence. And that's something that a man's got to learn to have for himself."

Strike Breaks Over Plant.

It was only a few months after this that the big teamsters' strike came. In common with three or four thousand more drivers in the same lines, the drivers at Going & Co., along with the other houses in the stockyards, drove into the stables one evening, turned their horses over to the barn men, and served notice that they were on strike. Their leaders, actuated by their own private motives, had led the packers to believe that a strike, if one should occur, was a matter of the remote future, and thus by calling the strike in a hurry they managed to make trouble of many and serious kinds. The retail dealers, hotels, and restaurants had no official warning of the strike, and were left with only their normal supply of meat on hand. In some cases this was enough for four or five days. But in most cases it was enough for only half of this. In short, a complete tieup of the packers' teaming facilities for four or five days meant a meat famine in the city.

The condition spelled "Fight" in big, hard letters. The packers settled the fate of the stockyards teamsters within an hour after the strike was begun. This fate was this: The teamsters should lose. It mattered not how long or how hard they would fight, they were to lose. Once the packers had decided upon this the vicinity of the stockyards and many of Chicago's streets were doomed to see violence, bloodshed, and death within a few days. The yards became an armed camp, and the men who worked there became levies for the employers to draw upon when they needed them.

Up in the general office the morning after the strike was declared a long piece of paper was circulated among clerks, heads, and all men of the office force. At the head of the paper were a few lines of typewriting to the effect that the undersigned agreed to be ready to go to work in any capacity during the labor troubles at the first demand of the company. There were a few men among the hundreds in the office who did not sign that paper. Most of the men signed, and among those who did was Williams.

For the first days of the strike there was no need for a call upon the office force for teamsters. Imported drivers took the places of the strikers and made the first deliveries. But it takes something more than $5 a day and expenses to make men face men of their own craft in their own city in open combat, and the imported drivers soon melted away and went, one by one, over to the ranks of the union strikers. Next came such men among the plants as did not belong to any labor organization, and these were for the most part cheap riff-raff and were more easily persuaded to drop the lines and run for the shelter of union headquarters than sit on a high, exposed seat and dodge bricks and bottles.

"This is going to be no child's play,'" said the superintendent of Going & Co., on the fifth day. "They're ugly, and they're going to kill somebody if they can to scare the rest of our drivers. Tomorrow they'll be ripe for any kind of hell under the sun, and tomorrow we've got to make our downtown delveries or own up that we're beaten for the present. We'll have to have men on the wagons whom we can depend on tomorrow—not these half-baked kids. Get out some men from the offices."

His lieutenants promptly went to the offices and called for men. Only single men were wanted, and no boys. Only those who wished to volunteer need do so. No one was forced to come.

The required 60 men were soon made up, and Williams was among them. The head of the department, who likewise had volunteered, was also among the 60.

"What are you doing here, Williams?" he demanded abruptly when he saw him. "You don't have to come, you know."

"I know," said Williams, "but I want to come, that's all."

For a moment the head debated the question of sending him back to his desk. Finally he decided to let him go. "But if he doesn't get knocked out he certainly will get cold feet," he vowed.

Caravan Starts from Yards.

A police inspector with a captain as his companion in a light buggy led the way out of the yards on the start for downtown next morning. After him came two patrol wagons filled with officers. Next came five wagons loaded with meat, each driven by an office man acting as teamster, and each with a policeman on the seat beside the driver. Then came another patrol wagon, five more meat wagons, and at the end another patrol wagon with its full complement of bluecoats. This was the first caravan to start from the yards. Inside the yards four more similar caravans were waiting, ready to move out if the first caravan reported its progress unmolested. But that first caravan never had any such report to send.

On the third wagon in the second section of fives sat Williams, the unprogressive. He was distinctly unhappy and he was terribly white. He had slept but little the night before, and for breakfast he had taken just one bite of food and quit. He had no stomach for eating on this morning. His keen imagination had been working ever since he screwed up his courage to the point of volunteering, and by the time the caravan was ready to move he had pictured all the city outside the yards a jungle filled with ravenous mobs waiting to rend him limb from limb the moment that he appeared.

He was relieved to see that there was no mob waiting at the exit of the yards, and none in the street down which the route of the caravan lay. As far as his eye could reach Williams saw that the street was clear, that pedestrians were few and wagons scarce, save those of the packers. Peace was on the streets. This taking out of the wagons was not to be dangerous after all. Williams felt much relieved. He began to stop watching for angry union men and began to pay more attention to the handling of the big, patient team under his lines.

Then suddenly he became aware of the fact that something was going to happen. He felt the atmosphere of the combat before he saw the fight was on. The inspector ahead was jumping out of his buggy. The horses of the first patrol wagon were rearing and plunging, and bluecoats were pouring out and coming back toward the first five wagons.

The caravan stopped with a jerk. Then from side streets, alleys, doorways and windows came the low, ugly growl of angry men attacking a common enemy, and the air was full of missiles fitted to break a man's bones or kill him. Williams saw that the man on the first wagon had fallen back off his seat, dragging the lines with him and stopping the team. The police officer on the seat had lost his helmet and was bleeding. He drew his revolver and fired blindly at a window in a house. The inspector rushed upon him and twisted the revolver from his hand, and then Williams quit watching others, for the fight had shifted to the second five wagons and he was busy.

The police ahead cleared a road for the first five and they went on, leaving the second section to face the storm alone. The mob was growing larger and bolder now. Men, boys and women were throwing things and trying to get at the wagons. Suddenly they rushed in, threw back the police, and seized the first wagon. The driver jumped and ran. In another second 500 hands had cut the harness to ribbons, turned the horses loose, and tipped the wagon on one side. The second driver and his guard were fear stricken. They jumped and their wagon went the way of the first.

Scatters Mob in Wild Charge.

Williams never knew just how he did it. He saw the mob leave the second wagon and come toward him. He had 30 feet in which to get the team into a run, and he did it. It was a big team, heavy and well fed, and young and frightened into a panic. It swung into a gallop and went through the crowd like two balls going through so many blades of grass. Williams was dimly conscious that his guard was hanging backward over the seat and bleeding. Also he felt something hot brush his cheek, and afterward he remembered that someone had shot at him. But for the present he had only one aim in view, to get through the crowd with the wagon. A man, quicker than the rest, leaped up and gripped him by the leg. Williams clubbed his whip and swung it blindly. The man let go and dropped under the wheels. Williams went on.

The crowd broke and scattered before the team, and before they could regain their solid formation, the police were again in possession of the street and with drawn clubs they beat the shattered assaulters back into their houses, side streets and alleys. The rest of the caravan followed quickly, and in a few minutes it was all well on its way, with the exception of the two demolished wagons.

Williams Finds Himself.

Williams came back to the barn that evening a gory, hardened sight. He was white and dirty and tired. But his lips were set in a thin, hard line and the look in his eyes was the look of a man.

"You'd better quit now for a couple of days," said the head of the department. "That is, unless you want to go out again."

"You bet I want to go out again," said Williams.

The head smiled. "We'll give you a good job for this day's work," he said. "Why, if it hadn't been for your quick work there we'd never have got downtown. We'll give you a good job when the strike is over."

Williams looked him calmly in the eyes. They were standing in the barn, in the light of a lantern. The head actually wilted under his gaze. There was something new in it.

"You bet you'll give me a good job," said Williams shortly. "If you don't somebody else will."

How I Lost My 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, and 74th Jobs.

By Hugh S. Fullerton.

LIFE was one glad round of pleasure for the next few years. I wrote baseball in summer and rusticated, mostly, in winter. All I had to do was to fly southward early in March and then travel with the live stock from ball orchard to ball orchard until late in October. And please do not forget that we stopped at the best hotels—nor the expense account.

Many times I rode over spots where in other times I walked, and, looking from sleeping car windows, saw others walking and ducked my head unconsciously, remembering how, on other occasions, I had longed to heave dornicks at folks who rode in sleeping cars.

Walking on a railroad track and watching a fast train flash by would make an anarchist out of any one in ten hours.

The first winter I drew my release rather unexpectedly and inopportunely. I had expected to work that winter, but drew my release and invitation to come again in the spring the moment the season closed. It was kind to invite me to work next spring—but the winter troubled me. I had not learned to hibernate.

There was a fellow up in a small Pennsylvania town that I knew and he wanted to buy a newspaper. He didn't have any money and neither did I, so we got together and decided to make the purchase, after scraping together $250. The paper was a weekly, printed on Thursdays, and as two daily papers, with big weekly editions, had been started, the old sheet was as dead as Gutenberg. Phillips and I, however, decided to capitalize an idea and try it.

Running Newspaper on New Lines.

The clew to the idea was that neither daily paper printed a Sunday edition. So we slipped up to that town, bought the Weekly Mercury, for $1,250, paid $250 cash and gave a mortgage on the plant for the rest. Then Uncle George Harvey, who owned it, sat down to rest until we starved to death. All we did was to change the date of that paper from Thursday to Sunday, order a dozen pages of plate matter from Pittsburgh and simply kill that town with a 20 page Sunday paper.

I wrote the salutatory. It was a dream. It said in part:

"We will print 48 papers a year. We will take four weeks off: one for Christmas, one for Fourth of July, and two to get drunk."

That was unique. The people appreciated the style of paper we printed. We served that town news that was news. Nobody felt safe. Phillips was a bit of a radical. People promised faithfully each week that they would kill us. Finally, after three months of glorious editing, during which we printed everything that we had been forbidden to write by other papers, some public spirited citizens formed a stock company and bought us out, at a healthy advance, and gave the paper back to Uncle George Harvey.

All the boys in town came down to the station to bid us goodby. They presented me with a gold-headed cane and an umbrella, and the spokesman, in a feeling speech, remarked that they were given on condition we never came back to start any more papers there.

We never did. We were discouraged. People in small towns dislike news that is true. Anybody who goes beyond the "John Smith Sundayed in Pittsburgh" stage of journalism in that town is likely to be mobbed.

Falls on Great White Way.

Again the merry round of baseball, leaping from city to city, and then fall again.

That fall Mr. Van sent me down to New York to do some feature work for a few weeks. It was a fine assignment, and, up to election night, I performed gracefully. At 2 o'clock the morning after, I ran into a crowd of rude, rough western politicians, who had been to Saratoga and carried heavy cargoes of ill-got gains.

We went to the pulverized grapes.

I have dim, vague recollections of chorus girls fleeing up the side streets, and pedestrians on the long White Way turning up their trousers to escape a torrent of champagne.

Five days later I reached the hotel. There were messages waiting. And down in the middle, among orders and queries and anxious words of waiting, was one which read:

"Unless you can offer a reasonable excuse for your absence you are hereby discharged." And the boss had signed it himself.

That is a nice way to treat a fellow when he feels like I did then. It isn't right.

I wrote a note, merely stating that I had no excuses, but that it had been a beaut, a pippin, and a lallapaloosaler rolled into one. Give my regards to Jones and enclosed please find expense account. Rush, as I need it.

Two days later, in the midst of gloom, came a telegram that said:

"Come back at once. Drunkenness is a reasonable excuse."

He didn't quite put it that way when I got back, but he held no grude, and set me to work on local until the ball orchards opened again.

Meddling by Boss Causes Trouble.

I have always contended that if the owner, the publisher, and the managing editor could be kept out of newspaper offices, it would be a good business. But it is impossible. They always are meddling. One afternoon I was sitting in a dignified attitude with both feet over the top of my desk, and both hands in my pockets, when a heavy treading gentleman approached and asked:

"Young man, do you work here?

"I do," I responded, without changing my position.

"You have got your tenses mixed," he remarked, gently. "You mean you did."

I found out then that he was the owner.

But I got my baseball job back in the spring and clung to it tenaciously until the frost came again.

I had planned to spend that winter in Europe, and had saved industriously during the entire working season for that purpose. October 16 found me jobless—with $412.75. I made a rapid calculation, and saw that I couldn't do Europe much on that, so I determined to either go or stay. I studied dope all morning, and then went out to Harlem to the races. I had determined to bet it all on one race—and either go or stay.

There was a horse named Presbyterian in the fourth race that afternoon, and I never made a move until the fourth came. He was 3 to 5, and looked as if he would come home on the bit. First, I artistically approached Benny Foulk and purchased $400 worth of pasteboard, which would be worth $1,040 in case Presbyterian reached the wire first. Then after lingering around the wagering circle for a time, shopping for odds, I bet the $12, leaving a cash total of 45 cents capital.

Presbyterian won by seven lengths and was disqualified for fouling. I saw the bumping match in the stretch, and, when the judges delayed their decision, I was down by the judges' stand yelling: "No foul, no foul!" trying to influence them and drown out 1,472 men who were yelling "Foul!"

I lose.

Most Daring Job of All.

This story is told partly as an extenuating circumstance, for immediately afterward I became a copy reader.

After that Presbyterian disqualification I was unsound on Isaiah, didn't believe in predestination, and, probably for that reason, not caring what I did and being reckless of consequences, became a copy reader. I have tried hard to live it down.

Night after night I waded through literature with a blue pencil. I would have cut Carlyle's "French Revolution" down to two columns and never blushed.

But one night, in a fit of abstraction, while rewriting a story of a murder, I inadvertently made the lawyer whose name was mentioned into the murderer, and when he raised a howl, I was fired.

Just think of that! A lawyer objecting to being called anything!

It was only three weeks until the spring baseball training trip commenced, however, and then they hired me back again, and thenceforth I hoarded the job and publicly and privately resented all efforts to take it away from me.

I kept that job steadily for a long time, until the old "day work" temptation that comes to all newspaper men some time or other tore me away and hurled me headlong into country journalism.

NO TROUBLE EXPECTED ARRANGING SCALES

So far there is no indication of trouble in the building trades as a result of the change made last spring terminating wage scales on December 31. When the Builders' Exchange league succeeded in changing the date for annual agreements to go into effect from May 1 to January 1, a number of the building trade unions signed scales that will not expire until December 31, 1906. It was stipulated at the time the long lockout was settled, that three months' notice must be given by either side if new terms are desired.

The painters renewed their agreement about a month ago, and the tilelayers and their employers settled wages for another year last week. Nearly all the other trades have agreements that hold over for another year, and the only craft that may have difficulty in reaching a settlement is the housesmiths.

When the lockout ended in the spring the carpenters and bricklayers did not enter into agreements with the employers and continued at work under existing wages and conditions. Carpenters have been paid at the rate of $3.50 a day of eight hours for several years, and made no demands last year when the lockout was ordered. Recently a proposition to demand an advance was submitted to the local unions, and the vote was almost unanimously in favor of a demand for $4 a day, effective on March 1. The Master Builders' association was notified last week of the new rate, and some changes in the working rules. No conference was asked and none will be necessary. A strike will not be ordered, but the members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in the Pittsburgh district will not work after March 1 at less than the established rate. There was a big demand for carpenters all year, and $4 a day was readily paid by most of the builders in order to retain competent men.

The bricklayers have not made any demand, and the Master Brick Contractors' association has not given any notice that a change in present conditions is desired. The union rate for bricklayers for several years has been 60 cents an hour for an eight-hour day, and time and one-half for overtime.

The Selling of Coffins Not a Cheerless Task.

SURROUNDED by caskets, burial garments—shrouds they used to be called—and with a host of other things to remind him that "the end is nothing and the end is death," a cheerful, affable young man sits all night long. An incandescent light burns bravely, but sable shadows play over the coffins in a manner uncanny enough to send shudders up and down the spinal column of the one unused to such invironments. The cheerful young man doesn't mind it a bit, though. He smokes and whistles, and as from time to time an undertaker calls him on the telephone or an undertaker's man comes with his wagon for a casket, there is work to be done, and that makes the time pass quickly enough.

The salesrooms of the National Casket Company at Seventh street and Duquesne way are handsome enough, if one cares for that sort of scenery. Few visitors except those in the undertaking business enter the doors, however, and they are rather unimpressionable. Those who pass the place glance in through the windows, shrug their shoulders, and quicken their pace so to hurry to where light and the things of life will drive away the thoughts of the dead.

The cheerful young man who stays all night with coffins for company and undertakers for callers, is as unconcerned as if he were dealing in cabbages. He has been connected with the National company for 15 years, and the fact that people are bound to die sooner or later has long since ceased to impress him as being anything more than merely an incident of life. It is purely a business proposition. Those who die must be decently buried, and some one must see to it. The cheerful young man can't afford to become sentimental about it. If he did it might interfere with his tenure of office. He selects a casket of the size and style ordered, and sees that it reaches the customer with as little concern as the salesman shows from whom you buy a cravat. It is merchandise, like any other article of commerce.

Few caskets are on the first floor, although enough are displayed to leave no room for doubt as to the nature of the business carried on. The upper floors are filled with the "cases." Usually about 1,300 are carried in stock in the salesrooms, while in the factory on Mulberry street, Allegheny, there are as many more either completed or in course of construction. The danger of a customer being told that "we are just out, but have something equally good," is, therefore, quite remote. No goods are sold at retail. Business is all transacted with the undertakers.

Nor is there lacking any of the alertness and celerity that characterize the modern business concern. For instance, an order was received by wire from Altoona at 8:40 o'clock Wednesday evening for a casket. It was imperative that it be shipped that night. The only train which could get the casket to Altoona left Pittsburgh at 9 o'clock, but it carried the coffin. It required lightning work, but the order was filled. Ordinarily there is little rush, but when a wreck or mine disaster occurs, there is plenty of activity at the salesroom.

Styles in caskets have changed. For example, a casket of hand-carved solid mahogany is on exhibition at the salesrooms of the National company. It will cost the estate of its occupant $2,500. For a coffin it is beautiful. Then there are coffins of golden oak and quartered oak that look like mission furniture. The staid, dismal black casket is not in favor any more. If the casket is cloth-covered the cloth is of some more cheerful color; if it is wood, the lighter hues are most in demand.

It costs more to die than it ever did. There is practically no limit to the expense that may be incurred for a first-class funeral, but quite an elaborate and impressive looking burial outfit may be obtained for a nominal sum if the circumstances of the family do not warrant lavish outlay. But with all there is new is the way of burial, it is impossible for the casual visitor to be quite as unconcerned as the cheerful young man who deals in the last raiment of mortality.

Promoter Is Born, Not Made.

Huber James.

A STORY is told about a young fellow who applied at a big banking establishment for a position and who, upon being told that all the clerkships were filled, said quite confidently: I've never worked at the promoting business, but can't you send me to some friend of yours who needs a promoter?"

Strange indeed it is that almost every one of the successful promoters of the present day is the man who went into the exceedingly difficult work with scarcely more preparation than had the venturesome youth of this yarn.

Gifted with good address, control of the English language, fluency of speech, and determination, a man who embarks in that field has in his possession the qualities that have made many promoters rich and powerful. Many of them were lawyers to begin with. Others were life insurance agents. One or two sold stock in a small way. Gradually each of these men came to see that carrying out a new way for himself would give him a wider and more substantial future. And then at that moment the promoter was born.

But whether these promoters have won their spurs by organizing big concerns or corporations or by selling those already in the field there is not one of them but will tell you that most of his success was due to his power to inspire confidence. A promoter that can't make "the other fellow" believe in him and in his proposition might better be cleaning the streets. He never will succeed.

The successful promoter must not only be able to look men in the eye but he must also be able to face the most discouraging circumstances and fight his way through them. "Fail" is a word the meaning of which he must never learn.

And the rewards? They range from millions to a fee of $7 that was once paid to a promoter who successfully promoted the amalgamation of two competing boot blacking establishments.

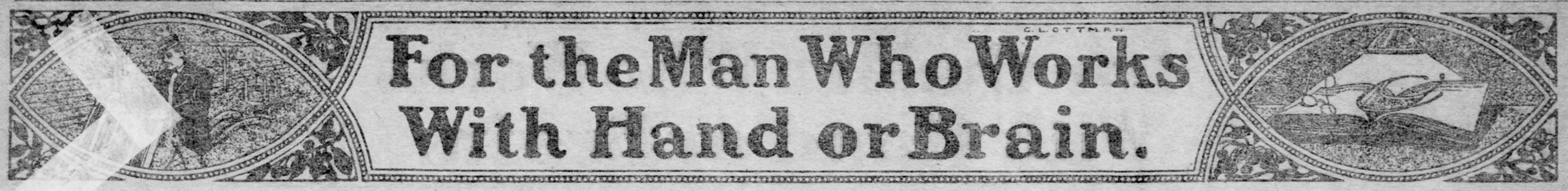
In promoting a new proposition (and it should be noted that the good promoter never speaks of a "scheme," but always of a proposition), the man behind the guns usually gets for his efforts a big block of stock. Sometimes it is treasury stock. This is as good as the proposition itself, because it is part of the proposition. Sometimes it is promotion stock, which cost nothing to give, but which in the market brings as much as the treasury stock, for a while at least. Some promoters unload their stock on the market at once and go seeking something else to promote. But many of them have become rich by hanging on.

Man of Many Friends Best.

It is a truism that no promoter is worth his salt who has not plenty of acquaintances. He may not want to directly interest his friends or acquaintances, but each of them may be able to put him in touch with somebody with whom he can do business. So a genial manner and unfailing good nature are two other invaluable assets to the man who is to live by his ideas or by the way in which he carries out the ideas of another.

After a promoter has become identified with a bad or dubious proposition it does not take long for the news to travel. Then his future usefulness is greatly impaired.

So in promoting, as in other things, honesty is the best policy.



Edited by SAM. F. LUTY.

Coppersmiths Decide to Join Sheet Metal Workers

The event of the week in the trade union movement was the success of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International alliance in securing complete control of the union coppersmiths of the country. By an overwhelming vote the members of the 20 local unions that compose the Coppersmiths' International association decided to abandon their organization and affiliate with the sheet metal workers. Charters are now being issued.

An official announcement of the result of the vote was made by M. O'Sullivan, general president of the sheet metal workers, who spent Christmas at his home in Pittsburgh, and who left during the week for Philadelphia. He expressed himself as pleased over the favorable termination of the efforts to get the coppersmiths in line.

"We have been trying to get them into our organization for several years," said Mr. O'Sullivan, "but about 1,200 of them who are divided into about 20 locals in different sections of the country, insisted on maintaining a separate organization. They formerly were affiliated with the United Metal Workers which held a charter of the American Federation of Labor. At the convention of the federation in 1904 it was shown that this organization was composed of members of crafts that had national and international unions, and its charter was annulled. The members were ordered to join the organizations of their respective crafts, but the coppersmiths instead formed a separate union. There are about 5,000 of them in the country, and over 2,000 have been members of our alliance since it was formed. We now have jurisdiction over every union member of that trade.

"We expect another large addition to our membership within the next two weeks. The International Slate and Tile Roofers' union will hold its annual convention in Washington, D. C., on January 8, and we have been invited to send representatives. The object is to talk over plans for amalgamating with our organization. While there may be some objection, it is very probable the convention will decide to abandon the union and turn over the 23 local unions and about 1,500 members to our alliance. More than that number are now connected with the alliance in different parts of the country. They joined our locals in cities and towns where there was no organization of slate and tile roofers.

"At our convention held in Washington last August we had a membership of 28,000 in round numbers. Since I left our headquarters in Kansas City I received a report from John E. Bray, general secretary, that he had issued 22 charters for new locals since the convention. With the coppersmiths that are coming in our membership has been increased to over 28,000, and if the slate and tile roofers decide to join, the list will be increased to nearly 30,000.

"According to reports received at headquarters during the past few weeks conditions throughout the country are excellent, and there is plenty of work for

M. O'SULLIVAN,
General president of Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance.

members of our craft. Despite the fact that it is impossible to get good mechanics outside of our organization, employers in a few cities are fighting us. The most serious trouble is in Philadelphia where the employers have locked out our members, about 700 in number. I am on my way to Philadelphia, and will endeavor to adjust the differences. The lockout is the result of a strike of some of our men against an employer whom we charged with having violated his contract. The other employers in sympathy locked out all of our members. The trouble started on November 20, and unless an amicable settlement can be reached we may be forced into a fight that will extend to other cities where the Philadelphia employers have contracts."

Will Build a Steel Plant.

The Follansbee Brothers Company of Pittsburgh has decided to erect an open-hearth steel plant adjacent to its sheet and tin plate works at Follansbee, W. Va.

Mill Workers Are Busy and Outlook Is Bright.

Few of the iron and steel plants in Pittsburgh and vicinity closed for more than one day on account of the Christmas holiday, but in some sections of the country the suspension was for a full week, owing to the necessity for making repairs. Nearly every plant will be in full operation again on Tuesday, prepared for a long steady run. Despite the fact that December is invariably a dull month for new business, many large orders have been placed, and there is every indication that 1906 will be the most prosperous year in the history of the iron and steel industry.

Favorable reports were received at headquarters of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers during the week from the various lodges. These reports have been compiled for the Amalgamated Journal and are as follows:

No. 55, Pittsburgh, Wayne Iron Works. Boiling department, 26 furnaces on three turns. Bar and guide department, bar mill working double, guide mill double. Sheet and jobbing department, plow mill working double turn. Prospects, good.

No. 34, Allegheny City, Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Company. Boiling department, 23 furnaces working, 2 scrap and 1 pile-in-boards; 3 idle. Plenty of work for boilers. Bar and guide department, mills working full. Prospects, good.

No. 2, Cumberland, Md., N. & G. Taylor Company. Tin department, 5 mills working and 3 idle; started December 26.

No. 62, Kittanning, Pa., Kittanning Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company. Boiling department, 29 furnaces working and 4 idle; no standing turn men. Prospects, good.

No. 1, New Castle, Pa., Shenango plant American Sheet and Tin Plate Company. Tin department, 30 mills working, none idle; shut down on the 23d and resumed on 28th.

No. 2, New Castle, Pa., Greer plant of American Sheet and Tin Plate Company. Tin department, 20 mills on is full. Prospects, good.

No. 17, Connellsville, Pa., Humbert plant, American Sheet and Tin Plate Company. Tin department, mills working, none; idle, 6. Will start January 8, 1906.

No. 6, Cleveland, O., Empire Rolling Mill Company. Boiling department, 8 furnaces working, none idle; 2 puddling, 6 scrapping worked all week. Bar and guide department, 10-inch Belgium mill on all week. Prospects, bright.

No. 52, Sharon, Pa., Sharon Steel Hoop Company. Bar and guide department, 8, 9 and 10-inch mills all working three turns; none idle. Prospects, good.

No. 1, Detroit, Mich., Railway Steel Spring Company. Bar and guide department, 9 and 18-inch mills working steady. Prospects, good.

No. 31, Cleveland, O., Cleveland Hardware Company. Bar and guide department, 10-inch mill working full, three turns. Prospects, good.

No. 49, Youngstown, O., Youngstown Iron and Steel Roofing Company. Sheet and jobbing department, 5 mills, all on, commencing with last Tuesday; plenty standing turn men. Prospects, good for sheets.

No. 32, Canton, O., Carnahan Tin Plate and Sheet Company. Boiling department, 4 furnaces working and 2 idle. Bar and guide department, 1 bar mill working, Tin department, 3 mills working and 3 idle. Work divided. Prospects, fair.

No. 44, Cleveland, O., Lake Erie Iron Company. Boiling department, 8 furnaces working, none idle. Bar and guide department, guide mill working. Prospects, good.

No. 10, Massillon, O., Corn's plant, Republic Iron and Steel Company. Boiling department, 7 furnaces working, 1 idle; 5 scrap and 2 puddle furnaces worked full. Bar and guide department, guide mill worked full week. Prospects good.

No. 1, Youngstown, O., Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company. Sheet and jobbing department, 6 mills worked all week except Saturday morning; none idle. Prospects good.

No. 2, Anniston, Ala., Western Car and Foundry Company. Boiling department, 12 furnaces working double turn; none idle. Bar and guide department, mills all on. Prospects good.

No. 3, Wheeling W. Va., LaBelle works American Sheet and Tin Plate Company. Tin department, 19 mills working, none idle; shut down for one week; will start January 2. Prospects good.

No. 7, Benwood, W. Va., Wheeling Steel and Iron Company. Boiling department, 20 furnaces idle; closed last Friday for the holidays.

No. 34, Martins Ferry, O., American Sheet and Tin Plate Company. Tin department, 16 mills working, 7 idle last week; on in full December 26. Prospects good.

No. 2, Wheeling, W. Va., Wheeling Sheet and Iron Company. Sheet bar mill idle. Sheet and jobbing department working.

No. 35, Martins Ferry, O., Etna Standard works American Sheet and Tin Plate Company. Sheet and jobbing department, 23 mills working, none idle; 4 or 5 men standing turns. Prospects seem good.

No. 10, Greencastle, Ind., Western Tin Plate and Sheet Company. Tin department, 2 mills worked four days; 3 mills idle; may work some next week. Prospects fair.

No. 23, Muncie, Ind., American Sheet and Tin Plate Company. Sheet and jobbing department, 7 mills idle. Prospects little better.

No. 11, Fort Wayne, Ind., Fort Wayne Iron and Steel Company. Boiling department, 5 furnaces working; none idle.

No. 19, Anderson, Ind., American Sheet and Tin Plate Company. Tin department, 7 mills, all idle.

No. 6, Ashland, Ky., Ashland Steel Company. Two mills, blooming and converting, mills worked all week; five standing turn men. Prospects favorable.

No. 25, Piqua, O., American Sheet and Tin Plate Company. Boiling department, 4 furnaces working, 1 idle. Sheet bar mill working. Sheet and jobbing department, 4 mills working, none idle. Prospects good.

No. 11, New Albany, Ind., Ohio Falls Iron Company. Boiling department, 15 furnaces working, none idle; mill on double all week; scrap mill working, one furnace idle; 5 sand bottoms and one cinder bottom on double turn all week. Prospects good.

No. 12, Columbia, Pa., Susquehanna Iron and Steel Company. Boiling department, 9 double and 8 single furnaces working full. Bar and guide department, 2 18-inch, 12-inch, 9-inch and 8-inch mills working; 1 18-inch and 8-inch mills working single turn, and 1 18-inch, 12-inch and 9-inch mills working double turn. Prospects good.

No. 51, Milton, Pa., nail mill. Boiling department, nail mill, 8 double and 2 single furnaces working double turn, 1 double idle; old mill, 4 boiling and 4 scrapping furnaces worked double turn. Bar and guide department, 10-inch, 2 furnaces working single turn, 16-inch, 1 furnace working double turn; mills off one day for Christmas. Prospects good.

No. 19, Lebanon, Pa., West End Rolling Mill Company. Boiling department, 4 mills working, none idle; plenty of standing turn men. Bar and guide department, 14-inch mill working. Prospects bright.

No. 49, Danville, Pa., Reading Iron Company. Boiling department, 21 boiling, and 1 single scrap furnace working, none idle. Bar and guide department, 12 and 16-inch mill working. Sheet and jobbing department, skelp mill idle. Prospects good.

No. 39, Reading, Pa., Reading Iron Company. Boiling department, 14 double furnaces working, none idle; the new mill is under roof and expects to start about April 1. Mill was idle two days on account of Christmas. Prospects very good.

No. 11, Granite City, Ill., National Enameling and Stamping Company. Sheet and jobbing department, 2 mills working, none idle. Tin department, 19 mills working, none idle. Prospects fair.

No. 9, East St. Louis, Ill., Tudor plant of Republic Iron and Steel Company. Boiling department, 21 furnaces working. Prospects good.

No. 6, Chicago, Ill., Seiters Manufacturing Company. Boiling department, 3 furnaces working double turn; none idle. Prospects good.

No. 10, Pullman, Ill., Pullman Car Company. Bar and guide department, 18-inch and 9-inch mills working double shifts; 10-inch mill on three shifts; closed down on the 22d, to resume on the 26th. Prospects good.

No. 29, East Chicago, Ind., Interstate Iron and Steel Company. Boiling department, 4 sand bottom furnaces and 2 double swarth furnaces working, 2 double and 2 single puddle furnaces and 1 sand bottom furnace idle. Bar and guide department, 8, 16, 8 and 12-inch mills working. Prospects good.

MAY NOT ESTABLISH HOME FOR TRAINMEN

From the reports that are being received at the headquarters of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen in Cleveland the project for establishing a home for aged and incapacitated members of the brotherhood will not carry. Returns are just beginning to come in from the lodges, of which there are more than 700 in the country, and the vote seems to be about divided on the proposition. It will be necessary for a two-thirds vote to carry the proposition.

The matter of establishing a home for the members of the brotherhood is one that has been agitated for several years and at the last convention it was decided to appoint a committee to take the matter up. The committee was appointed and returned several weeks ago from the west, where it looked over different locations. Sites were offered to the brotherhood for such a home in a couple of Colorado places. When the committee returned it was decided to have a referendum vote on the matter by the different lodges.

The only proposition the lodges were asked to vote on was whether or not such a home should be established.

The erection of a home as would be desired by the trainmen would cost a large sum of money and many of the members think that such a step should not be taken at the present time.

Scarcity of Locomotive Engineers.

Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, says that the circular letters to be drawn up by the officials of the brotherhood in regard to the proposed rate legislation will be in the form of suggestions and will not carry anything compulsory. Mr. Stone declares there is still a scarcity of engineers all over the country and no relief is in sight. The brotherhood has requests from railroads for 250 engineers that cannot be granted as the men are not to be found. Mr. Stone says few men care to tackle the monster engines of today. The work is too strenuous.

Efforts to Avert Strikes in the Building Trades

The Pittsburgh branch of the Structural Building Trades alliance has added to its strength during the month and is now composed of 16 crafts. It is expected that all organized trades in the building line will be affiliated with the alliance in a short time. Trades now represented are the plumbers, carpenters, sheet metal workers, slate and tile roofers, marble workers, tile layers, hod carriers and building laborers, hoisting engineers, painters and electricians.

Each trade is represented on the board of governors which hears all grievances and adjusts disputes when possible, and prevents strikes. The board meets on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings at the headquarters of the carpenters. At the last meeting the following rules were adopted:

Each affiliated union must appoint a steward for every job under repair or construction, whose duty it shall be to comply with the rules of the organization and this alliance.

It shall be unlawful for any member of one craft to do the work of another without its consent in writing. Permit cards signed by the proper officers shall be recognized.

No building trade or craft shall be supported or recognized until it affiliates with this alliance.

When a non-union man comes on a job the steward representing his trade should interview him. If he refuses to comply with the union rules, the stewards of all other trades at work on the job shall be notified, and if they jointly fail to induce him to join the union of his trade, they shall at once notify the business agent of the trade affected, and if the business agent or board of governors fail to settle the controversy, all trades affiliated with the alliance shall cease work.

A copy of these rules shall be given to every member of this alliance and are informed that they must be rigidly lived up to. Unions will be required to impose such fines for violations as the local alliance may deem necessary.

The general body, the Structural Building Trades alliance, continues to grow in importance according to the monthly bulletin issued from headquarters at Dayton, O., last week, by W. J. Spencer, the general secretary. It is addressed to the affiliated international organizations and local alliances and reads as follows:

Unusual progress has been shown by the Structural Building Trades Alliance since the appearance of our last bulletin. Six new alliances have been added to our roster, as follows: Richmond, Va., Hampton, Va., La Crosse, Wis., Pensacola, Fla., Charleston, W. Va., and Evansville, Ind.

It is likewise gratifying to report that charters have been issued to the Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers and Helpers' International union of America and to the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International union. Secretary James P. Reynolds has been appointed to represent the tile layers on the general board of governors, while the lathers are now considering the appointment of their representative.

The general board of governors held a meeting in Pittsburgh last month, the minutes of which will appear in the next issue of the journals published by our affiliated organizations, and among the many matters considered was the application of the tile layers and the lathers' organizations.

Consideration was likewise given to the relation of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and it is expected at an early date an application for membership will be received from that organization.

A financial statement covering the standing of the Structural Building Trades alliance was presented to the members of the board, and the same shows the alliance to be in a desirable and flourishing financial condition despite the increased expenditures imposed by the last general conference held at Buffalo, N. Y. The board of governors instructed the secretary in the future to prepare a quarterly financial statement and submit it to the international unions, as well as to the members of the board.

It was likewise decided to change the form of our monthly bulletins in the future so that they will contain a resume of the building operations throughout the country for the better information of our local alliances and in order that they may avail themselves of the opportunity to consult with the owners, architects and builders with a view to their completely organizing such work as may be constructed in their respective districts. The necessary information and data is now being collected and as soon as it is practicable the new bulletins will be copyrighted and published in the journals of our affiliated international unions.

The question of requiring the various local unions of our affiliated internationals to join our local alliances wherever they have been organized was considered at length at the hands of the board, and the secretary was instructed to continue his efforts to encourage the international unions represented in the Structural Building Trades alliance to require the alignment of their subordinate local unions. Considerable success has been achieved of late in this direction, and it is to be urgently hoped that all local unions will sink their differences and fall in line in order to make complete the success that has attended our past efforts, and so that the various alliances might present a united and harmonious front, working unselfishly for the needed reforms that surround the building industry.

How Day Laborer Died Rich.

Richard Sparrow, who accumulated a fortune after he was 50 years old on a nest egg, saved from the day laborer's wages died of heart disease Wednesday at his home in South Chicago. He was 76 years of age and had lived in retirement for the last five years. His fortune aggregated $150,000.

In 1880 Sparrow applied for work as laborer in the Illinois Steel Company plant, though 51 years of age. He was taken into the employ of the company and his progress was rapid and he soon became first foreman.

In the meantime he saved his money, invested it in South Chicago real estate, and by a number of good bargains rapidly increased it.—Chicago Tribune.

Bricklayers' Annual Convention.

The annual convention of the Bricklayers and Masons' International union will open in Minneapolis tomorrow week and is expected to be the largest ever held. Four delegates will go from the Pittsburgh district. John Herron and Frank Ghrist will represent local union No. 2, one of the largest in the country; Joseph P. Rice of local union No. 4 will represent the Allegheny bricklayers, and George Jones of local union No. 33 will represent the stonemasons in this district.

THE GAZETTE'S DIRECTORY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

UNITED LABOR LEAGUE OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

Second and fourth Sundays, Knights of Labor hall, 805 Smithfield st. John Fernau, president; S. J. Gallagher, vice president; Geo. H. Dreves, rec. sec. and cor. sec.; E. W. Hamilton, fin. sec.; Anthony Kelly, treas.; Jos. L. Evans, C. B. Hayes and J. W. Patterson, trustees.

IRON CITY CENTRAL TRADES COUNCIL

First and third Thursdays, Arnfeld hall, 1119 Penn ave. C. C. Dughess, president; A. Lands, rec. sec.; J. E. Culley, fin. sec.; N. F. Storm, treas.; E. A. Maglinn, H. J. Carey and Lottie Williamson, trustees.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL

First Friday, Moorhead hall, John Dolan, president; Bert King, secretary-treasurer; T. A. Moore, Robert Lewis and W. Riley, trustees. Organizations affiliated with the council follow:

International Typographical Union.
No. 7—Headquarters, room 33, Shannon building, 208 Fourth ave. C. Q. Lafferty, sec. First Sunday, 316 Fifth ave.
No. 255—McKeesport, S. W. Smith, sec., 623 Versailles ave.
No. 276—New Castle, T. J. McCluskey, sec.
No. 285—New Brighton, O. F. Johndrew, sec.
No. 18 (German)—Last Tuesday, Moorhead hall. C. A. Wickman, 134 Natchez st.

International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union.
No. 9—First Monday, 414 Diamond st. F. H. Kuhn, sec., 809 Bellefonte st.
No. 31 (Feeders)—Second and fourth Saturdays, 535 Smithfield st. Thomas C. Neeson, sec.
No. 64—Fourth Saturday, Moorhead hall. Ed. Joyce, sec.

International Stereotypers and Electrotypers Union of North America.
No. 58 (Stereotypers)—Second Monday, 412 Diamond st. J. O. E. Lawton, sec., Lyon st.
No. 68 (Electrotypers)—Chas. Seth, sec., 121 Rochelle st., Knoxville.

International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.
No. 75—Second and fourth Saturdays, 2 p. m., Moorhead hall. Curtis E. Smoyer, sec., 1416 Hamlin st., Allegheny.

International Photo-Engravers' Union.
Local union 16—Second Thursday, 204 Sixth ave. Chas. H. Davis, sec., 640 Forest ave., Avalon.

Structural Building Trades Alliance of America.
Pittsburgh Local—Second and fourth Thursdays, Board of governors, Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, 1119 Penn ave. J. J. Toole, sec.

United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada.
No. 27—Headquarters, 446 Sixth ave. Tuesdays, Old City hall. James J. McKee and E. F. Welsh, business agents.
No. 258 (Steam Fitters)—First and third Tuesdays, 223 Fifth ave. John A. Hite, sec., 2362 Bedford ave.
No. 96—McKeesport, John F. Gibson, sec., Wheeling.
No. 325—Greensburg, L. J. Kienzle, sec.
No. 392—Charleroi, Alex Ward, sec., Monessen.
No. 115—Beaver Falls, C. C. Stormfels, sec., box 1, Rochester, Pa.
No. 52—New Castle, L. R. Bryan, sec.

International Association of Steam, Hot Water and Power Pipe Fitters and Helpers.
No. 218—Headquarters, Moorhead hall. Mondays, E. A. Maglinn, business agent.

International Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers' and Helpers' Union.
No. 4—Tuesdays, 302 Grant st. Robert H. Conway, business agent.

International Union of Elevator Constructors.
No. 5—Helpers—Mondays, 302 Grant st. Archie P. Reynolds, business agent.

International Union of Steam Engineers.
No. 66—Headquarters, 416 Wood st. Wednesdays, P. J. Naughten, business agent.
No. 95—Wednesdays, 18 Fifth st. O. W. Janke, sec., 715 East st., Allegheny.

International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.
No. 81—Headquarters, 219 Ferguson block. Fridays, E. E. Smith, organizer.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance.
No. 12—Fridays, Moorhead hall, N. S. Glass, business agent, Moorhead hall.
No. 253—Mondays, 2006 Eleventh ave., McKeesport. William Erlacher, sec., 1512½ Fifth ave.

International Association of Marble Workers.
No. 21 (Setters)—Tuesdays, Moorhead hall. Charles C. Gunther, business agent.
No. 15 (Helpers)—Second and fourth Fridays, Moorhead hall. James Lynch, business agent.

International Union of Elevator Constructors.
No. 5—Headquarters, 525 Smithfield st. Second and fourth Mondays. E. M. Douglas, business agent.

Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union.
No. 35—Wednesdays, 535 Smithfield st. E. F. Boozer, sec., River ave., Esplen.
No. 37—Thursdays, McClure hall, Homestead. Paul P. McCormick, sec., 1129 Eleventh ave.
No. 80—Alternate Thursdays, Charleroi, John M. Anderson, sec., 121 Schoonmaker ave., Monessen.
No. 174—First and third Fridays, New Kensington. John M. Walker, sec., 111 Fifth ave., Tarentum.
No. 210—Washington, Pa., W. V. Kelly, sec., 42 N. Ruple ave.
No. 217—Ambridge, F. E. Beach, sec.

International Slate and Tile Roofers' Union.
No. 3—First and third Wednesdays, 302 Grant st. P. Mulvehill, business agent.

Marble and Mosaic Workers' Union.
No. 8805—Third Wednesdays, Moorhead hall. Ealdore Coletto, sec., 39 Spring ay.

National Association of Heat, Frost, General Installators and Asbestos Workers of America.
No. 10049—First and third Mondays, 414 Diamond st. C. G. Rice, sec., 62 Chatham st.

American Brotherhood of Cement Workers.
No. 24—Second and fourth Mondays, 6004 Center. H. A. McCollum, sec., 7047 Fletcher.

International Hodcarriers' and Building Laborers' Union.
No. 11—Tuesdays, 52 Arthur st. C. W. Parker, sec., 1858 Ann st.

Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union.
Headquarters—440 Sixth ave. Joint arbitration board, second and fourth Wednesdays; executive board, stonemasons, Fridays; executive board, bricklayers, first and third Wednesdays.
No. 2—Fridays, 416 Wood st. Daniel Gildernew, bus. agt., 440 Sixth ave.
No. 6—Mondays, McKnight's hall, Federal and Lacock sts., Allegheny. Joseph P. Rice, sec., 1216 Fifth st.
No. 21—Braddock. John Linsenmayer, 139 Mills st.
No. 34—First and third Thursdays, 204 Fifth ave. Geo. Jones, sec., 2108 Kennett sq.
No. 54—Second and fourth Tuesdays, 414 Diamond st. Herman Hager, sec., Third st., Allegheny.
No. 55—Second and fourth Thursdays, 27 Mt. Oliver st. Isadore Moetler, sec., 2420 Jane st.
No. 82—First and third Wednesdays, Moorhead hall. Angelo Gindiel, sec., 139 Hill st., 14th ward, Allegheny.
No. 85—First and third Mondays, O'Brien hall, Braddock. Mathew Shields, sec., 2125 Monongahela ave.

Operative Plasterers' International Association.
No. 1—Wednesdays, Moorhead hall. G. M. Preedy, business agent, 237 Thirty-eighth st.
No. 12—Tuesdays, Wallace block, Wilkinsburg. M. M. Peters, sec.

International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.
No. 3—Headquarters, room 306, 1119 Penn ave. Monday, W. C. Bennett, sec.; M. Galentine, business agent.
No. 11—Blacksmiths and Architectural Iron Workers)—Second and fourth Wednesdays, 302 Grant st. H. W. Legleitner, business agent.

Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America.
Pittsburgh branch—First and Third Tuesdays, McKnight's hall, Federal and Lacock sts., Allegheny. T. P. Sanders, sec., box 220.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.
No. 5 (Inside Wiremen)—Fridays, 302 Grant st. A. S. Board, business agent.
No. 14 (Linemen)—Thursdays, 302 Grant st. S. D. Young, business agent.
No. 349—Second and fourth Mondays, 535 Smithfield st. J. F. Manley, sec., 606 Herron ave.
No. 355 (Shopmen)—Second and fourth Thursdays, First National Bank building, Wilkinsburg. Geo. W. Smith, sec., box 233, Braddock.
No. 161—Uniontown, J. F. Morrow, sec.
No. 325—Connellsville, P. T. McDonald, sec.
No. 33—New Castle, Wm. Page, sec.
No. 209—Thursdays, Carson and South Fourteenth sts. T. J. McKenna, 12 Ruth st.
No. 237—First and third Thursdays, Chestnut and O'Hara sts., Allegheny. John Klein, 1231 Carson st., Allegheny.
No. 236—Second and fourth Wednesdays, New Brighton, Joseph Dubey.
No. 254 (Structural Iron Workers)—First and third Mondays, 535 Smithfield st. F. A. Park, 5435 Kincaid st.
No. 255—Saturdays, Fraternal hall, McKees Rocks. Chris Youtz.
No. 288—Mondays, Homestead. J. C. Kephart, 1115 Ross ave., Wilkinsburg.
No. 333—Thursdays, New Kensington. D. E. Kunkle.
No. 385—First and third Fridays, Odd Fellows' hall, West End. Oscar Gluckner, Elliott.
No. 392—First and third Wednesdays, Wellersbacher's hall, South Twelfth st. Rudolph Scheering, Magnolia st., 27th ward.
No. 420—Wednesdays, Lohr's hall, Wilkinsburg. O. Berkey, 1,2 Belle ave., Wilkinsburg.
No. 571—Wednesdays, Carnegie. J. B. Sumney.
No. 698—Mondays, Sewickley. W. J. Linsey, 534 Beaver st.
No. 773—Mondays, Russell hall, Braddock. A. J. Fisher, 212 Ninth st.
No. 827—Fridays, O'Neill's hall, McKeesport. F. P. Boyd, 2101 Sylvan ave.
No. 890—Mondays, Second and Hazelwood aves. G. K. Evans, 5405 Chaplin st.
No. 938—First and third Mondays, Wilmerding. A. D. Long, Turtle Creek.
No. 1032—Second and fourth Wednesdays, Monongahela. John McCullough, box 121.
No. 1079—Mondays, Clairton. J. W. K. Hodge.
No. 1138—Fridays, Homewood and Hamilton aves. C. E. Dudenhaver, 543 Cora st.
No. 1050—Second and fourth Mondays, Tarentum. F. A. Pfabe.
No. 1252—First and third Fridays, Arlington and Southern aves. Frank E. Miller, Mt. Oliver.
No. 1273—Second and fourth Mondays, Coraopolis. John McCullough, box 121.
No. 1382—First and third Mondays, Forsyth hall, Sharpsburg. Charles G. Labor, 713 Evergreen ave., Millvale.
No. 1441—Second and fourth Thursdays, Duquesne. C. E. Burns, box 445.
No. 1504—Wednesdays, Jeannette. C. S. Hollingsworth, 206 Clay ave.
No. 509—Butler, Fridays. W. S. Brandon.
No. 541—Mondays, Washington, Pa. J. W. Nickson, 149 Murray ave.
No. 1720—Economy. M. Greig, box 7.
No. 1945—First and third Wednesdays, McKeesport. David Miller.
Branch 759 (Amalgamated society)—H. Dodge, 6932 Station st.
Branch 751—(Amalgamated society)—Broughton. Frank Kershaw, Finleyville.

International Association of Machinists.
Pittsburgh District, Lodge No. 6—Headquarters, room 306 Arnfeld building, 1119 Penn ave., D. R. Dorland, pres.; James Short, sec.; Wm. A. Kennedy, business agent. Lodges under the jurisdiction of district lodge and recording secretaries follow:
Pittsburgh 52—Saturdays, 416 Wood st., Harry J. Niehaus, S. Main and Taylor aves., 33th ward.
Duquesne 199 (Linotype)—First Tuesday, 535 Smithfield st. Wm. A. Shaw, 1509 Main st., Sharpsburg.
Lafayette 487—Mondays, Kumer hall, Butler and 52d sts. F. S. Reid, 5119 Dresden st.
Ft. Pitt 228—First and third Tuesdays, Lacock and Federal sts., Allegheny. H. L. Fullerton, 13 California ave.
McKees Rocks 360—First and third Tuesdays, 219 Chartiers ave., McKees Rocks. T. J. Hughes, Esplen.
Braddock 22—Second and fourth Thursdays, Russell's hall, Braddock. R. S. Algeo, 601 Corey ave.
Verona 132—First and third Fridays, Odd Fellows hall, Verona. Alex. B. Sorbie.
McKeesport 151—Second and fourth Thursdays, 440 Market st., McKeesport. R. D. Cowan, box 365, Wilmerding.
Keystone 236—New Brighton. J. J. Kelley, 401 Sixteenth st., Beaver Falls.
New Kensington 541—Second and fourth Wednesdays, Blosser's hall, New Kensington. L. A. Parr, box 691.
Junior Machinists 4—First and third Fridays, 1009 Fifth ave. Fred W. Dillemuth, 525 Second st., Allegheny.
Washington 585—Second and fourth Saturdays, Politer's hall, Washington. E. P. Maurer, 1327 Allison ave.
Vorwaerts 565—First and third Saturdays, Palak's hall, Braddock, B. C. Yargerman, 114 Sixth st.
Portshirt 570—First and third Saturdays, 709 East st., Allegheny. J. Buschitska, 99 Marchetta st.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.
District Council—Headquarters, 416 Wood st., Fridays, E. A. Eisel, sec.; Alfred Firth, Homer E. Schrecengost and C. J. Frenz, business agents. Local unions attached to council and secretaries follow:
No. 9—Mondays, 416 Wood st. Frank Ashford.
No. 75—Wednesdays, 416 Wood st. Fred L. Koch, 29 Monastery st.
No. 84—First and third Thursdays, Turner hall, Forbes st. Joseph Beck, 37 Wyoming st.
No. 190—Tuesdays, 522 Federal st., Allegheny. Homer E. Schrecengost, 105 33rd st.
No. 282—(Paperhangers)—Thursdays, 412 Diamond st. Geo. L. Frasch, 627 Second st., Allegheny.
No. 417—Mondays, 416 Market st., McKeesport. Harry Palmer, 2716 Fifth ave., McKeesport.
No. 457—First and third Wednesdays, Carnegie. J. Edward Roberts, box 281, Carnegie.
No. 458—First and third Thursdays, Russell hall, Braddock. E. Lettie, Sixth st., Braddock.
No. 462—Mondays, Wallace building, Wilkinsburg. Joshua Motheral, 744 Franklin st.
No. 551—Tuesdays, 6230 Penn ave. R. H. Braun, 221 44th st.
No. 647—Second and fourth Thursdays, Sewickley. Gregg Ritchey.
No. 656—Mondays, 175 Southern ave., Mt. Oliver. M. F. Schmidt, 1105 Merriman valley.
No. 999—First and third Wednesdays, Turtle Creek. M. N. Thompson.
No. 1015—Second and fourth Tuesdays, Coraopolis. John R. Fife.
No. 1503—(Car Painters)—First and third Tuesdays, Evans hall, Taggart st., Allegheny. R. G. Canning, 2825 Linwood ave., Allegheny.

Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.
Headquarters, House building, Smithfield and Water sts. P. J. McArdle, pres.; John Williams, sec.; M. T. Tighe, asst. sec.; B. I. Davis, manager Journal; Charles J. Monaghan, 4828 Dearborn st., Pittsburgh; John G. Hagen, Piqua, O.; Elias Jenkins, Youngstown, O.; trustees. Lodges in Pittsburgh district and corresponding secretaries follow:
Iron City 1—B. J. Sweeney, 1730 Bedford ave.
Waynesburg 3—Richard W. Caddick, box 114, Waynesburg.
Washington 5—John Griffiths, 202 Fayette st., Washington.
Jefferson 6—John Polan, 242 Broad st., Washington.
South Side 11—Edward F. Murray, 712 Sarah st., South Side.
Cambria 17—Thos. J. Collins, box 601, Connellsville.
Crescent 18—Thomas Clifford, 940 Banner av. Bayardstown 20—Fred Hartman, 840 Third st., Allegheny.
Colonial 23—Harry Sargent, Monaca.
Tubal Cain 28—James Hughes, 2905 Carson st.
Bishop 34—John Charnock, 1432 Faulkner st., Allegheny.
Alcania 35—James Rees, box 151, Avonmore.
Pride of McKees Rocks 45—Fred Gebhart Sheradenville.
Mountz Creek 54—Thomas Burns, Sligo ave., Connellsville.
Wayne 65—Harry L. Smith, 297 McClure av., Allegheny.
Mesgrove 68—James A. Moore, R. F. L., Del. No. 4, Kittanning.
Tyler 154—E. A. Miller, 95 Woodland ave., Washington.

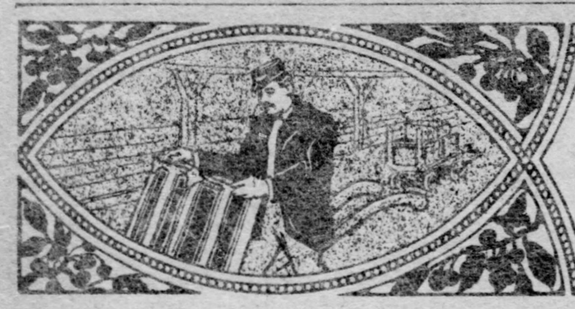
Tin Workers' International Protective Association.
Headquarters, Reilly block, Wheeling, W. Va. George Powell, pres.; Charles E. Lawyer, sec.-treas. Lodges in Pittsburgh district and corresponding secretaries follow:
Keystone 4—Frank A. Kunkler, 138 21st st.
Progressive 6—Harry Kanouff, box 597, New Kensington.
Scanlon 10—Wm. Ukeno, box 771, New Kensington.
Avon 29—W. W. Weaver, Avonmore.
Tin City 3—F. M. Hammond, 442 Pitts st., New Castle.
Rembold 25—Fred. Koch, 214 Cascade av., New Castle.
Tybersdale 30—C. Shoemaker, 285 Fayette st., Washington.
Independent 42—F. H. Sprowls, 747 Jefferson st., Washington.
Tin Boss 37—S. L. John, Waynesburg.
Reliance 45—Andrew Padgett, 1039 Market st., McKeesport.

Iron Molders' Union of North America.
No. 14—Alternate Fridays, Lorenz hall, 305 Federal st., Allegheny. Wm. Peart, sec., 41 Halsey place.
No. 46—Tuesdays, Moorhead hall. John Barnett, sec., 1632 Penn ave.
No. 77—First and third Wednesdays, Schwerd's hall, McClure ave., Allegheny. Geo Speer, sec., 606 Hemlock st., Avalon.
No. 242—First and third Thursdays, G. A. R. hall, W. Diamond st., Allegheny. E. H. Trautman, sec., 236 Miller st., Knoxville.
No. 270—Second and fourth Thursdays, G. A. R. hall, W. Diamond st., Allegheny. William Hawkins, sec., 1736 Juniata st.
No. 135—Alternate Tuesdays, Trades Assembly hall, New Castle. E. P. McFarland.
No. 136—Alternate Tuesdays, Trades Assembly hall, New Castle. T. C. Humphrey, sec.
No. 217—First and third Wednesdays, Golden Eagle hall, New Brighton. Edward A. Frethey, sec., box 448, Monaca.
No. 219—First and third Mondays, I. O. O. F. hall, Rochester. L. Griffin, sec., Monaca.
No. 4—West Newton. De Forest Bradley, sec., box 455.
No. 368—First and third Mondays, Connellsville. George W. Myers, sec., box 761.
No. 443—Second and fourth Tuesdays, Lacock and Federal sts., Allegheny. J. F. Smith, sec., 166 Forty-third st.

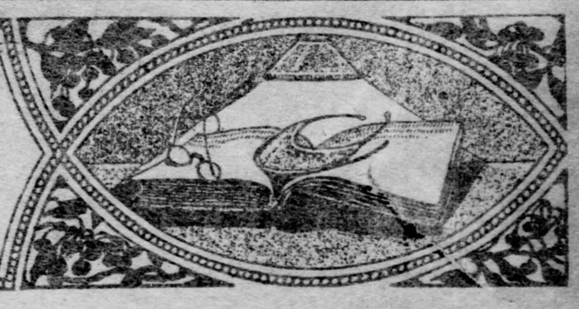
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union of North America.
No. 177—Second and fourth Fridays, G. A. R. hall, West Diamond st., Allegheny. L. F. Weyman, sec., 207 School st.
No. 272—First and third Tuesdays, 535 Smithfield st. Ed. McElroy, sec., Bellefield ave.
No. 184—Second and fourth Fridays, Moorhead hall. A. B. Stafford, sec.
No. 202—First and third Tuesdays, Dean block, New Castle. H. Crawford, sec.

International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths.
No. 202—First and third Mondays, Moorhead hall. A. Northam, 83 Spring Garden av., Allegheny.

Knights of Labor, Incorporated.
District assembly No. 3—Headquarters, 535 Smithfield st. Regular meetings third Wednesday of each quarter. John Fernau, master workman; James Roden, worthy foreman; M. W. Williams, sec.; L. N. Ross, 42 W. Hamilton, M. Muldowney, A. Bacherach, A. J. Hurney and J. O. Flynn, executive board. Local assemblies attached to district and secretaries follow:
No. 6256



For the Man Who Works With Hand or Brain.



The Week's Progress.

A Review of Recent Advances in Science and Industry.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1905.

Misapplied Inventive Ability.

In the days of the Mayflower the first perpetual motion inventors took out their patents for "engines which, being put in order, will cause and maintayne their own mocions with continuance and without any borrowed force of man, horse, wind, river, or brooke," and in the last century they have applied for about 600 patents which are based chiefly on the force of gravity, less of equilibrium, specific gravity of floats and weights immersed in water or other liquid, ascension of receptacles inflated with air or gas under water, compression and subsequent expansion of gases, and of the surface tension of liquids. So sanguinely hopeful are these ingenious designers that in many cases they provide brakes to stop their machines if necessary, or to prevent any dangerous increase of speed. The care and thought expended on the principle and detail of many of the inventions demonstrate that many men of mental ability cling to the idea that perpetual motion is possible and that they themselves are successfully solving the problem.

Wireless Power Transmission

Wireless power transmission is prophesied by one of the progenitors of the wireless telegraph system. The history of wireless electricity is to be but a repetition of the wire system. First crude signals, then intelligence conveyed over the wires, next speech, and lastly power. As soon as the wireless telegraphy is a little more improved he expects to bring out a system of telephoning without wires which will come into general use. After that the transmission of power through the air without wires will follow. It will come just as surely as it did in wire electricity. He is working in that general direction now and can in a sort of way see the end of the development.

Mathematics lead, thinks Dr. S. B. Christy of the University of California, in the engineering school. He has always found that the students who do well in mathematics do well in everything else requiring close thinking. Instruction in physics and mathematics should go on side by side, and the two courses should be so arranged that the mathematical principles may be at once applied to physical problems of a useful nature.

Moving Pictures in Science.

Jack of all useful trades is the moving picture machine which has been successfully applied to natural science research, microscopy, electrical and physical phenomena, medical science, chemistry, and anthropology, and latest of all to a native devil dance in Borneo. The march of civilization is so rapidly taking undeveloped peoples beyond their native customs that it is of the greatest importance some means should be adopted for placing them on record. And in this work the moving picture is the ideal agent, for by its aid is obtained a truthful and permanent record of native ceremonies and customs.

Light housekeeping in London is to mean electric cooking. In new apartments to be built on the site of Gloucester house, the town residence of the late duke of Cambridge, all the cooking and heating is to be done by electricity.

Power from Niagara's Gorge.

Always room for one more power plant at Niagara. The latest looks to the lower Niagara river, which falls eighty feet in a length of two and a half miles, with the whirlpool nearly at the center of this length. This is about half the descent of the great cataract above and is made by the entire volume of water that passes over both the American and Horseshoe falls. Alton D. Adams calculates that the unused power of these rapids just above and below the whirlpool could develop half as much power as could be developed by diverting the entire flow of Niagara river at the falls. If the American falls are to be saved further concessions must be limited to the gorge and lower rapids. His idea is to build pipe lines between the upper and lower points on the rapids. Niagara river has a normal discharge of 222,000 cubic feet of water a second, and this water falling eighty feet develops 2,000,000 gross horse power. Making due allowance for losses in the pipe line, water wheels, tailrace, and generators, it may fairly be said that 60 per cent of the gross energy could be delivered as electric current if the entire discharge of the river were utilized. This net power is twice as great as that of all the electric plants now completed and under construction at Niagara falls.

How Mica Is Mined.

Mica is a mineral with a mission. It is an essential in electrical apparatus and has no substitute. It is produced especially in the land "where every prospect pleases." India employs more persons in mica mining than any other, and the area covered by mica deposits is the largest known, yielding in 1902 685 tons from 200 mines. The system followed is to open cuts along the outcrops of the mines where mica crystals are found, and to alternate with crosscuts at right angles through the vein formation. The material is raised to the surface by rows of native women placed along the inclined opening, who pass buckets filled with mica from hand to hand, or pitchers filled with water for draining the works. The rough sheets are crudely trimmed by a knife, done up into packages, and carried by carts to the shipping points. The wages paid are scarcely union labor rates, the women getting 6 cents a day, the men 8, and the overseers 16.

Long Range Electricity for Africa.

From the Victoria falls to Witwatersrand, a distance of 700 miles, engineers propose to carry electrical power to mine South African gold. They are convinced the plan will be commercially successful, especially as the dry climate is most favorable, while there is no ice in the rivers to interfere with the working of the turbines and no snow to break down the transmission lines. It is estimated that in the driest season 500,000 horse power could be developed. The available head of water is about 350 feet, but a head of 1,000 feet could be obtained by engineering works of a comparatively light type. This would produce about 1,000,000,000 horse power. At present $15,000,000 is spent annually on the Rand for power.

JOHN A. HOWLAND.

Why Home Is Not Ready and Costs More than Planned.

By F. N. Wetmore.

A HOUSE always will cost more than the architect, the builders, and the person for whom the house is building had agreed upon. Also under the modern conditions that rule markets and labor, this house will not be finished on time by margins from two weeks to six months.

Looking for the cause of these increased costs and aggravating delays, the architect may blame himself, the builders, the supply houses, organized labor, transportation, weather, and the prospective owner—and the greatest of these delinquents is the owner!

When a man and his wife—to say nothing of the children and the dog—start out to find a city lot on which to build a home, it is with the fixed purpose never by any slip, accident, or mental lapse to acknowledge any desirable thing in neighborhood, improvements, light, air, transportation, and accessibility. They are keyed to nitric criticism of everything. Before the sale of the lot is completed the real estate man is all in; the family and the dog are in frazzles, and the architect who will supervise the building of the home prepares once more to become the depository for all the criticisms, complaints, and accusations that may fall readily to the minds and tongues of the family—and of the builders.

* *

Position of Family Wrong.

In the first place, the position of the family is that of asking for the best material and the best workmanship for the least money that seems possible short of holding up the architect with a magazine gun. The position of the contractor is that of getting just as much money as he can for the expenditure of the least labor and material that shall satisfy the family and the supervising architect.

Between these two forces it is dead easy to see where the architect gets off.

Naturally the competition that exists among contractors compels the lowest possible bidding on a piece of work. Perhaps the lowest of these bidders gets the work, and to the extent that he feels he has undertaken something that no one else would he may have that natural disposition to cut cost wherever he can. The architect already may have submitted to cuts on price of his plans, and on a house that costs $5,000 in the estimate he may have included $100 or $150 for his services in overseeing the construction just to the extent that the family needs him.

Before agreements are reached that building shall begin the family will have exacted the specifications of the builders, from the cement walk man up to the firm making a specialty of the highest decorative finish. The architect will have imposed the burden of these specifications upon his builders, and in the course of the building of the house the disaffections of the family are to be visited upon the head of the architect, who is to see that harmony is restored.

* *

Architect Cannot Afford Time Enough.

Naturally even a modest architect who has sold his plans for a fair price will be unable to devote three months of solid time to supervising a building for $150. Mornings, evenings, Saturday afternoons, and Sundays he has the "assistance" of the family and the dog, of course, and in this manner it is assured that even the cleverest builder will have other worries than those of mere building. With the specifications of a special work in his hand, the influences of a summer morning or a Sunday afternoon are sufficient to inspire criticism of the higher sort in the owner, and while he is criticising things that are in the specifications and not in the work, he rises to the point often of criticising things that are neither in the work nor the specifications!

And it is right here that the owner becomes at once the great factor in the time and the money complications of building.

It has been my experience in Chicago of building three residences for one family, all costing within $1,000 of one another, all of them designed to be the permanent home of the family, each of them radically different from any of the others—and at the present time this family is aching to sell the present home in order that another more to their ideas and needs may be built by me!. Of course, it is superfluous for me to say that not one of these houses was built for the estimated sum and in the estimated time of the building.

* *

Always Ready to Make Changes.

One thing suggests another. Perhaps no man living ever has built a house that was all he had expected it to be. Ask your good friend who has lived a year in the building which he has regarded always as his home nest. Somewhere, if he tells you the truth, he will suggest "If I were building again I would make a little change right there; it's all right, of course, but we have discovered——" and so on.

One of the greatest opportunities for a change of ideas in the man who is building a house lies in the fixtures—trimmings in hardware, selections in plumbing, and alterations in the style of gas and electric hangings. In every one of these possibilities, too, the owner invariably tacks on more cost when he changes his ideas.

In changing to another style of plumbing he runs easiest into additional cost. For instance, one may buy a good, serviceable bathtub for $30, which, when placed and finished outside with a pure white enamel paint, doesn't indicate to the chance visitor to the home that a tub looking remarkably like it may have cost $250. In almost the same degree this difference in look and cost exists in wash basins, kitchen sinks, closet fixtures, and laundry tubs.

Fifty dollars will buy the combination electric and gas fixtures for a good house of seven rooms and basement, but while the pressure on the fixtures man and architect may cause the specifications to read "gas fixtures not to exceed $50," the owner will have paid nearer $150 before his bills are settled in full.

* *

Shock of "Extras" Inevitable.

All through a house the various fixtures specifications are made to read "not to exceed" the certain cost which will have been approximated in the estimate for the house. Thus, as the building progresses and the owner sees the development of the building and becomes able to determine the harmony that should mark its parts entering the finished and completed whole, he makes his choice in person at the supply house, knowing just how many dollars each item is to add to the approximate estimate. If only he will keep an account of these items in collected form he will be much better prepared for any shock of total "extras" when a final accounting is made.

I recall an incident in connection with the building of a house such as has been considered here. The mistress of the house was entirely dissatisfied with the range of possibilities in the electric fixtures on a basis of a $75 limit. She went back to the supply house to make a choice of fixtures more in keeping. She fixed upon the brass, and the question was up as to the glass globes for the electric bulbs. She went through several cases of glassware before she rose to a pitch of real enthusiasm.

"There is the thing," she exclaimed. "That's exactly to my taste—something so simple and tasteful. How much are these?"

"That style, ma'am is $48 a dozen," replied the salesman, and the customer nearly fainted. She was worried, even, when she found she had to pay $12 a dozen for the globes that barely would do, while for the hall and the parlor, four of these simple cut glass globes cost her an average of $2.50 each.

Changes in walls, in wood finish—changes, even, in the hooks that shall be used in one of the bedroom closets—may add dollars to the bill of extras. But in all of this the owner, who is responsible for the changes, can keep track of these cost alterations, and as he does so he may figure approximately the delays that must ensue because of these changes.

* *

Contractors Cause Most Delay.

The chief cause of delay in fulfilling the agreement for completion of a house rests first with the contractor's eagerness to promise just a little more than he knows he can do. Even when the architect has made his reductions in contractors' estimates he is tempted to say that the building will be completed sooner than he knows it will be. Ordinarily the contract reads that the house shall be finished at a certain date, but no penalty clause attaches for a possible failure. Margins will have been too close for the risk.

Strikes in any field of labor which in any way affect construction of a house or which interfere with the production and delivery of building supplies, are potential sources of delay, and somewhere in the operations some one thing from these sources may be counted upon to add to an extension of the time limit. Delays in mill work, in hauling supplies from a local supply house, wrecks, and weather—all are likely agents in delaying moving into a new house. In this delay the owner will have contributed in only a small degree, perhaps, but in the final bill for "extras" he will be the chief instigater and the chief mourner in the matter.

Ergonophobia Curse of Man; May Arise from Many Causes.

By E. G. Minnick.

"ERGONOPHOBIA! What's that?" asked a judge. A lawyer who appeared before him sprang the fearful word upon him as the name of a complaint from which a person concerned in the case was suffering.

"The word, your honor," explained the lawyer, "is derived from two Greek words—'ergon,' work, and 'phobos,' hatred, dread—and it means abhorrence of work."

A large number of people are afflicted with that complaint. There are times when I suffer from it acutely. I never knew anybody that did not have occasional twinges. The danger is when they become chronic. Ergonophobia as a permanent complaint is to be guarded against, just as is chronic indigestion. Few are born with it. It is caught or acquired.

"The great curse is laziness and pleasure seeking," I read in a speech of a "reformer." There may be some truth in his words. I suppose there never was a time when people who were tired did not like to lie down, but that state is not mere common among us than among our ancestors. How is it that people get tired?

"Idleness is not natural," said the great doctor, Sir Richard Quain. "In the vast majority of cases it is an induced condition of things. It is no more natural for a man to be idle than it is for him to be always lying down or sitting still. A man or a woman in health must be doing something."

* *

Enforced Idleness Is Torture.

But there are commonly imagined to be enormous classes of absolutely idle people in the world.

"One of the worst convicts I ever had," the warden of a great prison once told me, "was a man whom we could not make do anything. Every punishment failed to make him perform his task, but we conquered him in the end."

The brilliant idea occurred to my friend of giving him nothing to do—leaving him wholly to absolute unoccupation. It became such a terrible infliction at the end of a fortnight that the prisoner begged for a task. He never refused any work afterwards, and when he left had a high character for industry.

Ergonophobia is no more natural to paupers than to others. The fact is, it is as natural to work as to play. Idleness is either an unhealthy lack of energy or energy misapplied.

* *

Exhaust Energy and Don't Know It.

I have known young women who have been going to five dances a week inform me frankly that they believed they were in declines. They never felt good for anything during the day. Quite unconsciously they were taxing their strength more than any of the most earnest workers I know. It is wonderful how many people tax their energy without thinking. I know a fashionable physician who makes a point of treating nervous complaints and that "rundown" feeling among the wealthy classes. He insists upon their going to bed at 9 o'clock at night and not getting up till 9.

"But, doctor," his patients urge, "it would be quite impossible for me to go to sleep at such an hour!"

"I do not want you to," he replies. "Lie down. You can read a book or do anything you like; only lie down in bed at that time. It is the recumbent attitude that is good for you."

He says that if he ordered them to go to sleep at that hour they would not do it; but as he does nothing of the kind he knows they will be fast asleep before ten. They are. At the end of a week or two they are quite amazed to find that his "medicine" is doing them so much good.

* *

Cause for Each Desire to Loaf.

If you do not feel equal to your work, the first thing is to discover how you are overworking yourself. Unhealthy conditions may make an hour's work as exhaustive as three. It was not sheer love of their workers that made employers provide rooms for them in which each worker has so many cubic feet of air allowed him or her. The fact is, without it the worker could not do half the work he or she is capable of under proper conditions. It became a profitable expenditure to spend money in purchasing ground, bricks, and mortar to give the worker better space. He did so much more work in it.

An employer, some time since, made improvements in his workrooms which appeared ridiculous to his neighbors. There was an outcry about "pampering the workers with luxury." He waited for a year before replying, and then he showed that the increase in the work done by his men was paying him over 10 per cent upon the sum he had expended on them. And yet they were not finding their work harder. They were happier, more contented, more vigorous—that was all. He gave them what must result in increased energy, and he got the energy in return, and everybody was the better for it.

It is not every employer that is so sensible as that, and it is a dangerous undertaking to try to educate one's employer to his own interest in that direction.

"You might as well try to get energy out of eating sawdust as by breathing carbonic acid gas instead of oxygen," a great physician impressed upon his audience. Yet people will persist in the effort. Although experiment has proved conclusively that the night air in towns is generally much purer than that during the day, there are hundreds of thousands who appear firmly convinced that it is pestilent poison. They throw away precious hours of energy getting. There is no breathing done during the day so valuable as that of the night, for, relieved of the constriction of their clothes, people generally breathe deeper—save those, of course, who are engaged during the day in physical exertion.

* *

Play More Exhausting than Work.

All the time that people are not at their desks, in their shops, or wherever their work lies, they are supposed to be resting or "doing nothing." People even believe this of themselves. Without suspecting it they are frequently engaged in amusements which are considerably more exhausting than even their ordinary work. I have a friend who "puts in" a hundred miles on a bicycle on his day of rest. He really thinks he must be resting, because he is not on his office stool. Cycling is excellent, but he overdoes it. He has ergonophobia badly. He is foolish enough to believe that he is idle! He is a mere example of misapplied energy.

Still worse is the case of another who wonders why he is "good for nothing" in the morning after walking ten to fifteen miles each night round a billiard table in an atmosphere something worse than that of the engine room of a steamship.

"If you find you lack energy for your work," said Lord Wolseley to some students, "cast an eye on your pleasures. I do not say give them up. If they are wise ones they will help you. But if you have never thought about them you will probably find that they are bad, and bad pleasures are energy wreckers."

* *

Laziness Leads to Disaster.

"I have not the slightest belief that people like to be lazy," said Lord Brassey. "Some may, but they are few. All people are pretty well aware that laziness leads to worldly disaster, and they would prefer to work if some unnatural lethargy were not laid on them."

That is exactly my view of laziness. A man would much sooner do work, and reap the reward of it, than be idle and reap nothing, if work were not a pain to him. That it is a pain is not because it is work, but because there is something wrong in him or in it. The trouble is to find out what that is.

If you are idle, do not give yourself up as a bad job, and consider your case hopeless. Look about for a remedy, and be quite certain that you must find one to live—for idleness was never so surely punished as it is nowadays.

"Do not imagine that the cure for idleness is painful laboriousness," said John Stuart Mill. "It is happy labor."

* *

Food May Cure "Laziness."

Some time since a happy thought occurred to some of our educational authorities, who found that the children in the poorer schools were not so active mentally as they might be. Of course, in the opinion of many people, that was a pure matter of antipathy to labor. At last it occurred to some keen watchers that the explanation of the youngsters' dullness might be that they had had no breakfast. It was found to be so. When they were fed they became wonderfully sharper.

If your work is toilsome, it is worth while for you to sit down and consider whether you are really giving yourself a chance, and find out what is wrong. You are not physically and mentally in a natural condition if you are not industrious.

The best workers I have ever met recognized that they were to a certain extent machines, and saw that the machine was kept in good going order. The vast majority of people never consider themselves at all with regard to the cultivation of energy. People have no more right to suffer from ergonophobia than they have to be chronic victims of influenza.

Trust Builders Aid to World Even if Money Is Tainted.

By M. M. Atwater.

AMID all the romance of the world's industrialism the figures of the great exploiters of commerce, the strenuous promoters of industry stand poignantly out for the execration or admiration of the world. These men who have created the great wealth, the great cooperative businesses, the vast monopolies that are the question of the hour are not mere money getters. They are dreamers and doers. They are the Rollos, the Charlemagnes, the La Salles of the age.

Carnegie and Rockefeller in the future will be great historic figures, clear cut, colossal, the pyramid builders of the money getting world. Youths without fortunes, youths whose greatest available assets were their hot ambitions, fiery energy, and adventurous dreams, they have built up phenomenal businesses, created wealth, and are public benefactors. They, together with the men who have joined hands cooperatively in railroading, banking, insurance, and trade, have made possible prices and conditions which are a blessing to mankind.

* *

Cruelty Part of the Victory.

In the history of discoverers, explorers, and conquerors of the world there are stories of ruth, cruelty, and avarice that are the dark threads of the romance, but these dark stains do not dim all the gold threads of achievement, but make them show the brighter by the contrast. So in the romance of money getting one may expect the shadow along with the light. The heroes of commerce are human. They are in the strife of industrial battle and in the heat of the strife a weaker rival may be pushed to the wall. Secret business methods may be used. Sagacity and astuteness may win. Commerce is no more built upon purely ethical relations than discovery is on altruistic motives.

As many a vain, egoistic dreamer carelessly has gone his adventurous way and opened up new worlds for nations, so many a hard headed, hard fisted man, bent on making his pile, innocently, perhaps, has been instrumental in giving work and well being to thousands.

* *

Astor Great Public Benefactor.

When John Jacob Astor was selling flutes and buying furs his line of work led him to the far west. Here while pursuing his own business interests he incidentally wrought vast services to the state. Alone he essayed to found the seaport at the mouth of the Columbia river. He counseled that the frontiers of the west be protected against the encroachments of English trade by a chain of posts established across the continent reaching to the Columbia river.

As a business man he came into close relations with Indian hunters, trappers, agents of English fur trading companies, men of all sorts, who were either his helpers or competitors. He conciliated the red men, he held back the rapacious English. As a business man, opening the way in the northwest for his own business, he at the same time was instrumental in opening up new territory for American settlement. As a business man pursuing his own ends in building ships and established shipping interests he conceived the idea of making the Pacific ocean a vast thoroughfare for ships going to and from Asia. As a business man he did more for his country than any statesman of his time. The Astor library was the smallest of his benefactions.

* *

Vanderbilt Selfish but Aid to Nation.

The life of Cornelius Vanderbilt, the railroad exploiter, is not a pleasing story. The Hudson River railroad transaction in which Vanderbilt by a manipulation of the market bought shares for a song, and then settled with 27,000 "shorts" at $285 a share, is queer reading to one unhitisted in such cut throat, swashbuckler way of fighting. His sharp stock exchange practices, his novel warfare both by ambush and in the open, may well be questioned. Here was a man who undoubtedly took more thought for Cornelius Vanderbilt than he did for the public; and yet in his consolidation of railroads, in his development of system, in the minute, rigid, and inflexible exactness of detail demanded by him from railroad car and railroad man, he did for his nation what many a soft hearted philanthropist might have striven to do in vain.

What Astor had begun in the opening of the northwest and its territory for trade and settlement, Vanderbilt completed in offering easy transportation from east to west, and it remained for George M. Pullman to add the coping stone to successful railroading by giving the finishing touch.

Nowadays a seeker for work in the fertile fields of the west and northwest can ride in luxury, for a reasonable fare, all the way to the Dakotas, Wyoming, or the Pacific coast. He may be the bitterest railer and scoffer at promoters and exploiters, and yet the fact remains that he owes thanks to Astor, Vanderbilt, and Pullman.

* *

Creators Build Up the World.

Carnegie and Rockefeller stand out today in the limelight of criticism. "The Man Behind the Money" is the central figure on the boards today. Whether the star is a villain or a saint is debated rancorously. Whether he is masked or whether his true face is shown is a bandied question.

Yet this fact remains incontrovertible that the creative, energetic promoters of industry advance the world's progress, whether they pile up their dollars by oppressive competition, or justly and fairly in the daily campaigns of business battle.

Daily Thoughts for Workers

By Delia Austrian.

YOU have a place in the world. Find it.

2. Industry is the key to success.

3. The public despises an imitator.

4. Keep to the trail. Success lies in continuous effort along a certain line.

5. Expend your efforts in one mighty force; use them for a worthy purpose.

6. Let thoroughness characterize everything you do. You can win in no other way.

7. The power to please is a tremendous asset. It is not only valuable in business, but also in every walk in life.

8. It is easier to cut through a soft skin than a hard shell. Lubricate your man's mind with the oils of sociability.

9. Conditions should be studied in a way to cause one to think. Think to make thoughts—thoughts control the world.

10. To know men study them. The proper study of mankind is man.

11. The man who is busy building has no time for knocking.

12. There's no time to begin like the present.

13. Take time to think, plan, and act.

14. One experience is worth more than ten theories.

15. Duck and let the wave go over.

16. The boat built to carry another man's cargo may capsize under yours.

* *

Lay Your Foundations Firmly.

17. Time devoted to the foundation often saves rebuilding.

18. Honest, conscientious work is an asset and often pays compound interest.

19. Suggest, don't declaim.

20. A traitor is despised by his country and a dishonest man is hated by the honorable business world.

21. Success is propelled by energy, not by wishes.

22. It is well for the self-made man to remember that a trillion contribute to the glory of one coral reef.

23. He who looks for shadows sees them.

24. The success of no business, of no man, can be attributed to one factor or quality; but it is made up of many small ones.

25. The business that grows is the business with the strongest men pushing it—the best force of employés.

26. An efficient working force depends upon two things—the selection of good men; the right training of the good men in the business.

27. Buckle to.

28. There are two kinds of rockets. One goes off with a great sputter and is gone. The other produces the steady glowing light.

29. Reasons convince.

30. The man who is afraid of himself certainly cannot hope to win confidence with other men.

31. Shoulder your share.

* *

Look Beyond Your Pay Check.

32. The man who is thinking constantly of his weekly pay seldom gets more than that.

33. Suggestions often are valuable, but argument is more convincing.

34. Life is made up of little things. Look to the little things. A man's manners help or mar his success.

35. Let every stroke tell.

36. It is better to tell the truth about one's business effectively than to exaggerate.

37. Convictions in business without facts for proof can seldom convince.

38. Misfit men are a great deal more numerous than "right men in right places." Time spent in fruitless labor is time wasted.

39. Horse sense often is developed by the spur of the moment.

40. Enthusiasm is one of the world's greatest forces.

41. A happy disposition must be natural or cultivated; it can't be bought.

42. Ability is measured by deeds.

43. Sincerity is the backbone of success.

44. Folly and failure are the best chums.

45. The man who only thinks cuts himself off from other men.

46. Never try to teach experience.

47. It is a foolish plan to think you know more than your fellow man.

48. Accuracy is invincible.

49. It's the steady, vigilant fighting with every ounce of strength given to every minute of play that wins the game of business—the pennants of commerce.

50. A mountain is only a large molehill; a Gibraltar must yield to incessant dripping. And it's this steady pushing, pounding, hammering of ceaseless play that lands the ball on the right side of the goal line—and the profits on the right side of the ledger.

* *

Find the New Way.

51. The world's greatest rewards go to the men who find the new way—the short cut.

52. Stick to the truth—nothing is better.

53. Once is enough for the same mistake.

54. Learn that promptness is not hurry.

55. Remember that you are company to the customer.

56. A faint heart never won fair dividends, and the man who does not believe he can seldom does.

57. Impossible? There is no such word in the dictionary.

58. To improve your business, find its weaknesses.

59. A good business letter pleases without betraying an effort to do so.

60. A narrow and meager education is not enough for the business man.

61. Opportunities neglected are worse than none.

62. Most is accomplished in anything by working along the line of least resistance.

63. Work is a blessing, and the right to work, freely, intelligently, and honestly, is the twin right of liberty of conscience.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

COMIC SECTION. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 31, 1905. FOUR PAGES.

My darling Buster
I enjoyed being with you last week and hope to see you again next week. A Happy New Year and remember that "a man is always as old as he feels" some are not very old. Men are curious creatures. Buster I hope when you get to be a man you will be consistent what ever you may be. Dont talk one thing and do another. I hope you'll never be one of those little men in a little job who gets boxed around all day but who comes home and bores his wife to death all evening relating his deeds of prowess and bullying his children. Dont think you are important- nobody is, unless he is very good
Your loving Mama.

BUSTER BROWN HIS NEW YEAR'S FEAST

I'VE BEEN HERE A GOOD WHILE

WELL I'LL BE WITH YOU FOR A WHILE

YOU'LL BOTH GET A GOOD REST IN 2002.

1906

5

Dear Mary Jane
Here is 1906. which makes us think. 5 was all right in its place. 5 was what we needed last year. It was all right, but we dont need it this year. And so we see that what was good for us at one stage of the game wont do now. Superstitions and old fool ideas have had to go when their usefulness was gone. To day is just as much a part of eternity as any day a thousand years from now. We can be good and happy today- but we cant be happy yesterday for it is gone. To morrow will be the result of what we do today. Hurrah for 1906 it gives us another chance. Lets make use of it. Tige and I are going to be a good boy.
Lovingly Yours. Buster

1

TIGE, THIS IS NEW YEAR'S DAY AND WE SHOULD HAVE A FEAST. NOW WATCH US GET IT

2

I'LL CUT DOWN COUSIN FANNY'S SKIRT TO FIT ME EXACTLY

3

WELL, NOW, HOW DO YOU THINK I LOOK?

GREAT!

4

AIN'T THIS A FINE MAKE UP

YOU'RE OUT OF SIGHT

5

YOU MUST GO AWAY AND HIDE

BROWN'S KITCHEN DOOR

6

I AM POOR MISSUS JONES' LITTLE GIRL MA SENT ME OVER TO ASK YOU COULD YOU LET US HAVE SOMETHING FOR DINNER

COME IN, DEAR

7

SHE NEVER KNEW ME AT ALL - NOW FOR MY ROOM

GOOD BYE, DEAR

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8

NOW, TIGE WE'LL HAVE A NEW YEAR FEAST. ISN'T AUNT EMELINE KIND?

BUSTER YOU TAKE THE CAKE

9

HAPPY NEW YEAR, TO ALL. WE ARE ALL PRETTY GOOD AFTER ALL

RESOLVED!
THAT NEW YEAR'S IS WITH US AGAIN TO REMIND US OF THE FLIGHT OF TIME WHAT ARE WE DOING WITH OUR TIME? GRIEVING OVER THE PAST? I HOPE NOT. LIVING IN THE FUTURE THAT MAY NEVER COME? I HOPE NOT. OH LETS LIVE EVERY DAY. THERE'S NO TIME BUT NOW. BOYS, DON'T WASTE IT BY HATING SOME ONE OR BY GRUMBLING AT FATE. GET BUSY AND BE KIND. THE LUNATIC ASYLUMS AND HOSPITALS ARE FILLED WITH THOSE WHOSE MINDS AND BODIES HAVE BEEN POISENED BY HATE AND MALICE & BOOZE. SWEETEN UP, SWEETEN UP! I'M GLAD I DON'T GROW ANY OLDER'
BUSTER

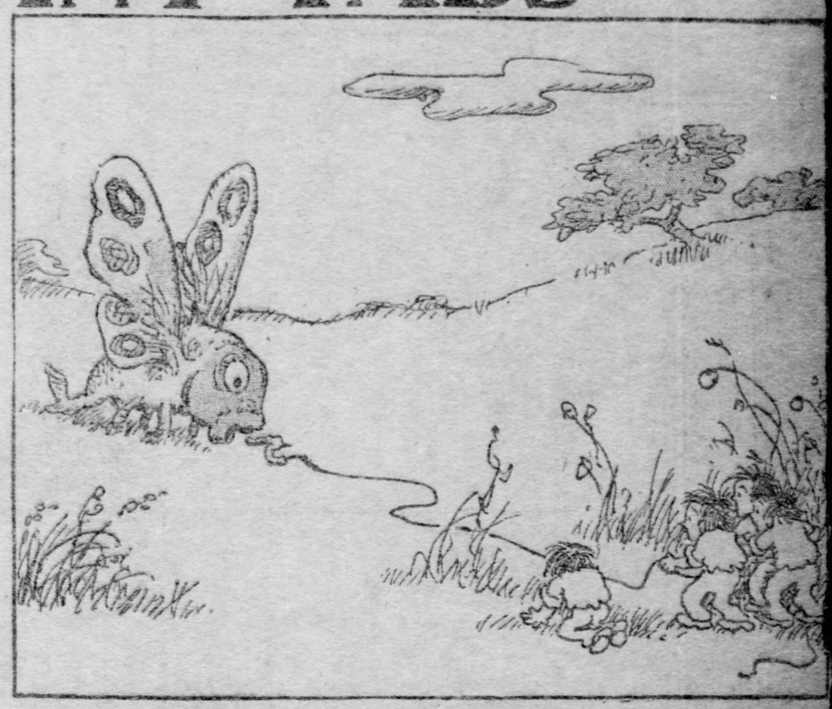
R. F. Outcault

Tiny Tads and Latter Day Rescues

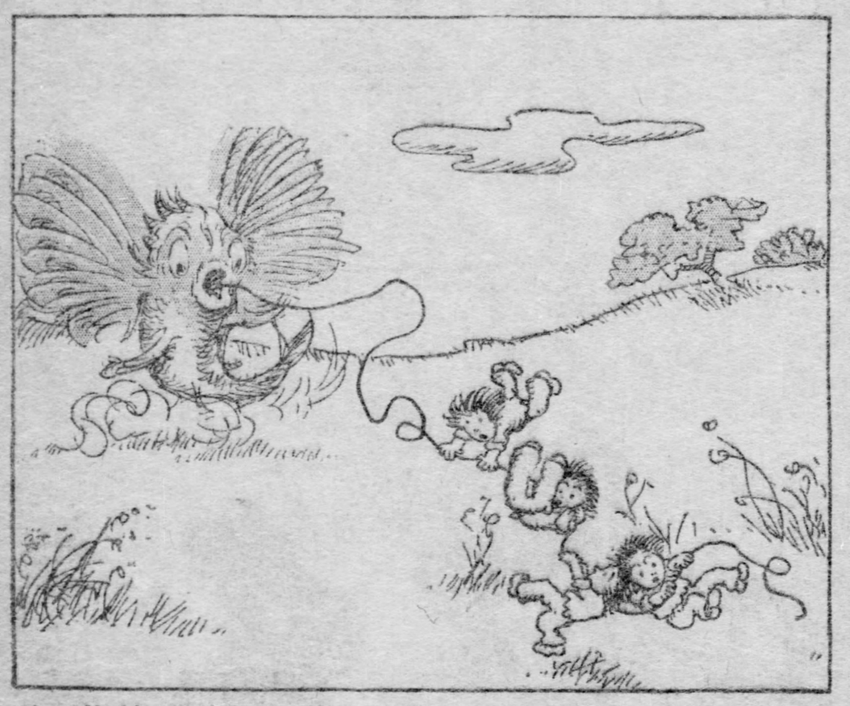
THE TERRORS OF THE TINY TADS

1.—"Oh, my!" the Tiny Tads sing out, "a Halibutterfly!"
We ought to try to capture him next time he flutters by.

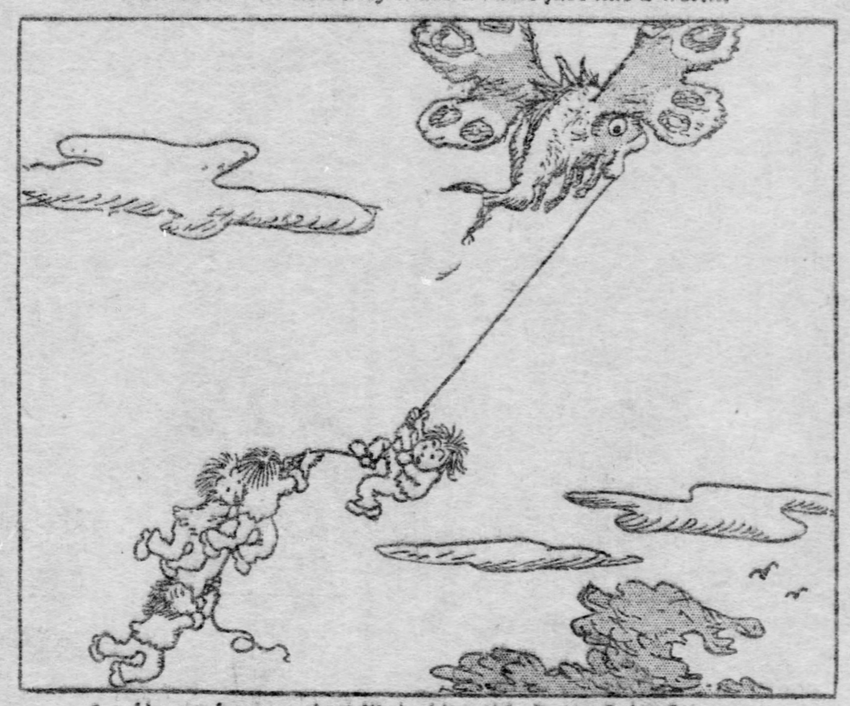
2.—They bait a hook and put it on a line that's stout and firm,
And then to call the fish they make a noise just like a worm.



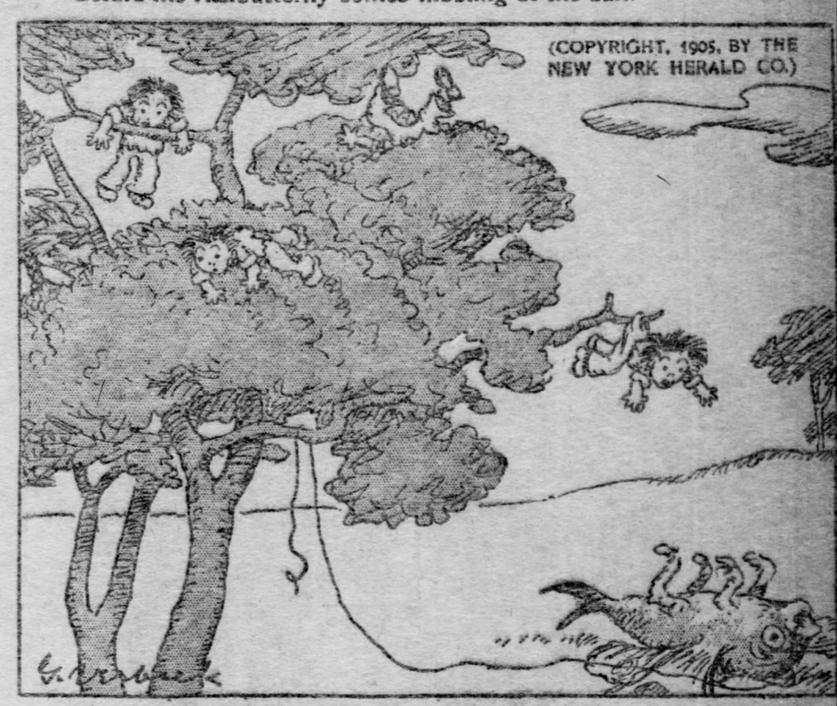
3.—And trotting through the open field, they haven't long to wait
Before the Halibutterfly comes nibbling at the bait.



4.—"He bites!" they cry. "He's fairly hooked. Now, hold on good and tight;
A fish as big as this one is will surely show some fight."



5.—Up, up he goes, just like a kite, this Butterflyingfish;
Then like a kite he makes a dive and all the Tads go swish!



6.—It's lucky for the Tiny crew they landed in a tree,
The Halibutterfly below is dead as he can be.

LATTER DAY RESCUES FROM PILGRIM DAY PERILS

THE BRAVE BUT EMACIATED GARRISON BESIEGED BY THE BOLD RED MAN SUFFERETH MUCH FROM HUNGER - FROM THE OPPOSITE BLUFFS WITH THE AID OF A WILLING SAPLING COUPLED WITH WELL USED GRA

MATTER AND UNERRING AIM A MESSAGE IS CATAPULTED TO THE FAMISHED DEFENDERS—AH!! YE UNTIPPED WAITERS!! -WHAT BOUNTEOUS RESULTS COME FROM A MILD FALL FOLLOWING A SHARP SPRING!!

Jimmy Swift and Jolly Sam

JIMMY—HE GETS A GUN! PAPA—HE SWEARS OFF!

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And SAM Laughed!

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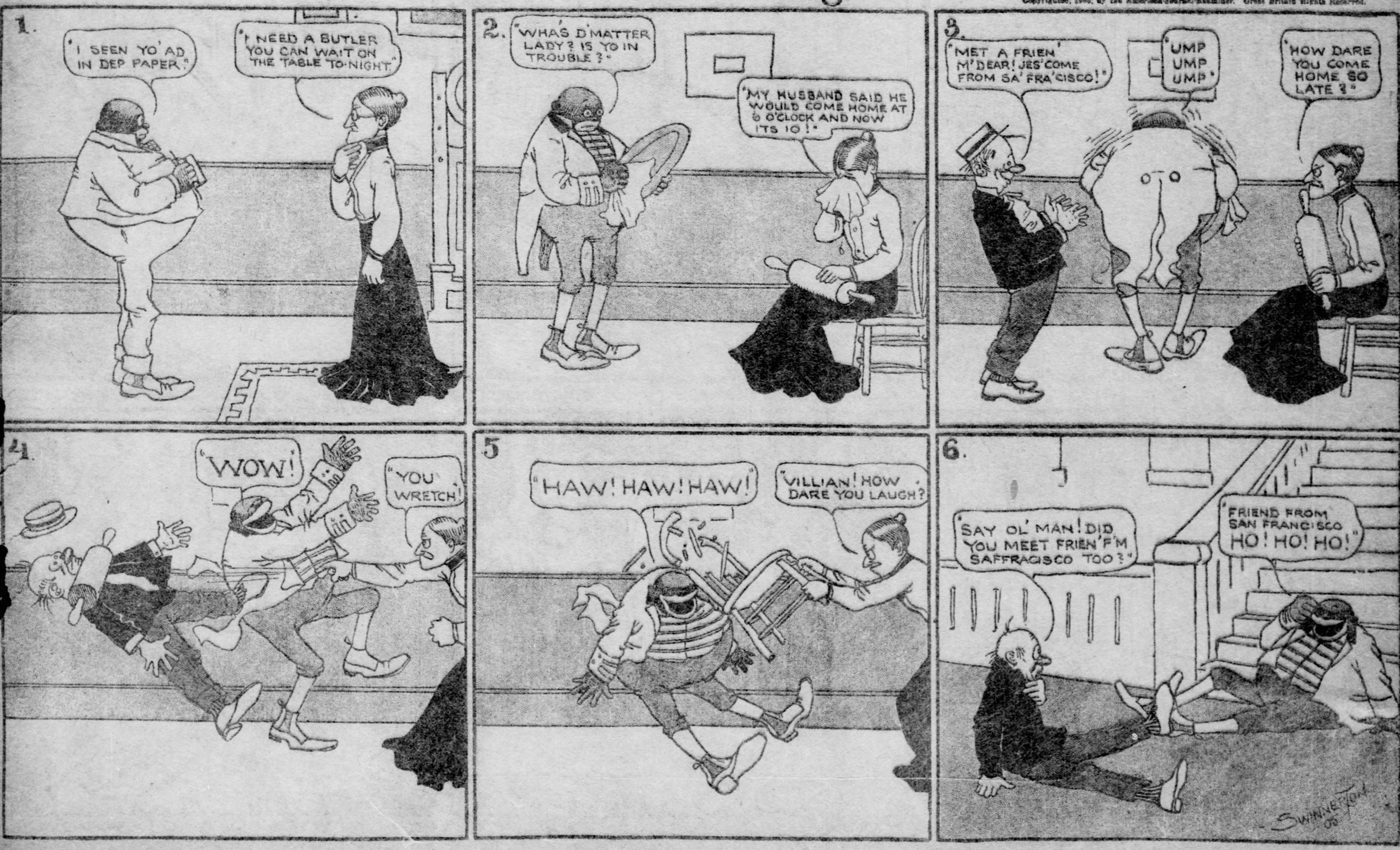

MISTER GOON RESOLVES TO KEEP FROM GETTING HURT ON THE FIRST DAY OF THE YEAR.